rvevors' Associa-

inder that plant is with the Edict or present available usively establish alleged, for exe of Szu-chuan, of the opium used ctically a dead letits own opium, regulations, it is fficial stations for te establishments. ted that another evade the Edict. ea under poppies o per cent. greater we the cultivators ich to effect the r cent. There are scaping from the ds which is the lations to offendtry to discover they have accomthese subterfuges , but trustworthy oming as to the bre and since the which Europeans the provinces can ssert that, in the have come under more poppies last prrespondent laid at, so long as the drug extracted The conclusion to n he wrote, there the Central govenforce the reguhich they were he discerned inien so influential Chih-Tung, that de upon the symanti-opium cruted coffers of the vill be depleted ne provincial gov-, by any real rem is a fact which ant bearing upon tions of the govtedly, a strong rts of the counion of the use of eans a unanimous the Commission gh to compel the ore important of cular, the regulaarea under popall that is reasonort a policy so e Powers to the

of morphia enthey would be good a cause.

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VOL L. NO. 198

VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1908

FIFTIETH YEAR

# MORE CRITICISM

Foreign Affairs Committee of Bundesrath to Consider His Actions

## BAVARIA CALLS MEETING

Popular Belief That Kaiser Will Be Well Advised By His Present Host

Berlin, Nov. 12 .- The five members of the foreign affairs committee of the Bundesrath, or federal council, held a meeting today and discussed recent events.

The assembling of this committee is of very rare occurrence, and much interest and speculation was aroused by the intimation that the meeting was called with the idea of taking some step to prevent Emperor William from pursuing an independent course in the foreign affairs of the Empire In well-informed circles it is affirmed tonight, however, that the committee did nothing more today than read cer-tain papers relating to the Casabianca incident. They were entertained this evening at dinner by Chancellor Von

Today has been full of rumor and armise concerning what attitude Emperor William would adopt towards Chancellor Von Buelow, the Reichstag and the public sentiment at large. His Majesty spent the day fox hunting in the country, and had breakfast in the forest. Prince Von Euerstenhere, his forest. Prince Von Fuerstenberg, his most intimate friend, is with him. The present is a time when the smallest circumstances are studied in order to arrive at an understanding of what His Majesty's future course may be, and there is satisfaction that he is with the Prince where increase informer. with the Prince, whose influence is regarded as restraining and wise. The Prince is the only man who seems to specify plainly to the Emperor. Al-though the Prince is of aristocrat des-cent, he is not a reactionary, and is

looked upon as distinctly modern in his political views.

There is still considerable doubt as to whether or not Pring. You Buelow will remain in orner and recemention possible successors. The Von Rheimbaden, Prussian minister of state, are most frequently heard in

this connection.

The Frankfurter Zeitung today says the situation will not be settled until after the Emperor and Prince Von Buelow have a personal meeting, and this is the prevailing view in the Reichstag. There is nothing more to

be done at present.

The Reichstag today discussed questions of colonial expenditures fully and without interest to empty

Bavaria, is intensely exasperated because of Emperor William's latest venture into foreign politics. In other words, the publication of the London Telegraph interview, is an act which Telegraph interview, is an act which has resulted in a degree of criticism of His Majesty for the past two days in the Reichstag never before equalled. Consequently Bavaria took the initiative in calling the committee.

Children Burned

Lloydminster, Alta., Nov. 14.-Two children, aged five and eight years, of Joseph Hanchcliff, a farmer fifteen miles northwest of here, were burned yesterday in the destruction of their

Boy Fatally Shot

Peterboro, Ont., Nov. 14.—Informa-tion has been received from the town tion has been received from the town-ship of Harvey of a fatal gun accident. A ten-year-old lad named Rolan Ay-atte, with a companion of the same age, was yesterday returning from school, the latter carrying a loaded shotgun. By some means the piece was discharged, the contents entering Avatte's chest.

### AUDIENCE AT KIEL

Meeting of Emperor and Chancellor Likely to Have Important Con-

Berlin, Nov. 14.—Emperor William is still at Donaueschingen as the hunting guest of Prince Von Fuerstenberg. He is due at Kiel on Monday at noon to swear in a aumber of naval cadets.
Chancellor Von Buelow will leave Berlin tomorrow and will be at Klel to receive the Emperor. The audience beteen the Chancellor and His Majesty upon which depends the future course of events, has been arranged for the Chilliwack Wire Dispute

Chilliwack Wire Dispute

New Westminster, Nov. 14.—There

The German Ambassador
Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 14.—Count Von
Bernstorff, who has been appointed
German ambassador at Washington, is
preparing to leave here for Berlin,
where he will receive the instructions
of the foreign office and have an audience with Emperor William. He will
leave Berlin for Washington between December 1st and 15th. He has been given a dinner by the Khedive of Egypt, and has been entertained in like manner by the American and the Austro-Hungarian consul-generals here.

International Copyright

Berlin, Nov. 14.—The Internationa Copyright Congress held its last ses-sion in this city today. The new constitution adopted contains 30 articles, and covers such matters as the following: Conformity of the rights of translation with the rights of the original; the inclusion of political articles in newspapers in copyright protection; the abolition of the reservation regard-ing musical and artistic works, on mercantile instruments, such as photographer cinematograph, except where the manufacturers already have obtained rights.

Deadly Dynamite. Campbellton, N.B., Nov. 14.-By an xplosion of dynamite on the Atlantic and Lake Superior railway at Port Daniel, Que., last night, four men were killed and three seriously injured. The names of the victims were not learned Three crews are working on the new tunnel at Port Daniel, and just as the night crew were coming to work a blast was being set off. The man in charge had taken the dynamite from a box and made the charge ready, after which he threw the box on the ground, supposing it to be empty. An explosion followed, blowing four men who were near to atoms. Three mer injured by flying rocks.

# **GOMEZ IS ELECTED** PRESIDENT OF CUBA

The Incomplete Returns Very Strongly Indicate Success for General

Havana, Nov. 14.—At the close of an election which was conducted with great enthusiasm and complete absence of disorder, it appears practically certain tonight that General Jose Miguel Gomes and Alfred Tohes have been chosen president and recepresident respectively of the new Cuban republic, with strong Liberal grajurities in the senate and house.

It is improbable that the result will be officially established tonight, but sufficient returns have already been received to indicate that the Lib have won a victory which has bee

hard fought.

At 9:30 p.m. incomplete official returns from the precincts of Havana indicated that the city was overwhelmingly Liberal. Few returns had been received at that hour from the provinces but estimates give the Island to General Gomez by 25,000 to 30,000. The Conservative leaders generally admit the defeat of their party.

It is understood that the meeting of the foreign affairs committee was called at the instance of Bavaria, whose minister president, Baron Von Podewils, will therefore preside at the sittings. According to newspaper statements, Luitpold, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, is intensely exasperated because of Emperor William's latest venture into foreign politics. In other words, the publication of the London causing a panic among those seated

> Lieutenant McReynold, of the marine corps, ran out of the cafe and inter-posed himself between the combatants. He made a speech in Spanish and succeeded in inducing them to stop succeeded in inducing them to stop fighting. The shooting, however, attracted a great crowd, and the situation eventually became threatening. Major Foltz, supervisor of the police, summoned the reserves and cleared the square. Two men are reported injured, but no arrests were made.

> Governor Magoon said: "I cannot express too highly my appreciation of the enthusiasm and perfect regard for order with which the Cuban people have conducted this most important contest. I am absolutely certain that they will loyally abide by the result, establishing to my complete satisfaction their fitness to be entrusted with the government of the republic." the government of the republic."
>
> Throughout the island, according to

Throughout the island, according to the reports, an extraordinary heavy vote was east, vastly in excess of that cast in the August election, where 182,000 failed to vote in a total registration of 450,000. This was especially so in Havana city, where the vote today probably will reach sixty-six percent of the registration, against 49 per cent in August. The city probably will give the Liberais a very strong majority.

Outbreak of Diphtheria

St. John, N. B., Nov. 14.—Over seventy cases of diphtheria have developed near Caraquet, N. B. Thirty-

Real Ruler of Chinese Empire Soon to Follow Kuang Hsu to Grave

### DEATH CHAIR AWAITS HER

Chinese People Paying Little Attention to Passing of Royalties

Pekin Nov. 14-Official announce ent was made today of the death of mperor Kuang Hsu. The emperor had been ill for a long time, and dur ing recent audiences with foreign re presentatives he was unable to sit up n the throne, or even in an erect

on the throne, or even in an erect position.

At the moment of the death of the emperor the Dowager Empress' own death chamber chair was waiting in the courtyard. She too had been in a serious condition, and word that was brought to her earlier in the day that the Emperor was dying caused her to collapse. This has prevented her from assuming the relationship of grandmother to the successor to the throne, according to the Chinese system, would enormously augment her authority.

There is little indication of emotion among the people over the events which which have been transpiring. The emperor's death and the probable death of the Dowager Empress within a very short time had but little effect upon the Chinese, who are pursuing the even tenor of their ways without signs of mourning.

Kuang Hsu's later life was a pittable spectacle to his attendants. His feebleness had rendered him a mere puppet, and he had suffered long from ill-health, which was combined with fear and despair. Latterly he showed marked signs of mental disturbance, and even went so far last August as to declare himself mad.

### U. S. LUMBER DUTY

estern Lumbermen Will Appear Be fore Committee to Fight Against Removal

Seattle, Nov. 13.—R. L. McCormick, Pacific manager of the Weyerhauser Timber Co., John McMaster, representing the shinglemen, Victor H. Beckman, secretary of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and several prominent lumbermen of Oregon, left last night for Washington, No clue has been found but the po-

against the removal of the \$2 duty or lumber from Canada. They declars that if the duty is removed, the lum-ber markets of the Pacific northwess will be flooded with the Canadian product, thus demoralizing the market. They say American lumbermen would be driven out of business.

# PRINCE VON BUELOW AND THE EMPEROR

Tenure of Office Depends on Result of Interview Fixed for Monday

Berlin, Nov. 13.—Chancellor Von Buelow and his friends are so preparing the political situation that if the chancellor should retire after his audience at Kiel on Monday next, with Emperor William, it will be because His Majesty was not willing to concur in the declaration made in the Reichstag by the chancellor on Tuesday, that it was essential that the Emperor be more reserved in his utterances in the future.

be more reserved in his utterances in the future.

Prince Von Buelow has taken the position that he represents the entire people on this question, and because of this he is bound to interpret the national will to the sovereign, standing or falling by his decision. While it cannot be said that Prince Von Buelow has taken counsel with all the

Buelow has taken counsel with all the imperial ministers, he has been in consultation with some of them, and they support him actively.

The chancellor submitted the question whether he should reply further to criticisms of the emperor and himself to the Prussian cabinet, which was in session in the reichstag building beteen the Chancellor and His Majesty upon which depend the Livery course of the department at \$800 a day, and adjusted the cycles of the Chancellor with the position of the Richards of the British Coulters and the Prench of the British Coulters and th

# On Way to Chine Montreal, Nov. 14—A special train with 150 Chinamen left yesterday for Vancouver, where they will embark on the Empress of India for China. DE MANCH Fine Horses Imported

Regina, Sask., Nov. 14.—Nineteen of the finest Clydesdales ever imported into Canada reached here this week for Mutch Bros., of Crane's stock farm, Lumsden. The animals are nearly all males and comprise the pick of Sootland's horse markets.

Secretary Root Wishes to Know Why Door is Kept Practically Closed

Crisis in Austria

Vienna, Nov. 14.—Baron Richard Von Blenerth, minister of the interior, who was directed a few days ago by the Emperor to form a new pertamentary cabinet, has failed in his endeavor, and he has suggested that the Emperor appoint a temporary cabinet. The Austrian cabinet resigned on account of dissensions between the German and Czech ministers regarding recent racial conflicts in Frague and other towns.

TALKS WITH AMBASSADOR

Complaints Made By American Merchants About Trade Restrictions

Fertilizer Combin New York, Nov. 14.—It is reported that the biggest deal in the history of the fertilizer trade is being arranged and it is expected that an official announcement will be made shortly by the banking houses which are working out the details. The new company, which will be capitalized at \$75,000,000, will take over the fertilizer business of the Armour and izer husiness of the Armour and

mour company, has two large plants in Baltimore, while Swift's works are located in Wilmington, Del., and Atlanta, Ga. It is understood that as soon as the promoters corral the larger independent fertilizer manufacturers they will enter into negotiations with the small concerns, either to buy them outright or induce them to join the new combination on mutually satisfactory terms. MAIL AT CUMBERLAND

# BURNED BY FIREBUG

Blaze Started in Postoffice Destroys Letters-Town's Narrow Escape

Cumberland, Nov. 14.—A fire of mysterious origin, and which would probably have resulted in a serious configuration in the business section of Cumberland had it not been discovered in the nick of a property at the postonice.

to make up the out-going mail, which leaves Cumberland at 7 o'clock, he found the outer door of the office on fire. He quickly extinguished the blaze and effected an entrance to the office An examination of the interior wa made, when it was discovered that al the mall matter posted between the hours of 8 o'clock last night and 6 o'clock this morning had been burned. The mail leaving here Saturdays is

and several prominent lumbermen of Oregon, left last night for Washington, D. C., where they will appear before the congressional committee on ways and means on November 20.

They will make a vigorous facht some one dropping lighted matches into Tiffin. fight some one dropping lighted matches into

Saskatchewan Railway Work Saskatoen, Sask, Nov. 13.—Work on the C.N.R. Goose Lake line is now closed for the season, the steel being laid for 75 miles out from Saskatoen. The grading and steel-laying gangs The grading and steel-laying gangs are coming in en route to their homes in Winnipeg and other parts of Manitoba, from which province most of the men came. The C.P.R. will commence operations on its new round-house at Sutherland next Monday. The building is at present equipped for twelve engines, and is capable of being doubled in size. Blacksmith and machine shops of the most modern character adjoin the roundhouse, and the whole layout is very complete adjoin the roundhouse, and layout is very complete

Mr. Foster's New Libel Suit. Toronto, Nov. 18 .- Hon- G. E. Foste has issued writ for alleged libel against the Windsor Record.

cally Closed

Restrictions

Washington, Nov. 14.—Exchanges have been in progress between the American and the Japanese governments for some months, looking to a more definite statement touching the latter's attitude towards Manchuris the Asiatic country with much more definiteness than she has to the United

Japan assented to the American propositions, made two years ago by Secretary Hay, regarding the territorial integrity and administrative entity of China, and has indicated her intention of withdrawing all her troops in Manchuria, whose presence dates back to the Russian-Japanese war. Baron Takahira, the Japanese ambassador, is conferring with Secretary Root on the subject, and today was twice at the subject, and today was twice at the State department, presumably in con-nection with the matter. American business men have com-

american business men have com-plained grievously that their trade with Manchuria has not revived since the war to the extent it should have, and this, it is believed, is a phase of the situation which animated the State department in taking up the question with the Japanese government. It is alleged that while nominally the coun-try is open to all nations, the Japanese have thrown such restrictions ground the conduct of business operations that

The Japanese declare that the country is open and free to all nations, and that trade is unrestricted. That conditions are far from satisfactory to the States is evident from the action of Secretary Root.

Killed by Horse's Kick Berkeley, Ont., Nov. 14.—John Craw-ford had a jaw broken and his chest crushed by a kick from one of his horses, and died in a short time. I.C.R. Officials

Halifax, Nov. 14.—The rumor is

Fashion Prevailed in All Ranks of Employees in Marine Department

# Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The action of W. J. Conroy, of Aylmer, against A. W. Fraser, K. C., of Ottawa, to recover an interest or its equivalent interest or its equivalent in certain limits, has been settled out of court. The case arose out of the purchase of a timber limit from the government for \$1,650, which Mr. Fraser admitted he sold for \$100,000.

The Deadly Auto

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 14.-Rev. R G. Brinley Morgan, one of the most noted Episcopal clergymen in Connec-ticut, and rector of Christ Church, was struck by an automobile this afternoon and probably fatally hurt. He has been taken to a private hospital. It is un-derstood that his skull has been frac-

Made County Court Judge. Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Duncan Finlay-son, late member of parliament for Richmond, N.S., has been appointed county court judge for Cape Breton district in place of D. D. McKenzie, who retired from the bench to become the Liberal candidate in Cape Breton north and Victoria in the recent elec

Manitoba Telephone Rates

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 14.-An im ortant statement was made by Hon than now exists. To other nations having considerable interests in Manchuria Robert Rogers at a meeting yesterday Japan has made clear her position in in Winnipegosis, held in connection with the provincial by-election in Gilbert Plains, to take place on Tuesday that the first year's operations of gov definiteness than she has to the United States.

Officials are careful to state that no treaty between the two countries along these lines is contemplated, simply a clearer understanding with Japan as to what her intentions in Manchuria

# IN MINING REGION

Slocan Mines Increasing Production-Other Districts Report Well

Nelson, Nov. 14 .- While the principa

company, and in which the owners expect condentity to have a mine equaliting the Granby in point of capacity, and while in Hossiana there is steady prosecution of work upon the older properties and a good deal of leasing going forward in some of the lesser mines, in the Slocan the activity is still more marked. Sandon is again resuming something of her old aspect with the prosperity derived from the working of the Whitewater and other mines. On Slocan lake, the Vancouver, while not shipping to any extent, is steadily developing. The site for the new mill there has been graded and preparations made for its erection in the spring. On Kootenay river, a power line has been brought into the Queen Victoria mine, where over one Queen Victoria mine, where over one hundred miners are employed. On the Granite, nearly opposite, the mill has recently been running on some

rery good ore.

Cutor was a message from President Roosevelt to Mrs. Hency. True Bill for Murder

Nashville, Tenn.. Nov. 18.—The grand jury this afternoon returned a true bill against Robin Cooper, Colonel B. D. Cooper, and ex-Sheriff John D. Sharp, charging them with the murder of former United States Senator E. W. Carmack.

UNDERLINGS ADMIT

The five surgeons attending Francis to work with the Mother Lode and Kootenay Belle, and a larger mill is being planned for the Nugget, while at the Queen in the early spring a cycanide plant will be put in. Meanwhile at the Queen in the early spring a cycanide plant will be put in. Meanwhile at the Outer in the plant will be put in. Meanwhile at the Outer in the plant will be put in. Meanwhile at the Outer in the plant will be put in. Meanwhile at the Outer in the plant will be put in. Meanwhile at the lower maxilary. The bone pleted, insuring the present plant against any lack of water. A power line 25 miles long is being surveyed to remove the piece of lead tomortow.

For Law and Order A monster mass meeting was held

# GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

# BY HIS OWN HAND

Morris Haas, Who Shot Mr. Heney, Shoots Himself Dead in Cells

HIS VICTIM RESTING WELL

San Francisco People Deeply Stirred By Tragic Occurrences

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—Morris Haas, who shot Francis J. Heney yesterday, committed suicide at the county Jail by shooting himself through the head. One report says that the pistol with which he shot himself was concealed in a shoe, where he hid it before shooting Mr. Heney. Another report says the pistol was secretly passed to him by a friend since his incarceration.

incarceration.

Calmed by the assurance that Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney, who was shot yesterday in Judge Lawlor's courtroom while in the performance of his duty, is to recover from his wound, unless some unforseen condition develops, public opinion was turned today toward the formulation of concrete expression of a determination to continue with the trial of those indicted on charges of municipal corruption, in the prosecution of which Mr. Heney has been the dominant chapacter.

Several leading attorneys of the city incarceration.

dominant character.

Several leading attorneys of the city have volunteered to take up Mr. Heney's work as a matter of public duty, and carry it to a conclusion.

The trial of Abraham Ruef, which was interrupted by yesterday's dramatic shooting, will be resumed on Monday, it having been decided that the events in the courtroom did not prejudice the rights of the defendant, the jury not being present.

There was some intimation today that the defense would ask for a change of venu, basing their plea on the inflamed condition of the public mind, but it is thought that such a request would not be considered by Judge Lawlor.

At conferences today between Judge Lawlor, Chief of Police Biggy and Sheriff Haggerty, preliminary steps were then

further disorder or violence, and to safeguard the rights of the defendant Ruef. The vicinity of the courtroom will be patrolled and a large force of be quickly and quietly taken from the

will exercise his prerogative and con-tinue to keep Ruef confined in the county jail.

Mr. Heney and his family were the recipitents of many messages of sympathy and cheer during the day. The

with the main line of the West Kootenay Power company,

The past week's production of ore was as follows: Boundary, \$4,866 tons; Rossland, 5,599 tons; east of Columbia river, 2,642 tons. This makes a total of 43,417 tons for the week, and of 1,601,151 tons for the current year to date.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

Toronto, Nov, 13.—Hon. G. E. Foster-has issued writ for alleged libel against the Windsor Record.

French Author Dead.
Paris, Nov, 14.—The death is announced of Achille Luchaire, the French historian and member of the Academy, He was born in 1846.

Gotch and Hackenschmidt
London, Nov, 13.—Frank Gotch, the American wrestler, and George Hack-neckhnidt, the "Russian Lion," met in London this afternoon and agreed upon on a match. The exact date has not absent match. The exact date has not been fixed, but it will not be before March.

Last From Quebec, Nov. 13.—The Empress of Ireland sailed for Liverpool in the steamer from this port this season.

Last From Luser From Lucy of the steamer from this port this season.

Last From Ruspec of Ireland sailed for Liverpool for St. John; N.B. at 4:30 pm, today.

Guebec, Nov. 12.—At this morning's inquiry into the affairs of the suspended employees of the department as the same king of the attention of Naval Affairs Was Severely Censured

Guebec, Nov. 12.—At this morning's inquiry into the affairs of the suspended employees of the department age evilfreman Dufour, Engineer Bellmoin. The grand duke has lived in Paris, almost continuously since his received sign of Lighthouses of the steamer time of Lighthouses of the steamer time.

Grand Duke klexis was born in 186, He Poris, almost continuously since his received some money from Mr. Cote, tinsmith and plumber, on this port this season.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.—The Empress of based of the steamer from this port this season.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.—R.M.S. Empress of the steamer from this port this season.

Calgary Libel Case

Calgary, Nov. 12.—Leave to appeal to the floating of the state of the province of the state of the construction of the state of the province of the construction of the state of the port and the partment at \$300 a day, and a military to the attention of the state of the partment at the province of the construction of this base of military to the province of the construction of the port of the state of the provi From the President

# Ross' is Headquarters for **Xmas Fruits**

Come in and try the qualities and learn prices. Both will please.

# Fine Fig and Date Values

PULLED FIGS, per basket. 

# DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers

Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590. 1317 Government St.

BREAKING ALL RECORDS

TWENTY-ONE

# PIANOS

SOLD LAST WEEK

Including eleven of our Beautiful New High Grade

Instruments, nine Gerhard Heintzman, and one Mendelssohn.

The cause? It is very simple;

WE OFFER THE GREATEST VALUE for the least money of any music house in Victoria.

Easy terms arranged to suit customers.

# FLETCHER



# AVERAGE CATCH

Catch of Fleet of Eight Schooners Totalled 4,440 Sealskins and 35 Otters

INDIVIDUAL CATCH BIGGER

Will Be About 15,000 Pelts Offered at the Sales Next Month

the seal rookeries with firearms while they are forced to remain sixty miles distant and use spears upon such animals as have run the hazard from the preserve maintained for the Japanese alone by the strange workings of the international regulations, have turned to other industries, chiefly steamboating, and the schooner masters find it difficult to secure satisfactory crews in consequence. crews in consequence.

The catch of the fleet from Vic

The catch of the fleet from Vic-toria in detail was: Markland, 965 skins; Thomas F. Bayard, 813 seal-skins and 28 otter skins; Libbie, 648 skins; Dora Siewerd, 560 skins; Jessie, 471 seal skins and 7 otter skins; Um-brina, 450 skins; Allle I. Alger, 445 skins and Pescawha, 148 skins. A to-tal of 4,440 sealskins and 35 sea otter skins. The catches have been shipped to the markets in London in expectation of the annual sales next month. About 10,000 seal skins taken by the Japanese sealers have also been shipped to the English market.

Last year although the fleet sent

Last year although the fleet sent Last year although the fleet sent out was much larger the total catch made was 5,235 skins, taken by 14 schooners. The average was 374 skins which was 181 less for each vessel I have grown since leaving America. than was taken this season without considering the sea otter skins. Last

year 38 were taken, 20 by the schooner Casco and 18 by the Vers. The schooner Carlotta G. Cox was sejzed by the revenue cutter Rush for sealing in the North Pacific among seal skins, the average of 527 skins falling not far below that of this year although the Bering Sea catch was lower. In 1905 the 17 schooners took 10,169 skins, and 21 vessels took 13,750 pelts in 1904, and in 1903 26 vessels took 11,714 skins during the season

# **BROAD QUESTION FOR** COUNCIL TO CONSIDER

Complaint Against Laundry
May Lead to Interesting

les interested will attend and give evidence under oath. Owing to the somewhat drastic provisions of the Washhouse bylaw the city has hitherto deemed it wise to merely insist that certain improvements should be made in the existing washhouses to make them sanitary. But to insist that the bylaw should be complied with in every particular would have meant that practically every laundry and washhouse, with but one or two possible exceptions, would have had to cease business. Should the present enquiry show that the premises complained of by Mr. Neal are not a nuisance and not a menace to the public health or a detriment to surrounding values, reliance will accordingly have to be placed upon the fact that the Washhouse bylaw has not been complied with and to adopt this stand will mean that a broad question will have to be dealt with by the council.

A Modern Pasel Farm

With the homecoming of the schooners. Umbrina and Dora Siewerd both reported from the coast the fleet sent from Victoria to Bering Sea will be in port. The sealing fleet, although the smallest on record since the schooners began to go to the northern sea, took a larger average catch this season than for the past decade, although fewer skins were brought to port. Eight vessels took 4.440 sea skins, an average of 555 to the schooner. Above this, 35 sea otter pelts most valuable of the furs taken at sea, were obtained. There has been some difficulty of late in getting labor to man the sealing schooners. Many hunters, dispirited by the manner in which the Japanese sealers have been allowed to hunt within three miles of the seal rookeries with firearms while they are forced to remain sixty miles distant and use spears upon such animals as have run the hazard from the preserve maintained for the Japanese to the strange workings of the international regulations, have turned to other industries, shallow the scale of the schooners alone by the strange workings of the international regulations, have turned to other industries, shallow the labor of a thousand persons, including the project to be paid for the industry. To harvest the annual crop of pearls raised on this farm requires the labor of a thousand persons, including the expressions the widening of the street. Various the widening of the street, various the propositions have been amethods have been completely revolutionated by the manner in which where the methods have been completely revolutionated by the manner in which which were still the proper time and the seal of the current of the consolidation of the labor of a thousand persons, including the expressions here downers to the city, none of which expressions have been made by the Mexican persons, including the proposal to the city, none of the vict of the widening of the street. Various the whole in the sproposal to the complete persons, including the proposal to the city, none of the vict of the widening of pearls has been taken up as a practical industry. To harvest the annual crop of pearls raised on this farm requires

# TOMMY BURNS WILL

"It may surprise you to know that I have grown since leaving America. I am now scaling at about 210, and expect to climb through the ropes at about 196 pounds. You will see the black man won't have much on me. Johnson has never had a man who could go up to him, and I am sure when he finds some one forcing him he is going to back up. I believe I have the strength and the speed to keep pace with Johnson and to outgame and outfinish him at the end. Win or lose I shall make a couple of good fights in America and an extended theatrical appearance. Then will come retirement. vill come retirement.

will come retirement.

"In my training I am taking a special electrical treatment in order to help me take off fat. I am getting stout, and plainly see the limit of my usefulness in the ring is only a few years. This is a tough thing to say, but I can say it without taking a long breath, inasmuch as I have had mine in plenty, and feel well able to weather the future storms of life.

"I intend to open my American theatrical tour in the northwest, possibly in Vancouver, as I will go direct to Vancouver from here. It's probably best that I didn't take that match

Streets Committee Will Make Proposition to Government

After negotiations extending over several months between the streets committee of the city council and the property owners on Government street between Niagars street and Toronto street relative to the widening of that thoroughfare and the improvement of the street by grading, macadamizing and laying of permanent sidewalks the In the guif of Lower California is in a proposition to the owners to the operation the largest pearl farm in effect that the city will pay one-third the world, where the cultivation of of the entire cost of the improvements including the price to be paid for the expropriation of the land required for the widening of the street. Various

ers waited upon the committee and asked that the street be graded and macadamized and permanent side-walks be laid as well as a bridge built ENTER VAUDEVILLE whole cost. This proposition will be submitted to the owners for consid-

Champion Heavyweight Has Signed With Pantages for an American Tour

In a letter to a friend in Vancouver Tommy Burns, the world's heavyweight champion, has some interesting things to say of his coming bout It was decided to grade and macessary curb and gutter

### CITY OF PUEBLA WAS IN COLLISION

Backed Into the Revenue Cutter Rush
When Leaving Her Wharf at
Scattle

The steamer City of Puebla, which sailed from the outer wharf yesterday morning after being delayed by thick for at Vancouver where she almost collided with the steamer Venture when leaving the Narrows collided with the United States with the United States revenue cutter. Rush when leaving the dock at Seattle. The steamer was backing out a few minutes before midnight when she struck the revenue cutter, smashing a lifeboat and some of the cutter's rail, inflicting damage to the extent of

Gold Supply and Prices, The Mexican Herald takes up that paramount issue of 1896, the charge that Bryan's election would mean cutting the dollar in two, and picturesquely expounds how time has dealt with that Issue as follows: "The silver knight was thrown down and the wheels of Mark Hanna's chariot rolled over his prostrate form and relies." over his prostrate form, and yellow

Vectoria's Leading Music House

Oriving Lamps
Cold Bast Lanterns
Dashboard Lanterns
Railroad Lanterns

in our behalf with France by Sir Charles Tupper fifteen years ago.

The objection to the Tupper treaty is that it prevented Canada from negotiating for improved trade relations with other countries, because under its terms whatever concessions Canada extended to Germany, Italy, Mexica or other countries with whom she held negotiations she would have to extend to France without any return from the latter.

# NO HOPE FOR MINERS

Three Hundred and Sixty Men Caught in Westphalian Colliery Are Given Up as Dead

Hamm, Westphalia. Germany, Nov. 13.—Rescue operations to reach the men entombed in the Radbod mine, where an explosion of fire damp oc-curred yesterday morning and resulted renewed. The authorities estimate that there are still 360 miners below the ground but no hope is entertained that they can be saved. Twenty-seven of the miners who were taken out severely injured are lying in hospitals. The shafts pit-head and galleries of the mine are being walled in in an

Logger Killed in North

Vancouver, Nov. 13.—The steamer Cowichan, which arrived last night from the north, bringing the body of James Lathuy, a young logger, who was killed at Buller's camp, Cardero channel, on Wednesday. Lathuy was engaged with three others in getting out a huge stump on a hillside, and the mass began to roll down the hill. Before he could get clear, the stump knocked him over, killing him instantaneously, his back being broken. Mr. Buller, who was assisting his men, threw himself face down in a small hollow in the ground, and thus escaphed death, although he was so badly injured that it was impossible to move him. The stump rolled right over him, bruising him severely and crushing his ed death, atthough he was so bady injured that it was impossible to move him. The stump rolled right over him, bruising him severely and crushing his face into the ground, and it is feared he will not live. The dead man was rowed across to Camp O, Nedal's channel, Thurlow island, in charge of J. Adams, who brought the remains to

### THE LOCAL MARKETS

Royal Household, a bag
Lake of the Woods, a bag
Royal Standard, a bag
Wild Rose, a bag
Calgary, a bag
Hungarian, per bbl.
Snowflake, a bag
Snowflake, per bbl.
Moffett Best, per bbl. horts, per 100 lbs. Hiddlings, per 100 lbs. Heed Wheat, per 100 lbs. Heats, per 100 lbs. Hop Feed, per 100 lbs. Hay, Fraser River, per ton ...

Hay, Prairie, per ton ...

Hay, Alfalfa, per ton ...

Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs. ...

Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs. ...

# **POLITICS IN SOUTH** SAANICH WARMING UP

Majority of the Present Council Will Again Be in the

The approach of the municipal elec-tions in the municipality of South Saanich is now being heralded by considerable activity on the part of those residents of the municipality with aspirations to serve on next year's con cil. Already in the various wards likely candidates are being canvassed by the ratepayers and while it is nearly two months until polling day a considerable amount of quiet work is be-

of the present council, the work of which during the past year has commended itself to the majority of the ratepayers, several will again offer themselves for re-election. Reevo Quick is again in the field and while there is plenty of time yet in which other candidates for the reeveship can present appears to be that there is no one who can defeat the present incumbent of the office. Reeve Quick has proved himself to today tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt, to take effect Dec. 1st, on account of ill-health. Assistant secretary of the navy, Trueman H. N. Barry, will be nominated as his successor. Should he be opposed at the next elec-tion the campaign will prove a strenu-Vancouver, Nov. 13.—The steamer ous one as there are but very few resi-cowichan, which arrived last night dents of the municipality who could

> four and five Councillors Du four and five Councillors Dunn and Mannix are practically certain to run. Councillor Joseph Nicholson, in ward one, is undecided whether he will again run for councillor. He, too, has been urged by his friends to do so, but so far has given no definite answer. Likewise Councillor Scott, in ward three is being pressed to consent to three, is being pressed to consent to enter the coming campaign and stand for re-election, but he states that it is yet too early to make any definite an

### THE NEW DIRECTORY

Stated That Projected Work Will Be Up-to-Date in Every Particular

The new city directory, in course of preparation, has advanced materially, and by the ein of the week the butside work upon the compilation of the names in the residential districts will have been completed.

ave been completed.

G. Turner, the publisher, states that there has been a great increase in the population of the city as compared with former directories, as well as con-

siderable changes and advances.

The extent of the increase in the population of Victoria and the district, Mr. Turner is not as yet prepared to estimate, but he believes that when the announcement is made, that even the most sanguine of the residents of the

most sanguine of the residents of the city will be surprised.

With the end of the work in sight, Mr. Turner states that he is certain that Victorians generally will be instant in their appreciation of the new work, which he characterizes as such as would do credit to any city on the centilent.

GOLWO

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# SOUTH H WARMING UP

ovember 17, 1908.

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the majority of the will again offer -election. Reeve the field and while feeling at to be that there is no efeat the present in-office. Reeve Quick of chief muni the general opinion sed at the next elec will prove a strenuare but very few resi

two, was elected by he last election and by a number of the ward to again run. will do so, it can al-a certainty that he cally certain to run campaign and stand nake any definite an

### DIRECTORY

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# DING ACCIDENT

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ken regarding the eing transcribed by and as soon as it is rts to Commander then return his findaccident. It is not expected will be given for two

### ORA SIEWERD KA YESTERDAY

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ooner Dera Siewerk from this port that a was reported yes-est coast. The Um-n off Ucluelet with rd two days on her less telegraph operreported yesterday arrived there from and reported the

Player Injured 14.—The Thistles

# **COLWOOD MAN FACES**

Tuesday, November 17, 1908.

TERRIBLE ACCUSATION

TERRIBLE ACCUSATION

Mrs. Taylor Charges Husband With Infanticide—Evidence in Police Court

(From Sunday's Dally)

A terrible story was unfolded in the police court yesterday, a story almost incredible in its details, and yet told with every appearance of truth. The affair arose out of a trouble between man and wife, which resulted in Mrs. Alfred Taylor, of Colwood, laying an information against, her husband charging him with having threatened to take the lives of their two children and herself. She swore that unless he were confined she believed that her days were numbered.

The prosecution was conducted by Superintendent Hussey, of the Provincial police, and by way of showing the court that Mrs. Taylor was justified in frearing the worst, and that the threats made were not mere idle ones, he made the witness tell the story of her relations with her husband, a story which, if true, stamps the man as gullty of infanticide under peculiarly revolting circumstances.

After 'hearing the evidence of the woman and that of Benjamin A. Eaves a young man who lodges with the family, Magistraite Jay adjourned the case multi Tuesday, remarking that the facts in evidence indicated the commission.

Taylor as my steptather, for his permission and Mr. Taylor came back at once. It was night when he resulting, and he immediately asked me if I had married Warmsley wrote Mr. Taylor as my steptather, for his permission and Mr. Taylor came back at once. It was night when he resulting, and he immediately asked me if I had married Warmsley wanted me to get away to good chance to get away to good chance to get away to good the need to get a way to good the need ton

Magistrate Jay adjourned the case also wired to Frisco to my sister to meet me, and bought my ticket and evidence indicated the commission of a very serious crime, and that the appropriate authorities should have an opportunity to look into the affair. Under the circumstances he refused the prisoner's request for bail, and advised him to get legal assistance.

Mrs. Taylor was the first witness, and it transpired that for years she had been led to believe that the man was her stepfather. She had always called him father and lived with him on the ranch as his daughter. Eventually she learned that her mother had never been married to the man. In re-ply to Mr. Hussey's questions she said:

"So, you are going to leave me, are were married December 24, 1900, at St. Matthew's Episcopal church at Wellington, B. C. My father died in Wales when I was about ten years of age, but my mother is still alive and lives in San Francisco. Last Monday night the sold my steamer ticket and had my trunk sent up to Mrs. He sold my steamer ticket and had my trunk sent up to Mrs. Lee's, I went to work at Hastie's Fair on Government street, but could not stand the work, so after a month I went to a house on Rockland avenue as parlormaid. I left three months out, he would like the witnesses to be excluded. This was done, and Mrs.

"I watched him till 4 a. m., when Mr. Eaves persuaded me to go to bed. Since then he won't let me out of his sight. On Wednesday I left the house while he had gone for the mail, and on his return he took the buggy, found me and brought me back. I was afraid to stay with him, so I sent word to Detective Palmer, whom I knew. He let Mr. Hussey know and as a result let Mr. Hussey know and as a result he was arrested.

he was arrested.

"In the house there was a rifle, a shotgun and two revolvers, but I asked Mr. Eaves to hide them. I have heard him threaten to kill people several simes, and he used to plan how he would do it. He had some business trouble with H. C. Levy and Joseph Sayward, the millman, and he was going to kill them. He said his plan was to get them to call at the ranch, kill them nut the hodies among some loss. them, put the bodies among some logs and then set fire to the whole thing."

In response to further questions from Mr. Hussey, the witness admitted that she had given birth to a child ten years ago last August. She was then about

Charges Infanticide

"We were living on a ranch at Gold-stream then, and I always thought that he was my mother's husband. We were living alone. When the child was born there was nobody there except him. Directly it was born the child cried. He then took it away. He took a pillow from the bed, put the child into it, took it into the kitchen and killed it. He put his foot on the child's head, terwards. I said:

What have you done with the

one. He said:

"I'll follow you all over the world and tear your heart out, if you tell any one."

"I was very ill, and don't remember exactly, but it was either that day or the next when I heard a shot fired outside. He came in and told me that he had shot a cow, as he did not want people coming around the house looking for their cow. Afterwards someone came down to see about who had shot the cow, which had been hit in the hindquarters. It was someone by the name of Burnett. Mr. Taylor went away with them."

To report came I tried to get the magazine open, and hurt my hand don't remember and was granted leave to practice in this province, has opened an office in this city. He is a specialist in the treatment of the eye, ear, throat and nose, to which he has given his attention for many years. Dr. Proudfoot, who came to Victoria from Chicago, is a graduate of McGill university, and practised in Montreal before going to Chicago, where he was connected with some of the larger hospitals.

Squire,—Haven't had a job since Easter, haven't you? What are you? Tramp.—I'm an 'ot cross bun maker.—Punch.

ms and incidents of her illness, Mrs.

Vain Attempt to Escape

Taylor Finds Out

"In the meantime Taylor had come proportunity to look into the affair.
Inder the circumstances he refused the prisoner's request for bail, and addised him to get legal assistance.

Mrs. Taylor was the first witness, and the man to be lieve that the man was her stepfather. She had always alled him father and lived with him the ranch as his daughter. Eventually she learned that her mother had lever been married to the man. In reply to Mr. Hussey's questions she said:

Threatens Her Life

"I am living on my husband's ranch at the man lived with my two children. We may back to the ranch had a past of the walked to see me in the kitchen to see him, and the morning and said that my father and living on my husband's ranch in the colored with my two children. We meeting, decided to ask municipal town that night, found out where I was staying and came to the house during the night, found out where I was staying and came to the house during the night, found out where I was staying and came to the house during the night, found out where I was staying and came to the house during the night, found out where I was staying and came to the house during the night, found out where I was staying and came to the house during the night, found out where I was staying and came to the house during the night, found out where I was staying and came to the house to the conservation of the Conservatives in Yale-Carlboo and Kootenay is due in great measure to the determination of the people to stand by the meeting, decided to ask municipal found that I had gone. He walked to sak municipal found that I had gone. He walked to sak municipal found that I had gone. He walked to imperiod out where I was staying and came to the house of the Conservation of the Conservation of the people to stand by the provincial government and Mr. Borden on the question of Asiatic immigration of the people to stand by the provincial government and Mr. Borden on the question of Asiatic immigration of the people to stand by the determination of the people to stand by the learned that her mother h back to the ranch that same day, and

ut, he would like the witnesses to be known to be with her. The law will be the law with her. Then I went to another aylor resumed her evidence.

"The only reason he gave me," she ontinued, "was that I had left the children. Soon afterwards Mr. Taylor persuaded me to marry him.

children while her husband put up the horse.

"She asked me to get the matches which were in the pantry, which is no larger than a cupboard. I could not find them, and she came in and got them. Just then Taylor came into the house and wanted to know what we two were doing in the pantry."

Mr. Eaves went on to say that he had insisted on an explanation and the incident ended for the moment in Taylor admitting he had made a mistake, and asking him to have a drink. Accordingly the two got into the buggy again and went to the Colwood hotel. The witness said he was a married man with two children and did not want to be accused of anything wrong. On their return Mrs. Taylor was no longer in her bedroom whereat Taylor

On their return Mrs. Taylor was no longer in her bedroom whereat Taylor remarked to the witness:

"My God, Ben. She's gone. We must find her".

The two looked for her, the witness going down the railroad track for a way. On his return he found Taylor with a rifle in his hand. He said that he was going to drive sbout looking for her. Taylor put the rifle in the buggy, and went to untie the horse, the witness seizing the opportunity to take the weapon and put it in the express wagon standing close by. They drove past the Colwood hotel, where Taylor had several drinks and the witness one, and returned without finding her. On coming back, Eaves went into the house and called:

"Are you here Mrs. Taylor?"

"Yes, what is the matter," was the reply.

"Without answering her" said Mr.

"Yes, what is the matter," was the reply.

"Without answering her," said Mr. Eaves, "I went back to Mr. Taylor and said it is all right, she is in her room. He immediately drove round to the back, went straight to the express wagon, just as if he knew where I had hidden the gun, and took out the rifle. I made a grab for it, and asked him what he was going to do.

"I will shoot her and the children," he said.

child?"

"He told me what he had done, and then made me go down on my knees by the bed and swear never to tell anyone. He said:

"I fought with him until I was anie to shoot the gun in the air. And when no report came I tried to get the magazine open, and hurt my hand doing so. I found that the gun was and gave up struggling

threats made by the accused when he came back the last time, as he said that the man was too drunk by then to be responsible for what he was saying.

RY SAANICH COUNTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

Municipality

bail.

As will be gathered from Mrs. Taylor's story, Alfred Taylor is an old resident of Victoria and vicinity and is quite well known. He has a nice place at Colwood, and is noted for considerable mechanical ingenuity. He has a stump pulling machine, and his patent fire alarm, known as "Taylor's Fire Alarm," is patented nearly all over the world, and is in use in many places.

The evidence adduced yesterday in the police court came as a great sur-prise to all who knew the defendant, and next Tuesday he will be represented by counsel. It is uncertain what steps will be taken as to yesterdays revelations, but the evidence will be laid before the attorney general's department, and it is thought likely by Mr. Hussey that a charge of murder will be brought.

# **MINISTERS BACK FROM**

He Considers Chief Factors of Success

(From Sunday's Daily)

"So far as I could see, the fight was clean and well conducted on both sides. Both the Conservatives and the Liber-

building have been retinted, the for-mer cream, the latter blue. Seats have been provided for the convenience of ladies, while a telephone has been con-

The Standard Stationery Company has enlarged its book and stationery store on Government street, taking in the adjoining offices formerly occupied by the ticket office of the Pacific Coast Stamphy Company's local second

Steamship Company's local agency. The district officers of the Ancient

# BY SAANICH COUNCIL

Legal Action to Be Taken to Abate Nuisances Within

(From Sunday's Daily) After repeated warnings and rem-onstrances given to the Chinese proonstrances given to the Chinese pro-prietors of piggeries within the limits of the municipality of South Sanich, the patience of the municipal council has at last become exhausted and now that evidence has been obtained against several of the Celestials show-ing that they have been making a practice of slaughtering pigs within the limits of the municipality from the limits of the municipality con-For several months the council has

been making a determined effort to put an end to the slaughtering of cattle for the market. Action was taken against a local firm of butchers who had erected a slaughter house and MAINLAND VICTORIES

Who had erected a slaughter house suit the case is now pending in the courts an injunction having been obtained to stop the practice, but the Chinese owners of piggeries have continued to slaughter. Many complaints have been made by residents in the neighborhood, especially, the Carey Road, at the nuisance created by the noise and troub from these integeries but and stench from these piggeries but it was only after considerable trouble that, evidence that slaughtering was being done has at length been secured.
To further strengthen its hands the council, at yesterday's fortnightly meeting, decided to ask municipal health officer, Dr. Nelson, to inspect

claim that they are merely breeding pigs and are not slaughtering though the fact remains that during the past summer large numbers of pigs have been brought into the municipality which afterwards disappeared in a mysterious manner and it is alleged that the animals are slaughtered during the night and carted into the city and disposed of. Many of these animals are brought from Oak Bay municipality where slaughtering has been effectually prevented, the Chinamen evidently believing that the Santish council will make no effort Saanich council will make no effort to stop the practice within its own limits.

"The only reason he gave me" she continued, "was that I had left the children. Soon afterwards Mr. Taylor persuaded me to marry him house for a short time. It occurred between M and 12 o'clock at night. I had gone to bed, when I heard a noise in the yard. I opened the window and looked out, when I saw him and Mr. Eaves, wrestling in the yard. Theard him say:

"Let go this gun, Ben—you. Let go."

"I jumped out of the window in may nightdress and rear nound the house, and hid underneath the house. I heard Mr. Taylor come in and run through the house. Then he came to the back door and shouted, Where is she; where is she?" Mr. Eaves said he did not know, and then I came out from under the house and said:

"The loss of an Eye."

"I was helping Mr. Taylor who was trying to take out the king pin of a wagon. This was in 1894, when I was 15 or 16. By mistake he struct its she?" Mr. Eaves said he did not know, and then I came out from under the house and said:

"All, why are you so mean to me?" I have not done anything wrons."

"Mr. Eaves told in the Alexandre of the window in may nightdress and rear the thing the house and said:

"All, why are you so mean to me?" I have not done anything wrons."

"Mr. Eaves told us to this and her is the collection of the window in may nightdress and rear the thing pin of wagon. This was in 1894, when I was a look of the window in the house and shouted, Where is she; where is she?" Mr. Eaves told the window in the house of the window in the window in the window in the house of the window in the wind

inglifications and ran round the house, and a few real of the Less of an Eye with the Less of the Less case, which formerly occupied the rear of the store, has been moved, materially lengthening it, while instead of the showcases which formerly occupied the space in the centre of the floor room, have been done away with, and mahogany wall cases substituted for them. These are lined with mirrors. The ceiling and walls of the building have been retinted, the former cream the letter than the case of the pigners. Complaints of Read Tay

Complains of Road Tax. mer cream, the latter blue. Seats have been provided for the convenience of ladies, while a telephone has been conveniently placed for the accommodation of patrons. New Tunston lamps, shedding rich warm light, have also been placed in service. Mr. Wilkerson states that in the last few weeks his business has almost doubled, and he is confident that better times have set in the service of the right to also collect the road tax, but it was felt that a taxpayer should not be called upon to pay the should not be called upon to pay the road tax and all those retepayers who have done so will have their \$2 refunded, Councilior Dunin declaring that to collect the tax in such cases would simply be "petty larceny by the

nunicipality."

Expenditure On Road Work. The road superintendent reported the following expenditures on road work during the month of October: Ward one, \$228.15'; ward three, \$566.15; The district officers of the Ancient Order of Foresters will go to Sanich on Wednesday next, Nov. 18th, to form a new court. From all returns a very prosperous court is in sight. Conveynances will be on hand to take any Foresters out on that night.

Specialist Opens Office

Dr. Alex Proudfoot, who was among the medical men who passed the recent examination of the board of examiners and was granted leave to practice in the convey to the Royal Oak, \$289.20; East Saanich road, from the Royal Oak to the boundary of ward six, \$215.40; East Saanich road, gravelling, \$194.55, and West Saanich road, gravelling, \$50.65. the medical men who passed the recent examination of the board of examiners and was granted leave to practice in this province, has opened an office in this province, has opened an office in this city. He is a specialist in the treatment of the eye, ear, throat and nose, to which he has given his attention for many years. Dr. Proudfoot, who came to Victoria from Chicago, is a graduate of McGill university, and practised in Montreal before going to Chicago, where he was connected with some of the larger hospitals.

Squire, Haven't had a job since Easter, haven't you? What are you? Tramp—I'm an 'ot cross bun maker.—Punch.

West Saanich road, gravelling, \$50.65. The necessary improvements to the Gordon Head road to cost about \$150 will be effected, Councillor Scott to arrange for the work to be done. Repairs to the Burnside road near the Burnside House where a low portion of the water lying on the low portion of that road between the bridge and Tillicum road will be drained into the neighboring stream.

Councillor Mannix urged that the sum of \$100 should be appropriated for the improvement of Blenkinsop road. It was pointed out that the funds for road maintenance, other than the appropriations already made, are lacking

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST"

# SALE OF

MARVELLOUS **VALUES** 

M ONDAY starts our sale of "comfy" dressing gowns. Truly marvellous values are being given-no lady should neglect this opportunity.

DRESSING GOWNS in heavy cotton eiderdown. pale blue, navy blue, cardinal, gray, pink, and black, etc., in Paisley and very pretty art designs with large sailor collars; regular price \$2.75. Dressing Gown Sale Price .....\$1.75

DRESSING GOWNS in finest heavy cotton eiderdown, all shades, very handsome art designs, galloon trimming, kimona collars, wool girdles; regular price \$3.25. Dressing Gown Sale Price ......\$2.25



CAMPBELL'S

The Ladies' Angus Campbell & Co. Governm't Store

but it was finally decided that \$50 be expended on this work. The lack of funds was shown by the treasurer who stated that the appropriations made for ror I work yet to be done called for the expenditure of about \$2,000. This the corrections of the property of the correction of the property of the corrections of the property of the property of the property of the corrections of the property of for ror l work yet to be done called for the expenditure of about \$2,000, while the council has at its disposal-

CHINESE COOK TRIED

By this time word reached the third officer, who was on watch on the bridge. Calling Capt. Bruhn, the third mate rushed aft to quell the uprising. He went into the room, where he found a gesticulating crowd of Chinese, some of them under the table and chairs. Ah Kum, with a smoking revolver in his hand, was in a dark corner, threatening more vengeance. The infuriated cook saw the mate approaching and he aimed for his body but the bullet missed the officer and struck. Ah Ling, another quartermaster, in the hip. Sun Lam, also a quartermaster, rushed at the cook to take the revolver away, but he was met by a bullet which punctured his leg and he went down.

Seeing that it was imprudent to risk more lives by trying to capture the man, the third officer returned to the bridge, where the officers discussed the affair. Capt. Bruhn attended to the wounded.

wounded.

An hour later a dark figure went forward in the shadows of the house. Creeping up the steps he gained the bridge, where the third mate saw the would-be murderer with the revolver in his hand. The weapon was loaded, but before he could shoot the gun was wrested from him, and Ah Kum was clapped into irons.

The disrated cook does not deny that he intended to kill the officers

The disrated cook does not deny that he intended to kill the officers and that that was his mission to the bridge. He expresses no sorrow for what he did. Asked why he wanted to murder his countrymen, he replied: "They took my money, and it was only fair that I should take their lives."

SUFFICIENT FUNDS

Making allowance for the ordinar

exceeded, it would be possible to come eut about even at the end of the year.

As special authority is required in order that this transfer of money appropriated for one purpose may be used for other purposes, a resolution of the council is necessary, and at to-

The tug is ready to resume service.

The tug Annie has been purchased by Messrs. Price & Best for \$5,000, the deal going through today. The Annie was built a couple of years ago by her owner, D. Simpson, and has been used in the towing business operating from Gore avenue slip. Her new owners intend to keep her in the business, and Engineer Morris will have charge of her engineroom.

The tugboat Jessie Mack, Captain McDowell, while trying to get round to False creek in the thick fog on Friday, ran on the beach between Rocky Point and the Granville street bridge. Luckily for the steamer the

# BY ENGLISH PRESS

The London Times says this about the Olympic lacrosse game:—For the first time in the history of lacrosse the specially-selected amateur teams of the two countries have met, and Canada has had to defend its supremacy at its own national game serious-ly. It is in many respects highly satis-factory that the Canadlan team were ractory that the Canadian team were able successfully to retain their position as champions, even when the victory was at the expense of the English team, and it will be realized that the difference between English and Canadian lacrosse is not very great when Saturday's match at the Stadium was won by 14 goals to 10

of the week, on Friday or Saturday's for Valparaiso and the ports of South and Central America. It is not known whether she will make the trip to the South See islands. Orders to this effect may be received when the vessel is in southern waters. H.M.S. Shearwater started south a week ago.

WORK ON PRINCESS ROYAL

Being Hurried at the British Columbia. Marine Ways—Will Be Ready for Service Wednesday

The repairs to the C.P.R. steamer Princess Royal are being hurried at the B. C. Marine Railway company's yards at Esquimalt, and it is expected that the new stem will be completed and the steamer ready to enter the water on Tuesday. She will probably resume service on Wednesday. Enquiries are being made at Esquimalt regarding accommodation for the Japanese steamer Fikul Maru, which may be brought here for repairs.

NEW PROPELLER

FOR TUG OWEN

Was Formerly the Marion of the Greer Fleet—Tug Annie Has Changed Hands

Was Formerly the Marion which was brought from Ketchikan by J. H. Greer to be included in the big fleet of tugboats under his control. Under the marme was formerly the Marion which was brought from Ketchikan by J. H. Greer to be included in the big fleet of tugboats under his control. Under the name was changed to Owen, The tug is ready to resume service.

The tug arman and the process of the part of the marme was changed to Owen, The tug is ready to resume service.

The tug annie has been purchased by Messrs. Price & Beet for 15000, the United States and the steamen and the process of the part of the crew of the Beet for 15000, the United States and the crew of the same of the crew of the States and the crew of the same of

Five members of the crew of the Shearwater under charge of Lieut, J. S. G. Fraser, D. E. McFarlane and T. Sanderson left this morning via the C.P.R. en route to the Old Country, having completed their term of service on this station. They will sail on the Corsican on the 20th.

Making allowance for the ordinary expenditure up to the end of the year, the city will have sufficient funds to devote towards street maintenance and for other necessary purposes. The meeting held last Thursday evening at which the financial position of the city was thoroughly canvassed by the city was thoroughly canvassed by the city council. City Comptroller Raymur's statement of the finances was gone off.

# The Colonist.

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

# THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Sent postpaid to Canada and the

A DRY, DOCK.

of the vessels of the Royal nayy. The report attached very much importance to the latter point. In view of the fact that on the borders of the North Pacific ocean there is only one dock under the British flag in which a modern ship of war can be repaired, namely that at Hong Kong, and we do not know if that one is large enough for the largest vessels, it occurred to the special committee that a timely and valuable contribution on the part of Canada to the defence of the Empire would be the construction of a large dock at Esquimat. The

ments of the navy. We grant that the Dominion did not promise such maintenance, but we draw attention to the fact that the policy of Canada, as it has been developed is to relieve the United Kingdom of certain things in connection with the defence of this country. In pursuance of that policy the naval establishment at Halifax has been taken over and that at Esquimalt may be transferred to the Dominion at any day. We submit that this transfer of contract carries with it an obligation to do at Esquimalt that which the Dominion pledged itself to urge the British government to do. When we ask that the obligation in regard to the naval station may be fulfilled to the naval station is to be taken over by Canada, but rather that taking

the British government to do. When we are the British government to the British Commended him to a large and findle with the specific or the British Commended him to a large and findle with the second of the Brown and the British Commended him to a large and findle with the second of the Brown and the British Commended him to a large and findle with the second of the Brown and the British Commended him to a large and findle with the second of the Brown and the British Commended him to a large and findle with the second of the Brown and the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the second of the Brown and the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle who was defeated in Roctern, and the second of the Brown and the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle who was defeated in Roctern, and the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle with the British Commended him to a large and findle

to the influence of the members of the Colonist has never charged, nor has he provincial government, whose administration of the affairs of British Colary of the Ministers were corruptly umbia has been such as has commanded profiting by the patronage of their de-

onfidence. The provincial governne contest. A statement appeared in an eastern Liberal paper to the effect that the government financed the Conservative campaign in this province, but the only foundation for this was in the imagination of the irresponsible person who suggested it. Some of the ministers contributed their best efforts towards the success of the candidates of their party, but there is no war-rant for the suggestion that the gov-ernment as such took any part whatever in the struggle. At the same time it may be fairly claimed that the conspicuous success which has attended the administration of affairs during

the prestige of the Conservative party.

argument.

Another report to which the report referred was the increasing size and numbers of the vessels engaged in the trans-Pacific trade. We have been told by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy that the Atlantic Empresses will come to this coast. We know that a part of the policy of the Grand Trunk Pacific is to place steamships on the Pacific These vessels cannot be docked at Esquimalt and it is very unreasonable to expect private capital to be forth.

partments. But there is abundant proof that a great deal of crooked work has been going on and, we do not see how Ministers can expect to be held blameless, Apparently the transactions being brough. not see how Ministers can expect to be held blameless, Apparently the transactions being brought to, light have been going on for years, and the Ministers are responsible for the fact that they were not detected and stop-ped long ago. If the answer is that the existence of these wrongs was not known, the conclusive answer seems to be that it ought to have been known. No private business house would for one moment accept the plea that is being advanced on behalf of the Ministers.

It seems to us that the government

It seems to us that the government the premiership of Mr. McBride has has a signal opportunity to carry out greatly strengthened the popularity of the principles for which the West-the provincial ministers and added to mount Liberals have declared. It has One of the matters which were discussed on Friday aftenoon at the Board of Trade was the necessity of providing at Esquimalt dry dock accommodation which will be in keeping with the growing needs of this coast of Canada. The discussion arose over a report prepared some months ago by a special committee of the Board in which stress was laid upon the necessity of providing a dock here that will be equal to the demands of commerce and be available for the use of the latter point. In view of the fact that on the borders of the North Patilific occasn the matters and dudent to the prestige of the Conservative party. The report attached were matters and added to the prestige of the Conservative party. The question of Oriental immigration as broad as the whole public service, and, if men are found to have been guilty of taking a wrongful advantage of their official positions, to dismiss them and compel them to make restitution. The opportunity that is now afforded to poportunity that is now afforded to poportunity that is now afforded to purify the administration should be observe that Mr. Brodeur says he will institute criminal proceedings, when the evidence is all in, and it seems as if the result of the investigation would be understood as a declaration by British Columbia that it has not in any way receive the latter point. In view of the fact the latter point. In view of the fact that on the borders of the North Patilific occasn the following the result of the result.

Doubtless the necessity only of the government as exemplionly to make the Cassels inquiry as broad as the whole public service, and, if men are found to have been guilty of

emphatic and direct terms of governemphatic and direct terms of govern-ment contracts and franchises put up to sale by persons holding high offi-cial positions, of land grants made on inequitable terms through political in-fluence, of the taxpayers being shameon the part of Canada to the defence of the Empire would be the construction of a large dock at Esquimait. The existence of a fleet is based upon the assumption that hostilities may arise and the need of dockage facilities on this coast to which the ships of the fleet could resort for repairs in the fleet could resort for repairs in the case of war scarcely requires any arise and the need of dockage facilities on this coast to which the ships of the fleet could resort for repairs in the full plundered over the construction of government railways. Sometimes the storic fall in the storic full plundered over the construction of governm Esquimalt and it is very unreasonable to expect private capital to be forthcoming, for an enterprise of this kind, and while we should be very sorry to appear opposed to any effort that might be made by any business firm to secure the government assistance that would be available for a floating dock, as at present advised we think it would be very much in the interests of all concerned that there should be a large government dock provided.

The question was raised at the Board as to whether a new dock or the extension of the present one is the more desirable as the object of the efforts of the Board. Without expert information we are unable to say if the present dock can be enlarged without expense almost as great as the cost of a new one. Another dock is really what we ought to have if we cannot be found in the state of the state of the sound and the present advised we think it in her representative in the Cabinet she would have a friend who would at least twice a week with the most stupendous diclosures of the world at least twice a week with the most stupendous diclosures of the world at least twice a week with the most stupendous diclosures of the world at least twice a week with the most stupendous diclosures of the world at least twice a week with the most stupendous diclosures of the world at least twice a week with the most stupendous diclosures of the world at least twice a week with the most stupendous diclosures of the world at least twice a week with the most stupendous diclosures of the week real them, they if the most stupendous diclosures of the week with the most stupendous diclosures of the week with the most stupendous diclosures of the week with the most stupendo

with they would call for an expenditure on the part of the Dominion of several hundred dollars for every man, woman and child now living in Prince Edward Island. That they will all be entertained is outside the range of possibility, but that the Island Province has a good claim for liberal consideration at the hands of the parliament of Canada may be admitted.

Evidence is accumulating that the tide has turned and that industrial and financial conditions all over the country are improving. Traffic earnings of the C.P.R. for the first week of November increased by \$115,000, compared with the same week a year

Ex-Alderman Goodacre mentioned to the Colonist yesterday an interest-ing fact tending to demonstrate that victoria is growing very rapidly. This was that the number of residences in the city is being increased at the rate of one every day—basing this calculation on the fact that for the last twelve months there have been over three hundred and sixty build-ing permits issued.

It is a far cry from British Columbia to Germany, but the distance separat-ing the two countries is not so great as to prevent the people of this province extending their sympathies on account of the awful disaster in the collieries of the Westphalia district. British been officially or socially. In this connection we quote the following from the Standard of Empire:

The public has been told in the most broken families in Germany. broken families in Germany.

> Dominion Fruit Commissioner Rudck, address made an exceedingly interesting a well as important statement. He said:
> "There was not a sound apple taken
> off the trees in Canada that could not
> be delivered in good condition in the Old Country and sold at remunerative prices." The market for fruit grown in the Dominion seems to be expanding more rapidly than the acreage under cultivation, and it is such state-ments as that of Mr. Ruddick that brings home to us how true it is that "the industry is only in its infancy.

"Facilis descensus Averni." Shattered in reputation as a great world figure, a broken idol of the people of Germany the Kalser is today surely a pathetic figure. All Europe is talking of an article published in Die Zuekunft of Berlin by Maxmilliam Harden, in which a demand is made that the Emperor either cease bringing up interna tional controversies or abdicate the throne. A correspondent describes Har-den's words as "the noblest words ever den's words as "the noblest words ever spoken in Germany against the Kaiser. It is the culmination of the growing agitation against the absolutism of the Emperor. As proof that Harden reflects the general sentiment, his attack have dared were the people not wholly in sympathy with the denunciation made against the Emperor."

information we are unable to say if the present dock can be enlarged with the order to expense almost as great as the cost of a new one. Another dock is really what we ought to have if we can get it, and possibly it might be so located that the machinery now in use could not be considered. The thing to be done the cost of operating and management would be shared between the two docks. At the present stage of the question these matters of deal and the considered. The thing to be done is to decide upon what course is best to be taken, and urge that upon the committee of the Board, which will have this matter in hand, will doubtless take all proof estay to accomplish the desired result.

We may close this reference by mentioning the undertaking into which the Dominion entered when this province becomes a kingland, but came the way to be called the committee of the bounding the undertaking into which the Dominion entered when this province becomes a trace of the possible possible possible to the state of the possible possible the desired result.

We may close this reference by mentioning the undertaking into which the Dominion entered when this province becomes a trace of the possible to say two words to you about another matter which has greatly impressed me, and that is the courtesy of your people and your children. We could do with a little more of that in America. In America the child is developed to do the best he can for himself or herself; in England and in Scotland it seems to me that you train them also to do something for their neigh-bors."

In an address at Kingston, Ont., the other day, before the alumni conference, Prof. Adam Shortt, of the Civil Service Commission, made some ob-

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE AGE OF THE EARTH

When we speak of the age of the earth we necessarily assume that it had a beginning as a separate entity. This has no bearing upon the fundamental and insolvable question as to the origin of matter. In and insured a new York paper there is an answer to a correspondent who asks when matter was made. The question is a very absurd one, and the answer is equally absurd, not, because of what the editor says, but because of the positiveness with which he states as a fact that matter has existed from all eternity. There is, of course, some reason in the contention that, seeing that matter exists, the burden of proof ies upon him who says there was a time when it did not exist; but, as we have yet to learn what matter is, is much too soon to conclude that it has been and will be eternal. But this is too abstruse a question to discuss for, no matter how much we might say about it, no conclusion of any value could by any possibility be reached. When we speak of the existence of the earth as a separate entity we are upon a ground in-respect to which it is possible to cite some evidence. In an article on the nebulae mention was made of the fact that in the Constellation of Orion there is to be seen a process in operation, which some astrono think may be a system of worlds in process of foun-dation. If this is the case considerable progress has been reached, for the nebulous matter has been concentrated at many points, and the process of solidification is in an advanced stage. The points of concentration in Orion are far, apparently, from being like the earth, although naturally some of the smaller among them may be. If there are in that constellation globes as large as the earth that have become solid, we have no telescopes sufficiently powerful to discern them; but such argument as is possible from analogy, in a case where there is a great paucity of data, bears out the suggestion that the matter constituting the great Nebula of Orion is in a far less advanced condition than that of the Solar System. In the latter the matter has concentrated into eight large masses and an innumerable number of smaller bodies but all these individual concentrations have not reached the same stage of solidity. Between the external covering of the Sun and the small meteorites which fall to the earth's surface there can be found in the Solar system every grade of solidity, for in this sense the term solid does not mean firmness but only

separation from its surroundings. A mass of the thinnest conceivable ether floating in space is rela-The assumption of astronomers is that the Solar System, and hence the Earth, at one time existed in the form of an exceedingly tenuous vapor. Further back of this speculation cannot go, for the human mind is not capable of conceiving the non-existence of matter and its original creation. The Age of the Earth would hardly be understood as going back to this primary condition. Examination of the nebulae suggests that to this attenuated wapor motion was imparted, and this motion caused the vapor to become luminous, which was the first stage in the process of creation. On this point Astronomy and Genesis are in accord. What caused this luminosity is a matter of supposition, but it it is conceivable that the colli-sion of the particles out of which the vapor was composed, would make them incandescent, just as the collision of steel with flint produces an incandescent spark. Assuming the occurrence of such a stage in the history of the Solar System, there is a basis upon which calculations, of a sort, can be made. They are necessarily very uncertain, and the most accurate of them is little more than the contract of the contrac of them is little more than a vague approximation but assuming the existence of all solids in a gaseous form and estimating the probable rate at which the heat necessary to maintain them in that condition would be given off, it is possible to reach some idea, exceedingly indefinite though it must be as to how long a period of time was required for the earth to in a previous article, been estimated to be abou 150,000,000 years. The most that any one would venture to say in such a connection is that the process of solidification might be accomplished in the period

e solid. This has, as was mentioned in passing named. From this as a basis it is possible to estimate the length of time during which the Earth has existed as a separate body, and one astronomer has thought that perhaps half the period, or 75,000,000 years would be a long enough time to allow for the concentration of a part of the original nebulous matter fation of a part of the original nebulous matter into a sphere which in due course became the solid globe upon which we live. This is little more than a guess. It is nothing more than a suggestion of a length of time in which the earth may have been passed from the condition of an individual mass of intensely heated and greatly attenuated vapor-a vapor of which even the hardest of metals formed a part-to its present condition. This length of time might possibly be long enough to permit of the various geological process of which the rocks bear witpoint the question may be left, the conclusion being that we are absolutely without data from which we can infer with any reasonable certainty what the Age of the Earth as an individual member of the Solar

MAKERS OF HISTORY

When Kublai was Grand Khan of the Mongols and led from the valley of the Volga to the shores of the Yellow Sea, two Venetian Brothers, Polo by name, set out on a journey eastward by way of the Black Sea and thence across Central Asia. When Kublat heard that strangers from a far country had come into his realm, he sent for them and extended a very cordial greeting, when they were ready to return he gave them a commission to the Pope asking for a hundred men to instruct his people in the ways of Christianity. The request not being complied with, the brothers returned to the Court of Kublai, taking with them the son of one of them, Marco being his Christian name. Kubiai was greatly pleased with Marco and took him into his fullest confidence. For seventeen years Marco Polo acted as a diplomatic representative of the Great Khan and in that capacity cific Ocean, extending his journeys to Japan, which he was the first European to set foot upon, and to which he gave the name Cipangu in the account sub-sequently written of his travels. A matrimonial al-liance having been proposed between a Mongol prin-cess and a Persian prince, the three Polos asked and obtained permission to travel to Teheran in her com-pany. The journey was made by water down pany. The journey was made by water down through the China sea and thence around by way of Singapore to the Indian Ocean and then up the Persian Gulf, whence they proceeded to Teheran. When they reached that city they learned of Kublal's death, and determined to return to Venice, bearing with them much gold and many precious stones. Marco wrote the story of their travels, but it was not believed. How can it be true? asked the wise men of their native city and they added that if such things. their native city and they added that if such things as Marco told of the East were true, they would have known it without being instructed by an unknown a venturer. So Marco Polo's report was officially nored, and it was only after his death, and when of adventurers came back with similar tales, that the wonderful things he told received serious considera-tion from any one. Then a desire arcse in many minds to find a way to the East which would involve less transhipment en route and permit of the carriage of a greater quality of goods than the overland route across Asia. The Portuguese were foremost among

the adventurers, who braved the dangers of unknown seas, and when Barthelemew Dias at length rounded the Cape of Storms, now known as the Cape of Good Hope, a way to India was opened to the world, but it does not appear as if the Portuguese navigators believed that Far Cathay, which we now call China, could be reached in this way. They thought it was too

far to the North. During the awakening of Southwestern Europe to During the awakening of Southwestern Europe to the possibilities of overseas discoveries, Christopher Columbus was born in Genos. From his boyhood he was inspired by a love of adventure and the fact that he died in the service of Spain was due to his having been thrown into the sea off the Portuguese Coast during a fight with pirates, whereupon he swam ashore. He remained in Portugal and made a voyage to Iceland, returning to Cadiz in Spain. Columbus mystic. His son Ferdinand, writing of him, says that his father was a man of mystery; even his name Christopher Columbus, which means in English Christ-bearing Dove, or Messenger, typifying the task for which he was ordained by Providence. Columbus, himself in some of his earlier letters says that he felt called upon of God to fulfil the prophecies and carry the Message of Salvation to the people who lived beyond the Ocean of Darkness, as the Atlantic was called in these days. was called in those days. We may well suppose that he was informed as to the various traditions of discovery made by mariners, who through accident or design had been carried far to the west. We know that he was aware of the contentions made by the learned men of Egypt two thousand years before that the earth was a globe, because the records of the Council of Salamanca, before which he was called for examination, show that he endeavored to convince the assembled ecclesiatics of this fact; but they refused to believe it. They could not find the statement inche Bible, and they argued that, because people who might live beyond the ocean could not be descended from Adam and Eve, there were necessarily no people beyond the ocean, a form of argument quite in keep-ing with the Aristotelian system then in vogue with

The story of the first journey of Columbus has been told so often that to repeat it in this place would be superfluous. It brings out the character of the man in a wonderful way, showing that he was inspired by something else than a love of adventurer or a desire to enrich himself by finding gold and precious stones in the lands he hoped to find. The evangeli-zation of Cipangu was his primary object, because he thought that land was the nearest of Oriental countries, but he was not without the expectation of making his way to Cathay and bearing the story of the Cross to the millions of whom Marco Polo had written more than a century and a half before. He thought he discovered India, when he landed on the little Is-land of San Salvador. He believed that Cuba might be a part of the territory of the Grand Khan, when at length he reached the Mainland, near the mouth of the Oronoco, we find him turning his ships northward in the hope of discovering either Cipangu itself or some passage through the land which would lead to that mysterious empire.

lead to that mysterious empire.

That Columbus must have a prominent place in the list of Makers of History will be conceded without argument. His achievement created, an epoch. His discoveries excited the ambition as well as the cupidity of others and in a short time the western seas swarmed with adventures. It was not long before Balboa tooked put upon the Facilit Ocean, the Great South Sea as he called it, from the summit of the Isthmian Mountains and Magellan, with rare enterprise, followed the South American coast until he reached the Strait which bears his name, and sailed boildly out upon the waters of the greatest of the oceans. One of the results of the voyage of Columbus was that the world was shown to be larger than it had been believed to be. The maps, which were in use before his time, showed Cipangu, or Japan, to be use before his time, showed Cipangu, or Japan, to be not very far west of the Azores, but rather to the northward. The discovery of America was a terrific shock to the authority of those who assumed to speak with authority on all subjects of human knowledge and gave an impetus to original investigation in ev-

ery field of research.

Efforts have been made by some writers to lessen the fame of Columbus by representing that he must have heard of the existence of lands beyond the ocean and that he was really only in search of what had ron of what a contemporary calls "three little, leaky vessels" towards the setting sun. But even if this were the case, and it cannot be shown to be so, his courage and enthusiasm were none the less noble. For eighteen years he labored to secure the assistance essary to enable him to undertake his great task, and it may be assumed that if evidence had available to show that he was only attempting to do what had already been done, he either would not have been so long in securing some patron to give him the needed aid, or would have falled to obtain it at all. The discovery of America was an event of such supreme importance that we may venture to break the continuity of this series of articles by a brief account World before the Genoese raised the Cross on the Island of San Salvador. This will be attempted in

## IEWS AND CHRISTIANS

We find in an eastern paper an interview with one of the Messrs. Guggenheim, a member of the great copper firm, in which the advisability of intermar-riages between the Jews and Christians is discussed. We have no intention of dealing with that question, but Mr. Guggenheim mentioned dire-thing which has never received the consideration which is its due. He never received the consideration which is its due. He said that the introduction of Christianity was really a Jewish reformation, and he described it as Judaism with its encumbrances laid aside. Dr. Hirsch, a renowned Jewish Rabbi, who visited the Pacific Coast some fifteen years ago, said in a lecture delivered in Seattle that Christians forgot that Jesus of Nazareth was a Jew. Whether it is possible for Judalsm and Christianity to discover a common ground upon which they can stand in a united effort for the betterment of humanity no one can undertake to say, but Christians might do something towards the realiza-tion of such a consummation if they would endeavor to relize the fact to which Mr. Guggenheim referred.
There never was the slightest justification for the
intense hostility of the Christians towards the Jews.
It does not appear to have existed to any very great
degree in the years immediately following the Crucidegree in the years immediately following the Crucifixion, and yet one might understand why the followers of the Victim of Calvary might well have been
deeply incensed against those who were responsible
for His death. The hostility was of later growth,
and we are inclined to think that it was largely the
outcome of the attitude of Imperial Rome towards the
Jewish people. Rome was tolerant of all religions except that professed by the Jews, which it did not endeavor to differentiate from that of the Christians.
A Jew was hated by Pagan Rome because of his religious faith, which led him to assume an attitude of
hostility to the practice of the Romans, who ascribed
divine honors to their emperors. From this the transition to persecution of the Jews by the civil authorities, when Christianity became the State religion the
transition was easy. It seems as if it were time for
Judgism and Christianity to understand each other Judeism and Christianity to understand each other better. The former has been the great exponent of Mondtheism; the latter that of personal righteousness. The two combined might wield an influence that would revolutionize the world.

# Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

### THE DEATH OF ROBESPIERRE

Tallien was new forging to the front place in the ranks of the Revolutionists. From the beginning of his career he had exercised great influence over the lower classes, an influence second only to that exerted by Marst. Like the latter he had at first been proprietor of a little paper which he used as the mouthplece to further his doctrines, and which as the mouthplece to further his doctrines, and which in friendly rivalry to "L'ami du peuple," he called "L'ami des cityons." In his manner of living he was most shamefully immoral, but the immorality found a check when he fell in love with Madame de Fontenay. For some time he was the instigator of no more crimes, nor took part in any affairs of a questionable nature. The Convention, suspicious of this sudden change of character, called him to account for it, whereupon to prove their suspicions without founda-tion he became more recklessly cruel than ever. Robespierre, who whatever else may be said of him, was not a licentious man, became thoroughly disgusted with Tallien's immorality, and had his name struck off from the list of members of the Jacobin Club, a which had 1200 branches throughout France and which was famous as being responsible for the Reign of Terror. In retaliation Tallien undertook to rally the Dantonites, and antagonize them against Robes-pierre. The fall of the latter may be directly traced Tallien's indefatiguable efforts. The populace of Paris was like a weathervane, blown about helplessly by the will of those in power, today in one direction, norrow in another, and as Tallien's power increas ed and that of Robespierre declined, those who had been prone to consider "The Incurruptible" as their inspired leader and deliverer, became his enemies and

Saint Just with great lack of discrimination, selzed upon this inauspicious time to name Robespierre as Dictator. It was not a popular move. The people were ready to follow a leader but not to acknowledge a master. Saint Just made a speech before the As-

sembly which he ended as follows: "Misfortune has reached a climax. The country is in a state of anarchy—I declare upon my honor and upon my conscience that I see only one means of safety; and that is the concentration of power in the hands of one man who has enough genius, force, patriotism and generosity to become the embediment of public authority—a man at once virtuous, inflexible as well as an incorruptible citizen. That man is Robespierre, it is only he that can save the State. ask that he be invested with the Dictatorship."

But every man in the Assembly was suspicious of his neighbor and dared not second the motion

his neighbor and dared net second the motion of Saint Just, though one and all were afraid of the vengeful anger of Robespierre. Tallien was invited to head an attack against the would be Dictator and Saint Just in the Convention the following day.

The scene was a dramatic and memorable one: Saint Just was the first to mount the tribune. He had barely begun his discourse when he was interrupted by Tallien, whose words met with great applause. Again Saint Just attempted to speak, and another member interrupted him beginning furiously to attack Robespierre. But the latter had put up with all that his fiery nature would stand. Livid and all that his fiery nature would stand. Livid and trembling with rage, he sprang up the steps of the tribune. "I'demand liberty to speak," he cried.

A loud shout echoed through the hall,

fallien dashed once more to the tribune and stood

"And I demand that the veil be torn away," he There was an uprear in the Convention. The little out that favored Robespierre was conspicuous by isolation. Tallien continued to speak, Robespierre standing beside him, his flery glance resting now upon him, now upon the sea of faces beneath. At length as Tallien paused for a moment he seized upon the concernation and seasons. hands, he turned his face toward the members of the

moderate party. "It is to you virtuous and honorable men of the Plain that I address myself," he said. "I will not

eak to scoundrels."
"Down with the tyrant," responded the Plain.
The president rang the bell to silence the orator. "President of Assassins," screamed Robespierre, his words almost inarticulate with rage, "I demand "The blood of Danton is choking him," someone

Then followed a storm of shouting, "A decree, a

Robespierre looked upon them all with fearless defiant eyes. A thousand menacing faces surrounded him. He stood at bay, a pitiful figure, perhaps, and vorthy of his punishment, but meriting some admiram nevertheless for his undaunted hearing.
"Send me to my death," he cried, with scornful

"Thou hast merited it a thousand times," was the

"I ask to share the lot of my brother," cried the younger Robespierre, springing beside him in the tribune. "Thy wish shall be granted," was the response." A

decree for Robespierre means a decree for you, for Saint Just and for Couthon. Couthon is a tiger thirst-ing for blood, he would mount to the throne upon our

mount the throne," said Couthon with great sarcasm. He was a parelytic and could not use his limbs, but had to be carried from place to place by his bearer. His physical infirmity did not lessen his

ulmary of the Revolutionists.

The decree was proclaimed. But many of the peole-still favored Robespierre whom they had so long
sared and respected. The Jacobins swore to protect He was arrested but was released and set at

e head of an insurrectionary army.

Once more the tocsin sounded throughout Paris and the gates of the city were closed. Once more the people trembled with terror of what the ominous sound must mean, and those who could armed themsound must mean, and those who could armed themselves to be in readiness for what would follow. All who conspired against the Conventien were declared outlaws and condemned to execution, therefore many who had intended to remain faithful to Robespierre abandoned their purpose. As for the one-time leader he had no hope since the first fatal meeting in the Assembly. Historians claim that had he chosen to show his old-time confidence and authority he might have escaped execution. But he lost heart and his weakness meant the lack of courageous action on the part of his followers.

He was at the club of the Jacobins, listening list-lessly to the arguments of the leaders, when one Meda, who had managed to gain admittance by shout-ing to those at the door, "Long Live Robespierre," rushed up to him and stood before him, his pistol in "Surrender traitor," he cried, and shot him through the law.

He was followed by a crowd of men bent upon the creat of Robespierre and his accomplices.

"Kill me," begged Saint Just of Lebas, But the latter shook his head and placing his weapon against his own head, he pressed the trigger and fell dead. The younger Robespierre fied through the crowd to an open window from which he jumped. He was picked up dead. Couthon's bearer was shot, but Couthon fall to the floor unharmed

It was five o'clock of the same day when the fatal cart bore Robespierre and Saint Just to execution.

When the news went abroad that Robespierre was

no more, there was great jubilation throughout France, especially the prisons of France. At the Con-clergie, Madame Beauharnais (afterwards Empress Josephine) and Madame de Fontenay (afterwards Madame Tallien) were awaiting word of their con-demnation. The joyful tidings reaching them they embraced one another, feeling that they were already

## THE STORY TELLER

Long after the death of the elder George Grossmith the British income tax commissioners sent to the son, the well-known actor, a notice assessing the income of the deceased at \$10,000. Mr. Grossmith returned the document to the proper quarter, with the following note written across it:

"I am glad to learn my father is doing so well in the next world; \$10,000 is a great deal more than he ever made in this. Kindly forward this notice to his new address, and remember me affectionately to him."

Father Vaughan, the London priest who has achieved notoriety, is said to have, in addition to his more deliberate rhetoric, the art of putting wisdom into a pointed phrase, which is the definition of the brightest wit. Often his irony is very quick and

Once, when he was being shown a portrait of Henry VIII. by Holbein at Trinity College, some one asked him what he would do if King Harry stepped down from his frame.

"I should ask the ladies to leave the room," was

One day recently in an eastern village a man lost a horse, and, falling to find him, went down to the public square and offered a reward of \$5 to whoever would bring him back. A half-witted fellow who heard the offer volunteered to discover the whereabouts of the horse, and, sure enough, he returned in half an hour, leading him by his bridle.

The owner was surprised at the ease with which his half-witted friend had found the beast, and on passing the \$5 to him, he asked:

"Tell me, how did you find the horse?"

To which the other made answer: "Waal, I thought to myself, where would I go if I was a hoss; and I went there, and he had."

It is not strange that the young lawyer congratulated himself when he married a young woman of exquisite mind—a thin, big-headed girl in spectacles. A friend was introduced to the lady one night, and lafer on the bridegroom said to him:

"George, what do you think of her?"

George puffed thoughtfully on his cigar. "Well," he said, "to tell you the truth, she isn't much to look at, is she?"

The husband's face fell. "Ah, but," he said eagerly, "what a mind she has! Externally, perhaps she isn't all that could be desired, but within—ah! George, she has a beautiful mind."

George smilled. "Then have her turned." he said.

"It is an invariable fact," said the professor at the club, "that the sense of sight travels more rapidly than the sense of sound. You will observe, sir, that when a bit of ordnance is fired from a fortress or a

when a bit of ordnance is fired from a fortress or a man-of-war you see the puff of smoke that comes coincidently with the explosion several moments before you hear the report thereof. Thus it is always—"
"Not always," said a little Irish student from the corner. "I know of a case where hearing antedates seeing by really considerable lapses of time."

"I know of no such thing in the whole range of science," retorted the professor, pompously. "Perhaps you can enlighten us, sir."

"Well," said little O'Leary, "it's the case of an Englishman and a joke. In almost every case the Englishman hears a joke about a week before he sees it, and—" it, and—"
But the professor had gone, and they say that nowadays when he sees O'Leary he shies off like a frisky horse in the presence of a motor car.

A traveller in Texas says that he was riding along a cattle-trail near the New Mexico line, when he met a rather pompous looking native of the region, who introduced himself as Colonel Higgins of Devil's

Were you a colonel in the Confederate army?"

"Were you a colonel in the Confederate army?"
the traveller asked.

"No, sah."
"On the Union side, then?"
"No, sah; nevah was in no wah."
"Belong to the Texas Rangers."
"No, sah; I do not."
"Ah, I see; you command one of the State militia

No, sah; I don't. Don't know nothing about sol-

"Where, then, did you get the rank of colonel?"
"I'se a kunnel by marriage, sah."
"By marriage? How's that?"
"I married the widow of a kunnel, sah—Kunnel Thompson, of Waro."

The meanest woman in the world has been discovered. She lives at Penatanguish, on the Maine coast. Willie Beggs, a little orphan who works like a man and saves all he earns, in the hope of going to college, asked her if she didn't want a mess o' clams. She did. Willie took the basket and the clam-digger, hastened down to the beach at low tide, and, after two hours' hard work raturned with a bushel of quawo hours' hard work, returned with a bushel of qua-

"How much do I owe ye?" the meanest woman inquired. "Why—er"—little Willie hesitated, knowing that the wouldn't pay the regular price, twenty cents—why—er—I guess about fifteen cents, Miss Prulence."

"All right," said she, and handed him a dime.
"But that's only ten cents," Willie modestly ob-

jected.
"That's right," Miss Prudence reassured him. "Tm charging ye five cents for the use o' the clam-digger."
And the clam-digger was one she had borrowed from a neighbor that morning.

Sixty years ago, there were in the Long Room of the London custom-house twelve officers styled "cochect-writers;" they wrote certificates that goods had been duly entered and the duties paid. They were also known as patent officers, because appointed for life by letters-patent from the Crown. Their salaries were nominal, sixty pounds sterling a year, but they were permitted to remunerate themselves by extorting fees from the merchants—fees which, in some cases, amounted to a thousand pounds a year.

In 1831, the treasury determined to abolish patent offices, and called upon the twelve cocket-writers to furnish a statement of their emoluments. The officers, ignorant of the treasury's purpose, imagined that the sovernment intended to impose an income-tax. Ten of the writers, therefore, returned a statement which understated their fees by several hundred pounds. The other two furnished an honest statement.

In a few days, ten clocks were surprised and disgusted and two clerks were astonished but pleased. The treasury notified the cocket-writers that their offices would be abolished, and that they would be compensated by pensions rated according to the returns they had themselves furnished.

There were gnashing of teeth and broad smiles in the Long Room. One of the two honest cocket-writers enjoyed his pension for fifty-two years, during which time the treasury paid him fifty-two thousand pounds.

## WITH THE POETS

The Coming Days Oh, many are the things that are out in the years; There are visions of joy, bright hopes and dark fears, There are prophecies made which the future must hold

To swift, sure fulfillment, in measure untold.

There are gleamings of smiles and cloud mists of

tears, There are beautiful things far out in the years.

There are beautiful things far out in the years,
There is light which the gloom of the present endears,
There are thoughts which the future to good deeds
may change,
There is happiness there so blissful and strange,
Though the present for us hold but trials and tears.
There are beautiful things far out in the years.

Pretty little stranger, in your downy bed,
With the sunlight playing round your touzled head,
With the brown elves dancing in your merry eye,
Tell me little stranger—where does Dreamland lie?

On the wooded hilltops with their crowns of green?
In the placid waters with their glittering sheen?
Or above the cloud drifts in the shining sky?
Tell me little stranger—where does Dreamland lie?

Is it in the clouds, that fly on feathered wing?
Or on ragged mountains where the lichens cling?
Will we find it some day, in the by-and-by?
Tell me little stranger—where does Dreamland lie?

Will you take me with you when you go again?

Far from earthly passion, loneliness and pain,
Hand in hand we'll find it—only you and I,
Come then little stranger—where does Dreamland

The Unremembered Fragments of a Lost Memory
Where have they gone, the unremembered things,
The hours, the faces.
The trumpet-call, the wild boughs of white spring?
Would I might pluck you from forbidden spaces,
All ye, the vanished tenants of my places!

Stay but one moment, speak that I may hear,
Swift passer-by!
The wind of your strange garments in my ear
Catches the heart like a beloved cry
From lips, alas, forgotten utterly.

An odor haunts, a color in the mesh,

A step that mounts the stair;

Come to me, I would touch your living flesh a

Look how they disappear, ah, where, ah, where?

Because I name them not, deaf to my prayer.

If I could only call them as I used,

Bach by his name!

That violin—what ancient voice that mused!

You is the hill, I see the beacon fiame.

My feet have found the road where once I came,

Quick—but again the dark, darkness, and shame.

—Florence Wilkinson, in McClure's Magazine.

Ho, little lad with the drowsing eyes,
What are the sights that are brought to you
Over the deep where the Dreamship flies,
Far remote from the sky's bright blue?
What are the visions so rosy, pray,
Bringing smiles to your cheeks so fair?
What the enchantment that lures you there?

What is the phantom that you behold?
What is the prize that you seek afar,
Over the shimmering sea of gold.
Out, far out where your dream-thoughts are?
Snuggle your hand in my own, my dear,
And lead me out in your fancy, too;
Let me taste of your joys, and hear
The mystic songs that are sung for you.

Ho, little lad, with the shining hair,
And the wee, pink palms that are clasped in mine,
What are the blooms that are waving there.
Where the rioting roses intertwine?
Let me walk in the paths you know,
Into the blossomed vales Fd stray,
Where dream-bells tinkle so soft and low,
Out in the Land of the End of Day.
—E. A. Brininstool, in Los Angeles Express.

A Plaint of Dry Pla Solemn and silent are our solitudes,
Voiceless and lithe the lizard rustles by:
Death is his penalty, whoe'er intrudes
Upon this unwalled privacy.

At night the shameless moon, unveiled, undim, No sound of water in the wady hears, Each morn upon the sharp horizon rim The disc-divided sun appears,

The hills, dry breasts that ne'er will suckle, lie In virgin loneliness, unklassed by rain; Dry are the valleys, dry the heights, and dry The air that quivers o'er the plain.

Rare miners, on the utmost edges here
Our flinty sides, and, far above, the kite
Fast flees on fear-struck pinions, when we roar
In anger at the dynamite.

Miles may not measure us nor leagues attain Our boundless boundaries; only from the sky. The stars can scan the length of all our pain, The breadth of its intensity. Mists know we not, nor clinging fog, nor dew, That washes out at night the sins of noon, Sands only hot and brown, sky hot and blue; Tearless we weep and crave a boon;

Bless us, O God, with Noah's curse, when he Saw battling clouds subdue th' insistent sun,
Throw wide thy slujce gates, Heaven, that thence sea

Descending merge the seas in one. Glamour of the Sea

Mother of Worlds throw wide your arms,
Gather me on to your breast;
Soothe me to sleep with your softest sough,
Lull me to infinite rest,
Talk to me in your rolling voice,
Whisper, I'll know 'tis you
Bidding me come to your salt, sweet home,
Calling me to the blue.

Mother of mysteries ne'er to be solved, Deep as your own deep green, Gray as your gray, on a stormy day, Fathomless, smooth, serene, Oh, mother mine, keep calling me, Tear from my breast my heart; Cruel you are, and laugh the while, Ruthless the love you impart. Ruthless the love you may rangle me in your tresses green, Toss me, and tumble, and spurn, Throttle in your briny spume, Till flesh and bone shall burn, Break me upon your heary locks, Tear me upon your thigh, Read me, you savage Mother of Things, Wrench me until I die.

Then smile as I lay, unconscious, dead, Rock me to life once more; Rock me to life once more;
Fill my lungs with your pungent breath,
Till your brine shall heal my sore,
Call me again to your salty side,
First with me, mother of queens,
Vestal or wanton, cruel or kind,
Toward you my soul ever leans,
Tangle me, toss me, tumble or spurn,
Break me or tean me, throttle me, rend,
Mother, oh, Mother, your glamor still held.
My soul to the end of The End.

# FRANCIS HENEY SHOT IN COURT

Celebrated Prosecutor of Graft Cases Has Narrow Escape From Death

### ATTACKED FOR REVENGE

Assailant, Morris Haas, Had Been Exposed as Former Convict

Heney, a leading figure in the prose-cution of municipal corruption in San Francisco, was shot and seriously in-jured at 4:22 o'clock today in Judge Lawlor's courtroom by Morris Haas, a Jewish saloonkeeper, who had been ac-cepted as a juror in a previous trial of Abraham Ruef and afterwards removed, it having been shown in court by Heney that Haas was an ex-convict, a fact not brought out in his examination as a venireman.

tion as a venireman.

The shooting of Heney occurred in the presence of many persons in the courtroom during a recess in the trial of Abraham Ruef, on trial for the third time on the charge of bribery.

At 6 o'clock tonight Mr. Heney, who regained consciousness and will likely recover, said: "I will live to prosecute Haas and Ruef."

The physicians expressed the option

The physicians expressed the opinion that the assistant district attorney would live. It was ascertained that the bullet, which had entered the right cheek, had lodged under the left ear and had not entered his brain or severed any important arteries or nerves. Mr. Heney was taken to the Lane haspital, where he is under the care of skilled supposed.

what was going on.

Haas in the second Ruef trial had

been passed as a juror, then one day in court Heney dramatically produced a photograph of Haas, taken at San a photograph of Haas, taken at San Quentin penitentiary, in convict garb and with cropped head, with his number across his breast. Haas collapsed in court, admitting that he had been a convict. He was immediately discharged from the jury.

Haas stated after the shooting: "Hency exposed by record in court and ruined my business. I am even with him now, and I do not care what happens to me."

News of the shooting spread rapidly and immense crowds gathered in the corridors of the court building. A large force of police, headed by Chief Biggy, surrounded the building in which court was held and kept the crowd back. A number of arrests were made by the police, who took into custody men who were suspected of custody men who were susi being there to create trouble.

Mr. Heney's wife and her mother hurried to the side of the wounded man, as did also Father Allen, of St. Ignatius church.
In probing the wound the doctors discovered that the bullet entered the

right cheek and penetrated the molar bone in a downward direction. The bullet was found under the left ear. It did not penetrate the brain. The supposed. Haas in a statement said: "I am the

wronged man. I do not care what be-comes of me now. I have sacrificed comes of me now. I have sacrinced myself, not for my own honor, but for the honor of those who are situated like myself. I would not have brought my four children into the world to bear such a brand if I had known the fact that I was a former convict would become known. Hency ruined me; that

the shooting Judge Lawlor called the court to order, and immediately ordered Ruef taken into custody.

Attorney Asch and Attorney Dozler asked that the witness Gallagher be also taken into custody, but the

Killed by Train

Tecumseh, Ont., Nov. 13.—F. Hennin, a section man, was struck and instantly killed this morning by a Wabash passenger train.

For Robbing Mails

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 13.—Rober

Gimlett, transfer driver, was commit
ted for trial today on the charge of

Retired Minister's Affliction. Toronto, Nov. 13.—Rev. F. Wills, 72 years old, retired Methodist minister, fell at the foot of the stairs in his re-sidence last night and fractured both

Derby Gold Cup London, Nov. 13.—The Derby Gold-Cup was won today by Nondamin at 100 to 8. Gillie Callum, 20 to 1, was second, and Sir Harry, 6 to 1, was third.

Separated.

A regiment of soldiers were recently drawn up one Sunday for church parade, but the church was being repaired and could not hold half of them.

paired and could not hold half of them.

"Sergeant-major," shouted the colonel, "tell all the men who don't want to go to church to fall out on the reverse fiank."

Of course a large number quickly and gladly availed themselves of the privilege.

"Now, sergeant-major," said the colonel, "dismiss all the men who did not fall out, and march the others to church—they need it most."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

# ANOTHER STEAMER

It is probable that another stern-wheel steamer will be built at this port during the coming winter for the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad company

The report of a suppressed interview which was to have been published in the Century Magazine has added more fuel to the flames of irritation

Oppose U. S. Supplies.

"Very chespi Very chespi I inke and the waste have been published of in the Century Magazine has added more fuel to the flames of irritation in Germany against the "irresponsite said to the the flames of irritation in Germany against the "irresponsite said to have been along these shown in get personal side of the Kaiser. According to the reports parts of 150, 000 copies of the magazine which conditions are considered in the control of the company against the "irresponsite said to the reports parts of 150, 000 copies of the magazine which conditions are considered in the control of the company against the extended in the article of war, the German government has brought sufficient pressure to best through its enhances of an authorized interview with Kaiser William by an American newspaper man in the December number of the Century Magazine. The complete is content that the British Government is ratifying contracts which, while effect will be an authorized interview with Kaiser William by an American newspaper man in the December number of the Century Magazine. The complete is content that the British Government is ratifying contracts which, while effect will be a content of the control of the complete is received with the c

asked that the witness Gallagher be also taken into custody, but the court declined to issue the order. The judge then adjourned court until ten o'clock Monday morning.

Hency as he lay on the operating table, said: "I would like to prosecute he exist expensively missed the carotid artery, and all the other principal arteries were not ruptured. There is a slight swelling under the left ear, but there is no unnatural hemorrhage, and fir. Hency is good, It is the opinion of the suigness of the surgeons that he will recover.

Belleville, Ont. Nov. 12.—Robert Young died at his home hers this been pronounced for some years back, and made to produce crops the artific years of the week ago, making the third victim of the week young and abandoned farms in South Carolina in the state operation of the tarific extend her trade to forth the same tituation obtains in Georgian nation which chooses to dump is manufactures on her, while at the same tituation of the tarific extend her trade to forth the same tituation obtains in Georgian problem. Although supposed to be non-political, the Union Jack League is calculated to prove a very powerful adjunct to the Fiscal Reform League.

Propaganda Against Socialism.

The Socialist agitation in Great Britanin has southern manufactures on her, while at the cannot by reason of the tarific extend her trade to forth the same time the cannot by reason of the tender of the trade to forth the same time and the fact that its function of the tarific extend her trade to forth the same time and the fact that its function of the trade to forth the same time and the fact that its function of the tarific extend her trade to forth the same time and the fact that its function of the tarific extend her trade to forth t

# DEAD IN MINE

Explosion in German Colliery Causes Lamentable Loss of Life

## ONLY SIX ESCAPE INJURY

Thirty-Five Wounded and Thirty-Seven Dead Brought

Hamm, Westphalia, Germany, Nov. 12.—The greatest mine disaster in many years in Germany occurred this morning at the Robdob mine, three miles from here.

There was a heavy explosion in the mine about four this morning, and almost immediately thereafter, the mine took fire. Of the three hundred and eighty miners, only six escaped without injury. Thirty-five were take out badly injured and thirty-seven bodies were brought out.

The remaining 302 have been given up for lost.

The explosion destroyed one of the shafts which had to be partly re-

FOR GRAND TRUNK

The explosion destroyed one of the shafts which had to be partly repaired before the rescue work was begun. Heartrending scenes were enacted at the mine mouth when the dead and wounded were brought to the surface, and there were similar scenes in the town when the injured were transported through the streets to the hospitals.

Finally the fire had made such great headway that it was decided that any further attempts to rescue the entombed men were vain, owing to the impossibility of entering the galleries.

impossibility of entering the galleries At the same time an order was is-sued to flood the mine.

First reports indicate that the acci-

and my important arteries or nerves pital comy was taken to the Late heap pital comy was taken to the Late heap pital comy was turned to my control with the court com, and after afterney for the prosecution and defence had returned to court while the jury was out of the court com, and after afterney for the prosecution and defence had returned to the prosecution and prosecution and defence had returned to the prosecution and the prosecuti

Oppose U. S. Supplies. "Very cheap! Very cheap! I like these American trust horseshoes, Send us 100,000 pairs."

employed against Socialism hitherto has been that they were too dispersed, and that the speakers were not expert in the Socialist case. The new union has, therefore, made it a strict rule that no speaker, shall go out who is not thoroughly well versed in the facts and arguments bearing on the Socialist case. A school for speakers has been established, at which anti-Socialists case. A school for speakers has been established, at which anti-Socialists are trained, heckled, and examined. The stratents—who include workingmen, university graduates, clerks, barristers, and practised orators—are taken through a complete course of socialism and have to answer a hundred set questions in viva voce examination. Defore they are passed for the platform. In addition to the school for speakers, the Anti-Socialist Union has established a publication department and an intelligence office. The nublication department and an intelligence office. The nublication designed and the school of settled the socialism of the school for speakers and practised of the school fo Socialist Union has established a publication department and an intelligence office. The publication department has secured the services of a brilliant circle of Anti-Socialist writers, who will contribute special articles to the Press, and will compile specific replies to the leading Socialist books and pamphlets. The intelligence department has amassed a store of valuable material—statistics, records, speeches, and other matter—for the use of the speakers and writers of the Presbyterian assembly; Prof. Fleming, of Manitoba college, and others.

That Great Britain's unemployed problem has assumed a grave phase is shown by the announcement that is shown by the announcement that King Edward is himself taking a work active part in the movement, looking to the relief of the situation. His Majesty has sat with his advisers His Majesty has sat with his advisers for more than a month late into the pight studying the situation, and is

Various lines. Again, it is pointed out that of necessity, under such a scheme, men will have to fit into work with which they are not familiar. The repaying of the streets, the preparation for building purposes of such places as Plumstead marshes, the draining of Hackney marshes and other work in London and here and other work in London and here and other work in London and here and their interesting the first side. The Shevelin-Mathie Lumber Co. turned out their men to assist in fighting the fire. The first was stopped at Weeks' hardware store. The Stockholm hotel, the saloon building and Northern News building, owned by the Northern News Co., were totally destroyed. Loss about \$15,000. as Plumstead marsnes, the draining of Hackney marshes and other work in London and hereabouts, and the local government boards of every city are considering how in a similar manner they can best cope with the pro-

In a Benedictine convent at Ryde a Princess of Bourbon has just taken the veil. Henceforth Princess Adelaide will be known simply as Sister Mary-Benedict. She is the danghter of Robert de Bourbon, Duc de Parma, who died suddenly in November last. The Duke was a son of Louise of France, sister of the Count of Chambord, and consequently a descendant in three lines from Louis XV., through Phillippe V., Elizabeth of France (danghter of Louis XV.), and though the Duc de Berry. Princess Adelaide is an intrepid horsewoman, and possessed of a cheerful and lively disposition, which made her a leading spirit in all the amusements of the Court, and her determination to forsake the world for the Coleter came as a surprise to all who knew her.

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STANFIELD'S UNDERWEAR, all-wool, unshrinkable.

SWISS COMBINATIONS, splendid quality, fine ribbed, per suit, \$3.25, \$3.00, \$2.60 and ......\$2.50

natural shade, the famous . "Truro Knit," vests and drawers, per garment, \$1.50, \$1.40, \$1.35 and ......\$1.25 SWISS UNDERWEAR, a very favorite brand of fine ribbed, vests, per garment, \$1.15, \$1.00 and .......90¢

Moncton, N.B., Nov. 13.—Two thou sand employees of the Intercolonial

Found Husband Dead Toronto, Nov. 13.-When Mrs. John

thoroughly advised as to what is going on. In this connection, a London correspondent cables:

The plan of providing work for the between Winnipeg and Port Arthur. The plan of providing work for the unemployed has met all sorts of criticism. It is thought dangerous in the extreme for the government to anticipate public improvements and then put these improvements in the hands of the unemployed who, it is pointed out must of necessity be the poorest class of workmen in their various lines. Again, it is pointed out that of necessity under such a scheme that of necessity under such a scheme.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—Rev. Dr. W. H. Withrow, of the Methodist Publishing House, died here on Thursday night, aged 69. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryan will leave on Sunday for a trip to Mexico. They will seek rest and recreation. The itinerary of the trip has not been announced. Mr. Bryan will deliver an address in Philadelphia on December 3.

TASMANIAN RICHES. Mineral Deposits are Money-Producing and Varied.

exceedingly important. From seven shillings to ten shillings a day are the usual wages earned by working miners on the mining fields, and bounders on the mining fields, and boundless opportunities lie within the reach of the persevering prospector. For its size, the island may claim to be the richest country in the world in regard to mineral wealth. Within the space of about thirty years Tasmania, with the population of an English provincial town, has actually produced mineral town, has actua thousand, two hundred and thirty pounds, and more than half the quantity has been obtained within the last ten years. The total for the year 1906-7 has been two million, three hundred and thirty-eight thousand, two hundred and thirty-eight thousand, two hundred and fifty-two pounds. The list of minerals worked includes gold, silver, in copper, lead, zinc, wolfram, bismuth, iron, coal and asbestos—practically all of the most commercially valuable minerals that the world requires. In tin and copper the island the referred to the figure of the sovereign taught two very useful is particularly rich, and the Tasman-lan production of the former metal will

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 Best Cleaned Currants, 16 oz. packets, 2 for
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 Choice Currants, per pound
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 Blue Ribbon Raisins, 16 oz. packets, 2 for
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 25c

 New Mixed Peel, 16 oz. carton, each
 20c

 Golden Sultanas, per lb
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 Eastern Sultanas, per lb
 15c

 New Dates, per pound
 10c

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Eightee of the A S. Empre Britain,

that fit the St. fully as by that of adva faciliti summer

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# NEW EMPRESSES **ARE BEING BUILT**

Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland Will Be Here in 18 Months

Empor of Incident and Emporency (Company of Incident Company of In

you must have power that is superior to muscle and horsepower, the power that can be turned to advantage on any job, and that power is electricity."

No Address from Mr. Harriman
New York, Nov. 13.—Referring to published reports that Edward Harriman would make an address on "The Outlook for Raifroads" before the Economic Club at the proposed "Prosperity Dinner" in this city on November 30, it was announced that Mr. Harriman had accepted no such Mr. Harriman had no intention of making any such address. The Asso. The

at the critical be complete of discretions by the property of the property of

eunuchs were allowed to dwell, he held no communication with the outside world, except through the state officials.

Blaze at Winnipeg Winnipeg, Nov. 13.—The prairie City Oil Company warehouse and offices, on the outskirts of the city, were completely destroyed by fire which broke out at noon today. The loss will be \$50,000, covered by insurance.

P. E. I. Elections. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 12—Yesterday was nomination day for the provincial elections. The Liberals held Charlottetown without opposition, Hon. Geo. E. Hughes and Dr. Warburton, the present members, being elected by acclamation. In each of the other fourteen districts there is a full ticket on both sides.

Played in Victoria This Month

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—M. Hartwing, the Russian minister to Persia, whose recall was announced yesterday, returns to the capital for the purpose of giving to the ministry a more complete account of the situation at Teheran than can be obtained from an exchange of despatches.

The conditions in the Persian capital, although not critical are in such a state of chronic disorder that a personal conference was deemed advisable.

An Intercity Series Will Be Played in Victoria This

tournament. It is stated that a special invitation will be accorded the ladles who would like to witness the matches. They will be given seats in the gallery. In addition there will be a programme arranged by which it is hoped to give the strangers who come here in quest of the prizes and the honor of victory a pleasant time. They will be shown the many attractions which Victoria has to offer and will be the guests of lical bowlers throughout their sojourn here.

Stimulating Effect

Stimulating Effect It is believed that the forthcoming tourney will have a beneficial effect in one respect in particular, namely, in stimulating interest in that fascinating recreation. Already it has "caught on" here surprisingly but there are many more athletically inclined young men who do not indulge, and it is these that, those who have the interests of the sport at heart, want to reach

Saskatchewan Conservatives. Regina, Nov. 12.—Reorganization of the Conservative party for this province will take place on December 9th, when a big provincial convention has been called to meet at Saskatoon. The executive meeting last night decided to hold the convention with a view to completing the organization scheme.

who gathered at the station to wish them luck. Thirty men were taken, to be prepared for all emergencies in this, the crucial game of the season for Cornell, which meets the University of Chicago on Saturday. The game will likely be taken as indicating the re-lative merits of eastern and western college football as exemplified by this year's elevens.

Winnipeg Libel Case

Winnipeg Libel Case
Winnipeg, Nov. 12.—The grand jury
this morning brought in a true bill
against John W. Dafoe, editor of the
Winnipeg Free Press, on a charge of
criminal libel. The case arose out of
the Dominion elections. The Free
Press accused C. B. McLaglan, an expoliceman, of organizing a gang to
create a disturbance at a political
meeting. meeting.

Maj.-General Lake, the Canadian spector-General, is a brother of I Lake, M.P. for Qu'Appelle.

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Victoria, B.C.

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Everything re-

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siness houses, vast e as such a fact is. ut its regret for us has perhaps already last remainin er traditions, it i

presenting the ich, said that straight to a boy' vereign. ach to the captain football teams to ht two very usefu de the figure of the y, on the other St. in deadly warfare f evil. also had its

Board of Trade Appoints Committees to Deal With Island Development

TO INCREASE WHARFAGE

Important Discussion at Regular Monthly Meeting of the Local Body

(From Saturday's Daily)

The monthly meeting of the board of trade was held yesterday afternoon, the president, Mr. S. Leiser, in the chair, and others present: J. A. Mara, A. W. Knight, C. H. Lugrin, George Carter, R. H. Swinerton, H. B. Thomcarter, R. H. Swinearton, H. B. Thom-son, Richard Hall, Hon. W. Temple-man, F. W. Vincent, J. J. Shallcross, H. G. Wilson, H. A. Munn, H. Mack-lin, W. T. Andrews, C. Loewenberg, Walter Walker, T. D. Veitch and E.

Jacobs.

Mr. Carter said he wished to call particular attention to the fact that so many members had on this occasion been late in making their appearance. (hear, hear), and this practice, which was altogether too common, that those who were punctual and who had been kept waiting for 20 minutes, were simply penalized for doing their duty, as their time was quite as valuable as the time of those who kept them wait-(Hear hear)

ing. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Leiser: "I fully sympathize with you in this matter, and I am also very glad that you have brought it up, as it rould have been dealt with long ago. It is about time that the business men of this city took some real interest in the proceedings of this board, and gave the proceedings of this board, and gave us the benefit of their attendance and support in our endeavors to advance the interests of this city. Any man should be able to spare an occasional hour for these important purposes. (Applause)."

Mr. Lugrin: "Would you fine them?"
Mr. Leiser: "I am glad however to
add that Mr. Mara is always here on

time." (Hear, hear).

The secretary having read the order of the day, Mr. Lugrin observed that he had proposed to discuss the subject which was mentioned in the order paper in a somewhat broader way than appeared to be suggested in the out-line which had been laid before them. For, what he had had in mind, the other day when this matter was reviewed in council was not so much the question of dockage, which might have question of doctage, which might have two meanings, as in the one sense, it might relate to accommodation, pro-vided at the dry dock in Esquimalt, while in another sense it might con-cern the dockage facilities and the discharge of cargoes at the landing here. both of which, as it would bear either interpretation, might be very profitably discussed, but an even broader aspect of the case, although these two matters were involved in it, which he desired to bring to the attention of the

would shortly become a transcontin-ental line; the V., V. and E., which was understood to be either a branch of the Great Northern, or was at all events associated with it in some way; events associated with it in some way; go outside of their own limits for the and the Canadian Northern, which was purpose of looking after new lines of understood to be coming in this direction. understood to be coming in this direc-tion. And in view of these facts, it had occurred to him that it was important for this board of trade to colwhich they might make, in order to secure connections with either or with all of these important lines of railway. (Hear, hear).

"He knew, because this was a statement which was made to him very frequently, an impression existed abroad that the managements of raileverything in way companies knew advance, by some sort of intuition per-haps, (hear, hear), and that it was a piece of unpardonable presumption on the part of humble individuals like himself and others, even to attempt to suggest anything to them. (Hear, hear). And not merely had he been hear). And not merely had he been told this, but it had been written him; ways and yet one fact existed, which quite sufficient to convince them was quite sufficient to convince them that railway managers did not know everything, and that it was a matter of extreme importance that those who were well informed upon certain sub-jects should press their views upon the attention of even the greatest of railway companies, and this was the Empress hotel. (Hear, hear).

Had Acted Unwillingly.

"It would be readily remembered how very unwilling the management of the Canadian Pacific railway company were to consider this proposition in any manner whatever at the outset. (Hear hear), Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had indeed informed him personally at the Driard that it was utterly out of the question for the Canadian Pacific railway company to think of undertaking the erection of a company hotel at this important point, (hear, hear), and had it not been for the efforts which een made by certain members of the board and particularly by their friend, Mr. Mara, who was one of the most prominent as well as one of the most persistent in the ranks of their most persistent in the rains of their membership, and for the information which had been placed before Sir Thomas, as well as for the pressure and the influence which had been brought to bear, that gentleman might not have consented to the construction hotel, which as they all knew, would be at our very doors, at all

And with so striking an example be fore them the people of Victoria should not hesitate to press their views upon the managers of all the railway panies with whom they might have business, in the most urgent possible manner. (Hear, hear and applause.) But in order to press home their arguments with any force, as well as to command any influence, it was at the same time absolutely necessary that they should communicate information which was as reliable and as trustworthy as could possibly be secured in re gard to all matters of this description

handling of business at this port of Victoria. (Applause.)

He would further give to this committee, if he had any right to prescribe the field within which it should work, a roving commission to investigate and to examine sedulously into all these pressing and important issues, and he would ask them to prepare their report simply from their own knowledge to be submitted at an early day in the future to this hoard, in order that if might be considered, and in due course forwarded to the proper quarter, but would leave it in the hands of the committee to keep this whole matter be
have three or four lines of steamers—all of which are of greater tonnage than the figures I have mentioned. (Hear, hear.) Although during all this time, and all this pregnant interval, there has been no development, as far as I am aware, of the facilities of the port of Victoria. (Hear, hear.)

"I am of the opinion, however, that if the port of Victoria had been taken properly in hand, and if facilities had been provided in excess of the then existing requirements, we would in many important respects, have been greatly advantaged. (Hear, hear.)

At the preprint interval, there has been no development, as far as I am aware, of the facilities of the port of Victoria. (Hear, hear.)

"I am of the opinion, however, that if the port of Victoria had been taken properly in hand, and if facilities had been provided in excess of the then existing requirements, we would in many important respects, have been greatly advantaged. (Hear, hear.)

At the preparation the figure of victoria had been taken properly in hand, and if facilities had been provided in excess of the the proper quarter, but would leave it in the hands of the committee to keep this whole matter bemight be considered, and in due course forwarded to the proper quarter, but would leave it in the hands of the committee to keep this whole matter before them as long as they deemed proper, with instructions to seek the assistance of any gentleman who were willing to give information in regard to the needs of commerce at this port, as well as the facilities which we might with advantage, acquire. (applause), with the view of collecting all this matter together and presenting it to the board, from time to time, and in relation to this exceedingly important respects, have been grossly in excess of the board, and the facilities which we might avelable information which existed in relation to this exceedingly important respects, have been greatly distinguished. (Hear, hear and applause), and consequently it essentially behooves every one of us who shave, and the facilities which we might with advantage, acquire. (applause), with the newly and vastly important respects, have been greatly behooves. Applause of this vast trade current, and if we are a dvantaged (Hear, hear and applause). At the present time we have one line that the present time we have another line rounling to Europe by way of Cape Horn, with still another which connects with the newly and vastly important respects, have been greatly distinct the present time we have one line that proper of this vast trade current, and if we are advantaged (Hear, hear and applause). At consequently it essentially behooves every one of us who such a form withing the plause and the plause of the same of the plause and the plause of the same of the newly and vastly important respects to England through the plause.) And consequently it essentially behooves every one of us who have, and the facilities which we may communication across the best interests of this list was trade current, and applause.) It will swing into our part a great deal of it will swing into our part a great deal of it will swing into our hards of two facilities which we have another line plause.) And outside; while no doubt, the co-operation could be had of the boards of
trade of Nanaimo and of Ladysmith,
malt was sufficient for ganization which might exist upon the Island, in order that they might have in the preparation of the final report, the benefit of all the knowledge and advice and suggestions, as far as they were able to get them together. (Applause.)

Of Great Value

Such information, he was very confident, would be of very great value. (hear, hear), and he was all the more for the heads of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, long before he came to this coast, as well as the heads of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and consequently he knew, as no one could know better, how keen the heads of these greater transportation enterprises were, to get information which, for the purpose of increasing business, they might recommend to the attention of their boards of directors, with the view of developing traffic. (Hear, hear.)

They could not, with any reason, expect these gentlemen to be possessed of this essential kind of information without external aids, while further, as Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had expect the general conduct of our fellow of the greatest and through the agreement to the attention of their boards of directors, with the view of the position which at the present time we occupy. (Hear, hear.) and while the development of our factoristic possible to the attention of their boards of directors, with the view of a developing traffic. (Hear, hear.)

Coal Bunkers Needed

There is no doubt, moreover, that if we had good coal bunkers here, so that vessels could dock at Esquimalt, or in the neighborhood of the outer wharf, and through the distributed in the way of wages, are of very never that can not previde for the appointment of two committees, and to previde for the appointment of two committees were named the greatest care would be taken to choose the best ment possible to serve in the open and while the development of our factorism of the previde for the appointment of the outer will be taken to choose the best ment possible to serve in the greatest care would be taken to choose the best ment possible to serve in the previde for the appointment of the outer will be taken to choose the best ment possible to serve in the previde for the appointment of the committees were named the greatest care would be taken to choose the best ment possible to serve in the previde for the appointment of the previde tor the appointment of the transportant feature, that can not previde for the appoin

"As they were all aware, we now had the Canadian Pacific railway company, which had become a transcontinental line; the G.T.P., which our affairs, we have to guard with ex-treme care the interests of the capital which is entrusted to our keeping. (Hear, hear.) These gentlemen cannot circumstances it becomes absolutely necessary for those who are thoroughly acquainted with the facts, to pick up late such information as might be and present all the information which most useful in respect to any efforts is within their power to these gentleis within their power to these gentle-

(Mr. Hays) had enquired whether he could not devote all the time at his disposal during the afternoon to Vancouver Island, and the development of business upon it. (Hear, hear.) All these things and others of like nature, convinced him that what was needed was information. For when one of was information. For when one of these prominent transportation men came to this city, and they might desire to obtain the extension of his system to this Island, they had no information collated in available form for which they could vouch as authentic, and upon which they could rely for the proper presentation of their case. (Hear, hear.) Whereas he believed that if such information existed, and if they were really able to place what they were really able to place what they considered were the great resources of Vancouver Island and the geographical advantages of its ports before these railway companies in the development of an active campaign towards the carrying out of some definite purpose, they could, he believed, accomplish a great deal. (Applause.) He would not take up the time of the board with the discussion of these resources and advantages, with which they were all familiar, but they should not deceive themselves with the illusion that because this was the case, everybody else was equally familiar with these facts. was equally familiar with these facts (Hear, hear.) All these matters which were now known to a comparatively few, must be made known to all, and as a contribution to the discussion, which he hoped would be general, he would propose the appointment of a committee, to whom all matters relating to the development of Vancouver Island and the port of Victoria should be referred. (Hear, hear and applause.) Mr. Leiser—"The committee appointed at a later date." Mr. Lugrin—"Yes."
Mr. Mara—"I have nothing, sir, to

Mr. Mara—"I have nothing, sir, to add, for I have simply to endorse what Mr. Lugrin has said."

Mr. Leiser—"We would now like to large extent of accommodation for vesually and in coverage of existing required.

Mr. Leiser—"We would now like to large extent of accommodation for vesually and in coverage of existing required.

Their Immediate Interests

I do not, however, think that the oards of trade of Alberni and of Nanaimo could be induced to work with a committee, whose main object it would be to make the port of Victoria the It had consequently occurred to him port of this Island, (hear, hear), for that this board might either appoint a that is our and not their business. committee to take up all these quest (Hear, hear.) Although as far as the

trade of Nanaimo and of Ladysmith, as well as of any other commercial organization which might exist upon the parallel of the boards of trade of Nanaimo and of Ladysmith, as well as of any other commercial organization which might exist upon the present time this dock cannot take care both Mr. Lugrin and Mr. Shallcross, I of the steamers which are engaged in would suggest as an immediate soluthe coasting trade, while the fresh boats which have been put upon this of two committees, one to deal with route during the present year, and which were prepared to dock at Esquimalt owing to its inadequate size, have had to go elsewhere, and pass our doors. (Hear, hear.) While, further, it is quite clear that if we cannot take proper care of the trade which exists all of us in sympathy with both speaktiff. (hear, hear), and he was all the more certain upon this point because in times past, he had had a very great deal to do in connection with such matters. (Hear, hear.) In this relation he would, however, simply remark that during his experience, he had been associated with the promotion of four railway companies in the province of New Brunswick, in addition, the repairing works at Esquimalt; or what would be still better, the building of nother deck. (Hear, hear.) In addition, the repairing works at Esquimalt; or what would be still better, the building of another deck. (Hear, hear.) In addition, the repairing works at Esquimalt; or what would be still better, the building of another deck. (Hear, hear.) In addition, the repairing works at Esquimalt form a nost important element in the situation, as they employ a large moreover very much impressed with the aptness of Mr. Shallcross' observations."

[Application of the company with both speakers, and that everybody in this room the ers, and that everybody in this room the provide respondence, at the present time, we will also be quite length of the importance of the present time, we will also be quite length of the importance of the present time, we will also be quite length of the present time, we will also be quite length of the present time, we will also be quite length of the present time, we will also be quite length of the present time, we will also be quite length of the present time, we will also be quite length of the province of the present time, we will also be quite length of the importance of the present time, we will also be quite length of the importance of the present time, we will also be quite length of the importance of the present time, we will also be quite length of the importance of the present time, we will also be quite length of the province of the present time, we will also be quite length of the present time, we will also be quite length of the present time, we will also be quite length of the present time, we will also be quite length

many steamers which now go elsewhere would be attracted here. (Hear, hear and applause.) While such steamers would also of a certainty distribute a certain amount of trade here, altoge-ther apart from the cargo which they might bring here, and the cargo which they might take away. (Hear hear and applause.) Then comes up the question whether Victoria cannot be developed into a port of trans-ship-ment, and whether vessels which now go to the Sound might not make large men. (Hear, hear.)
For instance, when Mr. Hays, of the
G. T. P. first came to Victoria, he decoast. (Hear, hear.) For many vestion with Vancouver Island, but when he last had had the pleasure of seeing this same gentleman in Montreal, which was two or three years ago, he (Mr. Hays) had enquired whether he could not desire to visit the smaller ports along the could not desire to visit the could not desire to vis

I am nevertheless quite sure that if we wait until our trade has developed far in excess of our facilities, before we begin to carry out such designs we will inevitably find that this trade will not, on its part, await the development of these facilities, which in itself would probably consume several years. (Hear, hear.) For as is quite evident (Hear, hear.) For as is quite evident you cannot increase dockage accommodation within a week or within a month, or even within a year, (hear, hear), and certainly it is up to us, as well as those who have in hand the control of these developments, to examine into these matters and to urge them forward. (Hear, hear.) For if we do not determine to develop this port upon these lines, we certainly cannot expect others to do this work, which is as a matter of fact, a purely commercial undertaking in advance of

which is as a matter of fact, a purely commercial undertaking in advance of our present requirements. (Hear, hear.)
While it is well worth our while to have wharves developed here, either by ourselves or by railway companies, or by the government, it should also be borne in mind that these great undertakings should be managed purely upon the basis of making such a return as will merely pay their expenses, and not upon the basis of returning interest upon the capital which has been invested in them. (Hear, hear and applause.) And this will be moreand applause.) And this will be, moreover, well worth our while to do, be-cause of the indirect trade which the execution of these great enterprises will bring into existence in our midst. (Hear, hear and applause.)

hear from you, Mr. Templeman?"
Mr. J. J. Shallcross—"This proposed committee would have to do two an immediate return. (Hear, hear.) I things, with both of which I am quite committee would have to do two things, with both of which I am quite in sympathy, one being to take action in the direction of the development of the port of Victoria, and the other being to combine with all the boards of trade upon the Island for the express purpose of developing the Island. (Hear, hear.)

Their immediate interests broader questions which have been touched upon in respect to the development of the harbors and wharves which may be required for the proper accommodation of the trade which is accommodation of the trade which is assuredly going to come to this coast within the next few years. (Applause.)

be well aware that such is the case. (Hear, hear), I am now referring to such ports as Yokohama, Kobe, Mojie, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Singapore and Colombo, whose immense trade is now for the most part swept into European hands. (Hear, hear). But we are already beginning to feel the force of this vast trade current, and if we are prepared to do our part a great deal of

Suggests Two Committees,

Mr. Leiser: "This subject can be

again considered by the new commit-Mr. Lugrin: "In the report which has been forwarded to Ottawa the gov-ernment has been asked to build another dock."

Mr. Templeman: "I remember that considerable correspondence passed in respect to the dry dock at Esquimalt. I was rather under the impression that this subject was to be discussed today, and I came here to listen to the discussion."

Mr. Lugrin: "I think that Mr. Tem-pleman wrote us a letter about it." He then proceeded to read this report which was prepared by himself and Mr. Beaumont Boggs, as follows:
The Honorable, the Minister of Public Weeks Ottom.

facts: On March 16th, 1905, this Board had the honor of submitting to the Acting Minister of Public Works the following

trans-continental railway will very greatly increase the commercial im-portance of the western coast of Can-ada, and it is submitted that docking facilities should be provided equal to all probable requirements.
7. No other port on the western coast of Canada is as conveniently situated for the purpose of a dry dock

that he would be pleased to lay the matter before his colleagues at the first opportunity. Since then the Board has not been advised that the subject matter of the memorandum has been considered by the Government of Canada, and it takes this opportunity of once more urging it upon your attention. Since the above memorandum was submitted the importance of such

action as is suggested therein has been forcibly shown.

The ocean-borne commerce of the western coast of Canada has greatly increased and the average size of the ccommodation of the trade which is suredly going to come to this coast of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has intention of either bringing the Empress ships now engaged in trans-Atlantic trade to the Mr. Carter—"I was very much struck Pacific or building similar ships for

tions while he would further suggest—
if this met with general approval—that
the members of this committee should
not be hastily chosen, but should only
be definitely formed after all the gentilemen whose names had received favorable consideration, had been seen,
and their entire willingness to serve
upon it had been learned. (Hear, hear
and applause.)

While the particular duty of
this committee should be carefully and systematically to pass in review the entire subject which was connected with
the commercial potentialities of vancouver Island, as well as the facilities of
which were required for the proper
handling of business at this port of
which were required for the proper
handling of business at this port of
which were required for the proper
handling of business at this port of
the Commercial potentialities of vancouver Island, as well as the facilities of
the would further suggest—
While we on our own behalf, should
rather devote our particular attention
to the development of the port of
to although some among us may think
that we have fully entered upon the
of the Pacific cast farm the Grand Thum Pacific calls for the
whith we are very agors then the overy doors the
the world shows as much the world innown as much the world shows as much
work. (Hear, hear and applause.)

While we on our own behalf, should
rather devote our particular attention
to the development of the port of
to although some among us may think
that would be constitutely of the some among us may think
that would be consulted the world innown as more among us may think
that would be consulted the world coars. At this particular puncture, these are
all matters of momentous importance;
the fact his trade has practically not
the fact his trade has practically not
the stamens of the great
trade of the Pacific oast, as a matter
for the Honows as much
that we revery any to imagine that every
down else in the world knows as much to the world knows as much to the world knows as much the ware repairs of the great
for although some with Mr. Lugrin's remark that we are so very familiar with the advantages which we have at our very doors that we are very apt to imagine that every-body else in the world knows as much of them as we do ourselves. (Hear, hear.)

At this particular juncture, these are all matters of momentous importance:

service in the Pacific. The contract for the from other outlying points.

The property at Halifax had, how-ever, been transferred to Canada, ever, been transferred to Canada, which had undertaken maintenance steamships on the North Pacific ocean to run in connection with the National to run in co

the forthcoming visit of the United States fleet to the Pacific ocean must be construed as signifying that, from a naval point of view, the waters of that ocean will take on a new import-ance, and that in consequence it is almost a foregone conclusion that the Imperial navy will be represented on the Pacific coast by a permanent squadron, or by visiting squadrons, and it most respectfully urges upon the gov-ernment if it is not incumbent upon Canada to provide upon her western coasts a dock where His Majesty's ships of the largest class can be repaired. The Board ventures to sugges that the provision of such a dock would be a very valuable contribution to Imperial defence.

4. The repair of ships at this port i very large and increasing factor in ts business. Private enterprise has ie a great deal to provide facilities for such work, but the cost of a drydock sufficient to accommodate vessels of the large class now in common use for commercial as well as naval purposes is beyond the reach of capital, and the Board suggests that under any circumstances it would not be desirable for national reasons to have such a dock in private hands when it is evident that for a long time to come there is not likely to be more

a work would require considerable time and that, if work were begun forthwith, it would hardly be completed before it might be urgently required

The Board therefore respectfully requests that the subject matter of this memorandum may be taken into con-sideration by the government of Canada and that an appropriation may be made at the present session of the par-liament so that the construction of such a drydock as will meet the re-quirements of the case, may be begun

during the present year.

Mr. Mara: "What is the answer?"

Mr. Elworthy: "Mr. Templeman replied, pointing out that in accordance with the provisions of an existing act a guarantee of bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. could be obtained from the government by any company which would undertake the work, and there the matter rested. Mr. Shallcross: "I beg to move that this report be laid upon the table for discussion." Agreed to.

"I think that we feel rather mor

strongly upon this question because by the terms of union the Dominion gov ernment promised to use their in fluence to maintain the important har bor of Esquimalt as an imperial naval station, upon this coast. (Hear, hear). And therefore we have certain grounds for approaching the Dominion government upon this somewhat vital issu and in such vigorous language as well as with such force as we are able to as with such force as we are able to bring to bear upon a government which is so far removed from British Columbia, in order to represent our views in regard to the present situation of affairs. (Hear, hear and apthere.)

Works, Ottawa:
Sir:—The Victoria, British Columbia, Board of Trade, asks permission to draw your attention to the following South Africa, while today's papers re port the likelihood of a similar mov the honor of submitting to the Acting Minister of Public Works the following memorandum:

1. That the Esquimalt graving dock is not of sufficient size to meet the requirements, of the naval and mercantile marine.

2. The ocean-borne commerce of the western coast of Carada is rapidly increasing, and the vessels engaged in the trade are of much larger tonnage than those recently employed in it, and there is no dockage upon the Canadian coast to which they may be taken. eing made towards the Pacific (Hear dock stinctent to accommodate them.

(Hear, hear). While moreover at this overy juncture, large vessels are either omitting this coast altogether from their itinerary, or else these vessels are being despatched to American ports where new and larger docks than we possess, are being established. (Hear, hear). In addition to the naval question, which must of course perhaps be largely decided at home. In might point out that the present dock is a government dock, and further, that as long as it so exists, this fact must in itself and to a large extent, block the prosecution of any private enterprise. (Hear, hear) Since it was built some 20 years ago, there has been an text of in the trade of the coast, and some 20 years ago, there has been an proper constitution on the part of the extraordinary development both in the Canadian government in the department of the vessel tonnage as well as in the trade of the coast, and in the number of vessels requiring dock accommodation, and therefore both upon commercial and naval grounds, we are perfectly justified in asking for a very passe of this important question, and perfectly justified in asking for a very perfectly justified in asking for a very serious as well as prompt consideration of the facts, which are laid down in this report (hear, hear), while we have obtained this afternoon have in addition the right to urge upon is of very great value, as we now know where we stand." (Hear, hear) have in addition the right to urge upon the government not only serious consideration of but also a favorable decision upon our request. (Hear, hear). While the Dominion government is bound, if they have any proper regard of fact, this is a rather large proposition, the naval requirements of this tion." (Hear, hear.) for the naval requirements of this coast, as well as for our commercial requirements, and must give due and favorable consideration to the facts which are submitted in this report. (Hear, hear and applause). "I think that everybody who is ac-

quainted with the commercial require-ments of this coast, can and will bring strong and very strong arguments to bear in support of the report which is now upon the table for discussion. (Applause).

Favors Enlarging Dock

of it at any time in the event of war.

The authorities at Ottawa sometimes thought that the non-transfer at
Esquimalt was due to the Admiralty, and meant that someday the fleet would be brought back to Esquimalt. While they had no control over the naval station at Esquimalt, Constance cove had been thrown open for the

use of shipping.

In respect to the dry dock, he had hardly any views to offer, although he quite concurred in everything which was said in the report. He did not think that the members of the Board could generally speaking, properly un-derstand the tremendous difficulties connected with the getting of a dock

connected with the getting of a dock built through private enterprise, and none, save a few upon the lakes, had been so constructed.

The docks at both Esquimalt and at Halifax had, he believed, been largely subsidized by the Imperial government. St. John's, New Brunswick, although a very large shipping port, did not possess a private dock, and while the Empresses piled there, they could not dock there. As much as five or seven vears ago Mr Robertson could not dock there. As much as five or seven years ago, Mr. Robertson, the then mayor of St. John's undertook to form a company for the purpose of building a private dock, and though he spent a year in London trying to interest the Admiralty, and though he had an offer of a 2½ per cent upon a million from the Dominion government, raised afterwards to 3 per cent, he had failed and still St. John's required a dry dock very much. Again, a similar attempt on the part of Vancouver appeared to have been attended with the same result. In respect to Esquimalt, a city firm had ap-

attended with the same result. In respect to Esquimalt, a city firm had applied to the government for a 3 percent bond guarantee over a year ago with the view of building a floating dock at Esquimalt and while this matter had been for a long time under consideration, nothing had been done. He himself had been in some doubt as to whether he would support this proposition or not, or whether the proposition or not, or whether the government would be justified in subsidizing a private enterprise, practically to the injury of the government dock, because this proposition contemplated the construction of a floating

templated the construction of a float-ing dock of large capacity in combination probably with a ship-building or repairing firm. The charges, moreover, might be lower than at the government dock. He was rather inclined to the view that the present dock, if this were practicable, should be enlarged, rather than that another dock should be built. It would be somewhat strange to have two docks at Esquimalt, with none at Vancouver, none in St. John's, none in Quebec, except a miserable wretched thing at Point Levis, and only one large one in Canada, at Halifax.

The few docks at Kingston and Col-ingwood, lake ports, had obtained Do-minion aid, and he frankly admitted

minion aid, and he frankly admitted that the arguments presented were much stronger in the case of Esquimalt for a large dock, which would accommodate large vessels and be useful in the future in the event of war, than they were in the case of eastern cities.

He had really no views to urge, further than to advise that their ar-

The Naval Aspect.

Mr. Shallcross: "I desire to observe in the first place that a very strong feeling exists to the effect that since the Dominion government took over the care of the Esquimalt harbor with its naval and military stations, it has not been maintained in anything like the same standard of efficiency, which formerly prevailed. (Hear, hear).

"I think that we feel rather more strongly upon this guestion Newsys and the necessity for a work of this kind he would cheerfully do, as soon as the policy of the Board in resoon as the policy of the Board in re-ference to this matter was definitely settled. Not only one, but two pri-vate companies, had applied to the government for aid with the view of puilding dry docks at Esquimalt. (Ap-

building dry docks at Esquimalt. (Applause.)

Mr. Leiser: Your information is very valuable."

Mr. Templeman: "The Dominion government has nothing whatever to do with the Imperial government in connection with the naval station at Esquimalt."

Mr. Templeman: "Quite true!"
Mr. Shallcross: "Possibly the feeling
on this subject is rather due to the
amount of military protection which
is provided there, in comparison with the former state of affairs."

The cost of enlarging the present dock, continued Mr. Templeman, would centainly go a long way towards building another dock, and it does seem to me that the argur favor of enlargement cannot

ll very strong. For Imperial Defence Mr. Lugrin: "Mr. Templeman has suggested that we ought to decide upon some particular policy and press

(Hear, hear.) tion."

Mr. Elworthy directed the attention Mr. Elworthy directed the attention of the members to an excellent unframed portrait of the late Mr. Henry Rhodes, who was president of the old Chamber of Commerce from 1867 to 1878; which had been presented by his son, Mr. C. W. Rhodes, It will be framed and hung before the Board meets again. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Mara, a vote of thanks to Mr. C. W. Rhodes was passed and the board adjourned.

Mr Leiser remarked as the Boar





of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.

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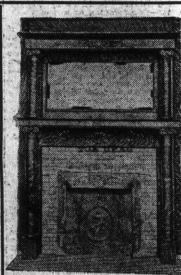
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"NOROTON BEAUTY" POTATO is 16
days earlier than "Early Rose," Price
for 60 days (Fall delivery) is only
\$2.50 per 100 lbs. Spring price will
be about \$3.50. We paid at rate of
\$80,00 a sack. Write for further particulars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Marshall & Spears, Corfield
P.O., B.C., V.I. PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

STANDARD Bred S.C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from \$1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Ernest T Hanson, Cowichan Station, Ernes V. I.

WANTED TO PURCHARE WANTED—Good clear photos illustrating sport on Vancouver Island, and the Coast in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 933 Colonist Office. 822

Mr. Templeman said he had come for the purpose rather of receiving information than of giving his views.

It was an error to say that the naval station at Esquimait was under the control of the Dominion government, for as a matter of fact, it had never been transferred to Canada, and they had no jurisdiction, this being today entirely in the hands of Imperial officers. While it was true that the fact had been withdrawn from t

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given that on the ber, 1908, an appli-e by J. H. Lawson es of the Debenture ven in pursuance of onorable Chief Jus-

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SALE es, house, out-build-

water. F. ing station. Y" POTATO is 16 delivery) is only Spring price will We paid at rate of Write for fur-Satisfaction guar-& Spears, Corfield

C. White Leghorns, for sale, from \$1.00 for sale, from \$
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ar photos and couver Island, and ticular and British al. Address Box 933 s22

Association.

-Sir Edward Clousand general man-Montreal, was toident of the Cana ciation. Sir Edward d a committee, with eir number, to take to the revision of LAST RITES OF THE CHURCH

Tuesday, November 17, 1908.



"I look upon my recovery from ap-proaching death as a miracle and it was "Fruit-atives" alone that cured me. I suffered from severe womb disease for seven years, and I suffered from severe constipation, great weakness and constant pain all the time. I was treated by six different physicians without any benefit and took every medicine I heard of, but nothing gave me any relief. My sufferings were so intense that for a year I was unable to get out of bed—and I became so ill that my friends did not expect me to recover and the last rites of the Church recover and the last rites of the Church were administered to me. At this time I was induced to try "Fruit-a-tives," and at once I began to improve. These tablets cured the constipation and relieved the dreadful womb pains. I began to improve and "Fruit-a-tives" entirely cured me. Nothing did me any good but "Fruit-a-tives." I took in all of the codlin moth that the association decided on a resolution asking the government. Is boxes and I am quite as well as ever was, entirely due to the use of this great medicine."

"Fruit-a-tives" is put up in a new 25c trial size as well as the regular 50c boxes, in order to enable everyone to try these wonderful fruit juice tablets. Write Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LAND ACT.

Form of Notice. Victoria Land District, Range 1, Coast

TAKE NOTICE that Davidson Ward Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., occupation lumbering, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted in mound on the east side of Loughboro inlet about % of a mile south of McBride Bay, and about ten chains north of the old mill, thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains to a point 1 chain from high tide; thence paralleling the said line of high tide, and 1 chain therefrom northerly 20 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres more or less.

DAVIDSON WARD COMPANY, LTD.,

DAVIDSON WARD COMPANY, LTD., By James McDermitt Davidson, Agent. Dated October 15th, 1908.

> Form of Motice Coast Land District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Alfred Johnson, of Roy P. O., B.C., occupation Timber Cruiser, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of the land, it being also the N.E. corner of Surveyed Lot No. 5 inc. situated on the left Limit of Stafford River, at its junction with Loughborough Inlet, B.C., thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains to point of beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less.

ALFRED JOHNSON.

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

Form of Motice

Victoria Land District, District TAKE NOTICE that Frederick and of Pontiac, Michigan, occupa

scribed lands:

Commescing at a post planted on the north limit of Mink River, one chain distant from the north bank thereof, and about one half mile easterly from where it joins Apple River, B. C., said stake being the south east corner of this location, thence extending north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence

chains, thence east 40 chains, be of beginning, containing 80 e or less. FREDERICK L. WARD.

LAND ACT Form of Notice Victoria Land District, District of Coast Division.

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

MANY PAID LAST TRIBUTES MADE STUDY OF OLD Many Attended Funeral of the Late Captain Cex

The funeral of the late Capt. J. G. Cox, the well known shipping man, which took place Thursday afternoon from the family residence, 894 King's road, was very largely attended, and a wealth of floral offerings, including some large and artistic emblems, some sent from public bodies with which the deceased captain was a member, covered the hearse and filled a carriage. Rev. D. MacRae, of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, conducted the funeral ceremony at the house and graveside, and the following acted as pallbearers:

W. F. Bullen, Capt. S. Balcom, Ald. Richard Hall, Capt. W. D. McDougall, Capt. W. Grant, and W. Turpel. Flags of many offices, of the Board of Trade, Pacific Club, Marine department and many Wharf street places of business were placed at half mast in mourning for the deceased captain, who was universally liked and respected by ship. The funeral of the late Capt. J. G. were placed at half mast in mourning for the deceased captain, who was universally liked and respected by ship ping men and others.

**ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS** 

ood Advice Given By Experts—Rav-ages of Pests Seem to Require Heroic Remedies

Toronto, Nov. 12.—Addressing the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association yesterday, Dominion Fruit Commissioner Ruddick said there was not a sound apple taken off the trees in Canada, that could not be delivered in good condition in the Old Country, and sold at remunerative prices, if they had the proper facilities.

If Ontario fruit growers wanted to get their share of the Manitoba trade they must send better stuff, said J. W. Crowe, of the agricultural college,

the Old Country and the second grade to the Western Country.

So severe have become the ravages of the codlin moth that the association decided on a resolution asking the government for legislation making spraying or other methods of controlling this and other pests compulsory.

Cattle Buyer Killed. Kincardine, Ont., Nov. 12.—Dan Campbell, a farmer and cattle buyer, living near Bervie, is dead from injuries received by being thrown from a buggy which collided with a water hydrant. The deceased was about 65 years old. He leaves a widow and three sons.

Saskatoon Bonds Sold. Saskatoon, Sask., Nov. 12.—The Ontario Securities Corporation of Toronto, last night closed a deal with the city for an issue of \$56,800, thirty-year five and one-half per cent. bonds, the price being \$110.38. This sale marks a record price this year for such securities.

Charged With Perjury. Sydney, N. S., Nov. 12.—John Moffatt, grand secretary of the Provincial Workmen's Association, was today committed for trial charged with perjury in injunction proceedings between the association and the United Mine Workers of America. Ball was fixed at \$2,500 and Moffatt elected for trial by a county court judge.

# EMPEROR OF CHINA REPORTED VERY ILL

Complication of Diseases Likely Soon to Have Fatal Termination

Pekin, Nov. 12.—It is the consensus of opinion in Pekin that the Emperor of China is very sick, and today he is reported as still sinking. He will not accept western medical attendence.

of the Emperor, and his little brother, the infant son of Prince Chun, has been brought into the palace.

been brought into the palace.
The Emperor has been suffering for ten years past from chronic nephritis, a condition now complicated with diabetes and sciatica. It is admitted that his brain is affected. The legations stand ready to lend their physicians to attend His Majesty, but in from a said the stand of this year the Dowager Empress declined offers to this end made by the British and German legations, and consequently no further profifers

by the British and German legations, and consequently no further proffers have been made.

The legations have taken notice of this illness in spite of the many misleading reports previously current of Mis Majesty's condition. They are professedly sceptical, but the condition of the Emperor today seems to warrant the sending of official news. Although the government has gazetted during the past few days andiences between the Emperor and members of the Grand Council, there is reason to believe that these have been in the Grand Council, there is reason to believe that these have been in name only. There probably has been no actual audience since November 8. It is known that yesterday an ab-solutely untrue report of an audience was made public.

**COUNTRY CONDITIONS** 

Trustee Mrs. Jenkins Investigates Educational Matters in the Old Land

of her early youth and renewed ac-

quaintance with many of her old-time friends, Mrs. Jenkins, school trustee, is orce more back in Victoria. While she thoroughly enjoyed her visit to the land of her birth Mrs. Jenkins returns firmly convinced that of the many beautiful places which she visited on her travels, none can vie with Victoria. It was Mrs. Jenkins first visit to her old home in many years, and she found in educational matters, she took espe-cial interest in inspecting the public school system as well as matters per-

as school trustee, and will be felt in the administration of local school af-Mrs. Jenkins first visited her birth-place, Neath, South Wales, where she spent a pleasant time among the scenes of her childhood renewing old friend-ships. One of the pleasantest features of her visit there was the meeting with her old teacher from whom she received her first training as a teacher. A trip was made through the western counties, and many places visited where, in years ago, Mrs. Jenkins had a host of friends.

ess be of value to her in her capacity

**Changed Conditions** 

Since her departure from England to come to this country, conditions have greatly altered and for the better. Education has broadened out wonder-fully and in many of the schools which she visited, not only in London and Liverpool, but also in other of the leading cities, great strides have been made in matters educational. Unlike Victoria, the schools in England are not governed by school boards, but are under the direct supervision of the county councils, which appoint an official to look after the administration. county councils, which appoint an offi-cial to look after the administration. One thing which strikes the visitor from this side of the Atlantic is the great attention given by he authorities in England to school buildings, which are erected with an eye to the future. All the schools visited were fine struc-tures of the most substantial kind with special attention paid to the environment. tures of the most substantial kind with special attention paid to the sanitary arrangements. Tile wainscoting, block floors and in fact every device which will tend towards cleanliness and health are adopted, and while these upto-date features may cost more at the start the effect on the health of the pupils and the permanency of the buildings more than compensate for the extra outlay. These features are those which, Mrs. Jenkins believes, could well be copied by the school board of this city, and the city would find that in the end it is a profitable idea as well from the monetary as from the moral and sanitary standpoint. In fact in this particular, Victoria has a great deal yet to learn.

Training of Teachers.

Training of Teachers. Great attention, too, is being given to the thorough training of teachers while the opportunities for every young man or woman to secure an excellent education are great. One of the most interesting visits which Mrs. Jenkins made to any educational institution was that paid to the Bootle school, near Liverpool, an institution liberally supported by the late Earl of Derby, who founded the school and has given several scholarships. At this school it is possible for any one to racely an education.

thorities to make education available to every one, and the results of this wide and generous, policy cannot but proof," was Mr. Boutelle's quick ansof the nation.

Many Courtesies Extended. Everywhere she went Mrs. Jenkins was the recipient of the utmost courtesy and every facility was afforded her to make inquiries and investigate educational matters. In Liverpool the council has made special arrangements so that Canadian teachers may There probably his book parties, or a man only. There probably his book parties, or a man only. There probably his book parties, or a man only. There probably his book parties, or a man only and the probably his book parties, and the probably parties, and the probably his parties, and the p

ing remedied and special attention is now being paid to the study of geography, which, in many of the schools, is being taught as a science and more attention is being paid to conditions in the outlying portions of the empire.

Comparison With Local Schools. Mrs. Jenkins, from her study of educational matters in the Old Country, expresses herself as satisfied that the schools of Victoria are doing a good work as compared with the English schools, but in the matter of technical education the schools here are at a disadvantage. There the youth is taught to use his hands and be useful, and the benefit of this training is shown by the fact that employers are After a four months' trip to the Old Country, where she visited the scenes shown by the fact that employers are always glad to get boys who have been so trained.

so trained.

Four weeks were spent by Mrs. Jenkins in London, and her visit there was greatly enjoyed. The amount of philanthropic work being done in that great city is wonderful, and it would require a year or more to adequately investigate the workings of the various measures being taken to relieve ous measures being taken to relieve conditions among the lower classes. Some time was spent with Miss Per-rin, sister of Bishop Perrin, and a visit the time at her disposal all too short.

The trip proved a most delightful one, and she returns home much invigorated in mind and body. While away, having always taken a keen interest in educational matters, she took especial interest in inspecting the public achieved as well as matters per-

In London the unfortunate women, is also being aided as the result of the appointment of women police court taining to the welfare of women in England. Her observations will doubtmissioners, whose duty it is to look after the welfare of women brought into court on various charges. The commissioners investigate the case, and if the defendant has no one to defend her, the commissioners see that she is provided with counsel. In cases where the unfortunate is sentenced, she is taken in hand when discharged and helped to a better life. In fact one of the things which struck Mrs. Jenkins most forcibly was the earnest efforts which are being made in every direction to care for the welfare of the unfortunate classes and improve their conditions in life.

Visited Exposition

Mrs. Jenkins visited the Franco-British exposition, and was particular-ly well pleased with the Canadian exhibit, but she would like to have seen a better British Columbia exhibit. While the products shown from this province were remarkably fine, the province, as such, was hardly as well represented as some of the other provinces, and the idea conveyed to the visitor of the great resources of this part of the Dominion was not sufficiently accentuated.

Section 11 is brought (3.) By Mr. P. Wollaston, seconded by Mr. A. S. Barton:

"That in view of the great importance of the work of Sunday seconds."

The many places of interest in and about London were visited, the art galleries, museums, the Tower, Windsor Castle, and the thousand and one points of interest which appeal to the tourist. In fact the time was all too short to cover the wide field of interesting objects which are open to the sightseer.

Representatives Appear Before Committee at Washington

will not accept western medical attendance.

The condition of His Majesty is so serious that the various legations here are sending cabled reports thereon to their respective governments.

There have been circumstantial rumors among the people of the death of the Fewer's serious reads and the school and has given several scholarships. At this school it is possible for any one to receive an education from the lewest grades to the highest university training thanks to the liberality of the titled founder. A feature of all schools visited was the provision made for the late Earl of Derby, who founded the school and has given several school it is spread over the country, apparently has had little effect on the consumption of alcoholic and spirituous drinks, according to evidence brought out at today's hearing on the proposed tariff revision before the house of the house of the late Earl of Derby, who founded the school and has given several scholarships. At this school it is spread over the country, apparently has had little effect on the consumption of alcoholic and spirituous drinks, according to evidence brought out at today's hearing on the proposed tariff revision before the house of the late Earl of Derby, who founded the school and has given several scholarships. At this school it is spread over the country, apparently has had little effect on the consumption of alcoholic and spirituous drinks, according to evidence brought out at the second consumption of the second consumption of the second consumption of alcoholic and spirituous drinks, according to evidence brought or the second consumption of th feature of all schools visited was the provision made for night classes, thus allowing those who are forced to follow some occupation during the day to erages.

take advantage of the instruction given in the evenings and that this opportunity is being taken advantage of to the fullest possible extent is shown by the great number who are being educated at these classes. Not only in the ordinary schools but also in nearly all the technical schools this opportunity is being afforded to those anxious to receive a better education.

In the majority of the secondary schools, which correspond with the High School here, the pupils pay a fee for education but as there are numerous scholars. In fact everywhere is evident the desire on the part of the authorities to make education of this wines root.

"You may take some occasionally for medical purposes," said Mr. Mor.

# TO MEET NEXT WEEK

Important Matters to Come Up For Consideration at Annual Session

The first session of the approaching Synod of the Church of England in this Diocese—the eleventh in the series —will open at 10 o'clock upon Tuesday morning next in Christ Church Cathe-dral schoolroom, while in addition to the afternoon and evening sessions, it will meet upon both Wednesday morn-ing and afternoon, closing with a missionary meeting at 8:30 o'clock in the

evening of the same day.

The following amendments to canons will come up for confirmation: 1. To amend canon vil. on parochia organization, as follows:
"In section 4, to cancel the words

"In section 4, to cancel the words one month previous to the acting hereinafter mentioned."

"In section 28, to cancel in the Form of Notice the words registered one month previously," and to insert in their place who have signed the declaration of church membership, and who have been attendants at the church for three months preceding."

"That the word male be struck out from line 1 in section 4, and line 9 of section 28 of canon 7. on Parochial Orsection 28 of canon 7, on 'Parochial Or-ganization,' and that the words 'or she' be inserted after the word 'he' in line 3 of the first-named section Motions which have been accepted

lowing will be submitted: (1.) By Mr. P. Wollaston, seconded by Rev. C. E. Cooper: "That the Synod welcomes the publication of the Book of Common Praise," and recommends its use in the parishes and missions of the diocese.

by the executive committee. The fol-

(2.) By Mr. P. Wollaston, seconded by Rev. C. E. Cooper; "That this Synod hears with interest of the scheme propounded by Pro-fessor Mackenzie and, adopted by the general synod, to create a representative church corporation for the purpose of arranging an association of the beneficiary funds of the various dioceses of the Dominion for mutual protection and reciprocity; and pledges it-self to give the most careful considera-tion to the scheme when it is brought

"That in view of the great importance of the work of Sunday schools, this Synod rejoices to hear of the appointment of a Sunday school commission by the general synod, and hereby pledges itself to appoint representatives when the commission and so for tives upon that commission and, so far as may be possible, to co-operate with it."

(4.) By Rev. C. E. Cooper, seconded by Rev. A. Silva White:

"That this Synod heartily endorses

by Rev. A. Silva White:

"That this Synod heartily endorses the action of the board of management of the M. S. C. C. in establishing a missionary diocese in the province of Honan, China, to be supported and supplied with workers by the Church of England in Canada."

By Rev. C. E. Cooper, seconded by Mr. Lindley Crease:

"Whereas it is right and expedient that the church should have a means by which she can express her mind upon questions of public morality."

"And whereas no such means at present exist;

"Be it resolved, that a Committee on Moral and Social Reform be appointed by the Synod for the purpose of dealing with all questions relating to public morality and the social well-being of the community; and that this committee be instructed to work in conjunction both with the Committee on Moral and Social Reform appointed at the last General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, held at Ottawa, and also with similar committees belonging to other Christian bedies, so that the general sentiment of Christian people may be brought to bear upon the Dominion and Provincial governments, upon municipal corporations, and upon public opinion in matters affecting the moral and social well-being of the community."

By Rev. Silva White, of St. Paul's Church, Nanaimo: By Rev. Silva White, of St. Paul's

Church, Nanaimo:

"That this Synod places on record its appreciation of the fact that the Dominion Lords Day Act is being enforced in all the provinces of the Do-minion but one; that it deplores the fact that British Columbia is the only province where the act stands in abey-

# **Chapped Hands** and Cold Sores

Quamichan—St. Peter's: Rev. J. A. Leakey, B.A., R.D.; Rev. F. G. Christmas.

Zam-Buk Gives Speedy Relief

Few women entirely escape the pain and annoyance of rough or chapped hands during the winter season, and most outdoor workers suffer more or less. If your hands are chapped, wash them at night in warm water; cleanse them thoroughly, using Zam-Buk soap if possible, and then anoint them well with Zam-Buk balm. By next morning you will be pleased with the result. Zam-Buk balm. By next morning you will be pleased with the result. Zam-Buk gives almost instant as ease, and speedily closes the cracks.

Mrs. Walker, of 14 Manufacturer Street, Montreal, says: "My son Messrs. G. H. Bird, A. Trench.

Mayne Island: Rev. F. H. Wimberley, B.D.; Messrs. G. H. Bird, A. Trench.

Mayne Island: Rev. Canon Paddon, Mayne Laland: Rev. J. X. Willemar.

Clergy holding Bishop's licence: Rev. J. M. Luther: Clergy holding Bishop's licence: Rev. J. M. The Hon, and Rev. T. R. Sorel, confessed to having received from a warm room to the bitting Botton M.A. The Hon, and Rev. T. R. Droilet's firm sums of the worst case of chapped hands and the many one wise sone mass of the pepe hands and the many one will be proposed the work case of chapped hands and the street to bis slows was one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to bis slows a war one mass of the street to be slowed to be street to be slowed to the work of the work of the work of t

# VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

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# Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkua, Omenica or Ingineca Campa will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeens River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

"Therefore be it resolved, that this synod urges on the provincial government the vital necessity there is to see this law enforced within the bounds of the province."

The clergy are requested to appear in their gowns and hoods at the meetings of the Synod.

Besides the Lord Bishop and the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, the following clerical and lay members will be present:

Southern Deanery.

GERMAN STEAMERS

IN CANADIAN T

Victoria—Christ Church: Rev. Canor Beanlands, M.A.; Messrs. H. S. Crotty H. O. Litchfield, A. J. Hollyer, T. Elk-

Moveroft.

Metchosin—St. Mary's: Rev. W. Baugh Allen, R.D.; Messrs. Edwin Bass, T. R. Reid.

Cedar Hill—St. Luke's: Rev. H. A. Collison B A. Canada. Collison, B.A.
Saanich: Rev. J. W. Flinton, S.A.C.

Saanich: Rev. J. W. Finney.

Northern Deanery.

Quamichan—St. Peter's: Rev. J. A.

Leakey, B.A., R.D.; Rev. F. G. Christmas.

One Witness Testifies That He Did

Not Pay Agent Gregory Any

Commissions

# IN CANADIAN TRADE

C. P. R. Officials Arrange Connection With Hamburg-American Line

H. O. Litchfield, A. J. Hollyer, T. Elkington, A. J. Dallain, E. H. Hiscocks.
Victoria—St. John's: Rev. P. Jenns,
Rev. J. S. Ard, A.K.C.
Victoria—St. James': Rev. J. H. S.
Sweet, S.A.C.
Victoria—St. Barnabas'; Rev. E. G.
Miller, S.A.C.; Hon. Mr. Justice Martin; Messrs. E. E. Wootton, T. W.
Palmer, G. W. Knox, A. Longfield.
Victoria—St. Saviour's: Rev. C. E. Palmer, G. W. Knox, A. Longfield.
Victoria—St. Saviour's; Rev. C. E. Cooper, M.A.: Messrs. A. W. Bridgman, B. Boggs, A. S. Barton, Capt. J. Gaudin.
Esquimalt—St. Paul's; Messrs. Howard Potts, H. O. Austin, J. Andrews.
Victoria—St. Mark's; Rev. W. Baugh Allen, R.D.; Mr. C. P. Bennett, Col. Rowcroft.



# The Suffragettes in the Police Court



HE London Standard in a recent issue. had the following report of the proceedings in the Bow Street Police Court, on the occasion of the resumption of the hearing of Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond on the charge of being guilty of conduct likely to cause a

breach of the peace:

Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. Lloyd-George, who had been called to give evidence on behalf of the defendants, were early in attendance, and were accommodated with seats in the box usually occupied by counsel. They were accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. Waller, of the Home Office. Among the others present were Archdeacon Wilberforce and Mrs. Wilberforce. Mr. Muskett stated that the case for the prosecution was closed on the last occasion.

Mr. Curtis-Bennett, addressing Miss Pankhurst, said he would like to suggest that, for the convenience of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Gladstone, who had important engagements elsewhere, their evidence should be taken

Miss Pankhurst-That will suit me entirely, but I want to submit to you, as a matter of law, that having regard to the form of the symmons and the nature of the evidence given, you have no power to bind us over. The magistrate-Won't you submit that

afterwards? Miss Pankhurst.—Yes, if you will allow me to submit it after the evidence has been taken.

The magistrate-Certainly. Mr. Lloyd George then entered the witnessbox. He was examined by Miss Pankhurst:-You are a Privy Councillor and Chancellor of

the Exchequer?-Yes. Were you present at the meeting addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, and my-self in Trafalgar Square on October 11?—I

think I was there for about ten minutes. Did you see a copy of the bill being distributed to the members of the audience?— Yes; a young lady gave it to me the moment I arrived, inviting me to "rush" the House of

How did you interpret the invitation? As a member of the audience, what did you think we wanted you to do?-I really should not like to place an interpretation on the document. I don't think it is quite my function. I think Mrs. Pankhurst placed the interpre-

tation you desired to be put on the document.
First of all, I want to get at the impression conveyed by the bill, quite apart from anything you heard, and then we must throw some light on the meaning of the bill by examining it in conjunction with the words spoken on the platform. Let us imagine that you were not at the meeting at all. You were walking up and down the Strand, say, and some one gave you this bill. Suppose you forget for a moment you are a member of the Government, and regard yourself as an ordinary person, just the same as myself. You get this bill, which says, "Help the suffragists to rush the House of Commons." What did you think you were called upon to do?-I really shouldn't like to undertake so difficult a task as to interpret the bill.

tom of it all. What does the word mean?-I understood that the invitation from Mrs. Pankhurst was to force an entrance to the House of Commons

I want you to concentrate your mind on this bill and to define the word "rush" as used

in that bill?-I cannot do that.

Then I will. In Chamber's English dictionary one of the meanings given to the word is an "eager demand." What do you think of that? (laughter)-I cannot enter into competition with Chambers's dictionary.

"Urgent pressure" is another meaning. Ogilvie gives the same meaning-viz., "eager demand." Would you have felt, if you were asked to help the suffragists to make an eager demand, would you feel we were calling upon you to do an illegal act?-That is not for me

The magistrate-The witness is quite right. That is a question for me to decide.

Mrs. Pankhurst-Here is another sense in which the word "rush" is used, and I think it will be of some interest to you. To "rush" bills through Parliament (laughter)—I have had some experience of that.

"On the rush," we are told in another dictionary, means "in a hurry." There is nothing unlawful in being in a hurry? The magistrate—That is not a question for

Miss Pankhurst-Do you feel, if we asked you to go in a hurry to the House of Commons to make an eager demand for the enfranchisement, we should be asking you to do something illegal?-I cannot express any opinion. I cannot go beyond what I saw.

What impression did you form from the demeanor of the crowd in Trafalgar Square, as to whether they were likely to respond to this invitation to rush the House of Commons?-I thought they were a very unlikely crowd to respond.

You thought that although we issued the invitation it would not be accepted?-Not by that particular crowd.

Did you hear the speaker threaten any violence to you or any member of the Government?-No.

There was no suggestion that property should be damaged in any way?-No; I heard

nothing of the sort. You did not think you would be hurt?-

Or any of your colleagues?-There was no suggestion of violence.

Nothing was said so likely to lead to disorder as your speech at Swansea, when you ordered your followers to ruthlessly throw women out of your meetings.

The magistrate—That was a private meet-

Mrs. Pankhurst-Well, these meetings are private nowadays, it is true. Do you read the official organ of our society?-I have only read one copy, which was kindly sent to me by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

What do you think our object was in planning this "rush"? What do you think we had in view?—I was not quite clear, except that you appeared to want to force an entrance to the House of Commons.

Did you gather for what reason? The magistrate-You are not entitled to

cross-examine your own witness., If your questions had been put by counsel, I should have stopped him long ago.

Miss Parkhurst.-I anticipated this, and have looked up Taylor on evidence. I gather from that that I am allowed a great deal of

Can you tell me what harm has resulted from the events of the 13th?—I cannot express

Do you suggest that there was a serious breach of the peace?

The magistrate.—This gentleman is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I do not suppose he is in a position to answer your question.

Miss Pankhurst (to witness).—I believe you are a lawyer?—Yes.

Then don't you think we should be charged-if charged at all-with unlawfully assembling?-In the witness-box I could not express an opinion on that point,

You know we are called upon to show cause why we should not be bound 'over' to keep the peace? The result is that we are denied the right of being tried by jury.

The magistrate.—This gentleman

nothing to do with that. It is the law of the

Miss Pankhurst.-Do you think that coercion is the right way of dealing with political disturbances?-I cannot express an opinion. The magistrate.—That is not a question

for the witness. Miss Pankhurst (to the witness).-Have not the women received encouragement from you and your colleagues to take action of this kind?-I should be very much surprised to

hear that they had done so. Miss Pankhurst went on to quote from a speech made by the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone. and asked the witness if that was not an 'encouragement to people to do what she and her colleagues were doing.—The witness said he could not express an opinion on the subject. Are you aware that Mr. Chamberlain, in 1884, threatened precisely the same action?—

No, I don't know that. Don't you know that he threatened to march one hundred thousand men to London?

Do you know that he was prosecuted by the Liberal government?-I do not remember the incident.

Mrs. Pankhurst.—I said that as women could not send representatives to the House they had a constitutional right to go there?-

Don't you think this agitation would be put a stop to if women had their constitutional rights acceded to?-I think that is very likely. In your opinion, the women in the dock today are not ordinary law-breakers, and would never be here for an ordinary offence?-I am sure they would not.

Mrs. Pankhurst. Thank you very much. In reply to Mrs. Drummond, the witness said that he did not give information to the police when the bill in question was handed to

Mrs. Drummond.-Let me ask you a question I have put on many occasions—why don't has you put a stop to these things by giving us

the vote? (laughter). Perhaps you cannot answer that question, but you are in that box and cannot run away. You refuse to answer

The magistrate.—It is not evidence before

Lloyd-George and his colleagues are more responsible for these things than we are.

The magistrate.-You must not say that. Mrs. Drummond.-We ladies so seldom get an opportunity of speaking (laughter).

one witness before Mr. Gladstone went into would not ask more than one question.

question (laughter).

weeks' imprisonment in connection with the votes for women campaign?-Yes.

sentencing you he was doing what he was

question to put.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the home secretary, was then called, and, in reply to Miss Pankhurst, said that the Commissioner had the immediate control over the metropolitan police, but the Commissioner was responsible

Miss Pankhurst.-Did you instruct the commissioner of police to take these proceed-

The magistrate.—Don't answer the ques-

Mrs. Drummond.—I want to say that Mr.

Miss Pankhurst obtained permission to call the box. She promised faithfully that she The magistrate.—Very well; only one

The witness was Miss Mary Brackenbury. Miss Pankhurst.—Have you suffered six

Did Mr. Horace Smith tell you that in

Mr. Muskett objected to the question, and the magistrate ruled that it was not a proper

Miss Pankhurst.-Never mind; she has said that on oath.

to him as the home secretary.

Miss Pankhurst .- Are the government as a whole responsible for these proceedings?

The magistrate.—You cannot put that. Did you instruct Mr. Horace Smith to give Miss Brackenbury six weeks?

# The World's Modern Dreadnoughts

Before dealing therewith, however, it were well to clear the ground in regard to pre-Dreadnought ships. No one will deny that in vessels dating from the Naval Defence Act of 15 years ago we have an over-whelming superiority, not only in the total number of units, but in their individual fighting power. Only the United States can claim to possess battleships comparable to our King Edward VII. class, whilst the latest German ships completed, the five Deutschlands, would not seem much superior to our far older Majestics. It is evident, therefore, that we began the new composition with a great deal in our favor—a magnificent and dependable the situation today? From the appended table it will be seen that, though the Dreadnought was only laid down in the winter of 1905, just three years ago, no less than 45 units of similar or greater strength are now building for ourselves and other nations. The meaning of this is obvious; that rather than checking meaning of this is obvious; that rather than checking naval construction, the advent of the new type has proved an additional incentive to even greater efforts. For the Dreadnought, though she does not (as injudicious critics are too fond of insisting) drive all vessels of earlier date into immediate obsolescence, has at least initiated a type which must obviously be pos-sessed in considerable numbers by any nation desirous of maintaining an honorable position upon seas. My list may be criticized by reason of the in-clusion of the Lord Nelson and Agamemnon. But I hold, and have a mass of expert opinion to support my contentions, that these two ships are fully the equal of the French Dantons or the United States Michigan and South Carolina. The former vessels, it is true, have an extra 9-4in, gun on each broadside, hut their protection is certainly not equal to that of the British ships. The Michigan fires a smilar broad-side to the Dreadnought—l.e., eight 12in. B.—but her belt is not continuous, nor is the armor as thick or so generally distributed over the side of the hull; the speeds are identical. Also, whereas the eight 12-in. guns of the Michigan form her entire armament, the guns of the Michigan form her entire armanent, the Lord Nelson, whilst presenting four 12-in. B. and five 9.2-in. B. in B. guns to an enemy, always retains a further five 9.2-in. B. in reserve on the opposite broadside; and the 9.2-in. gun, firing a 380-lb. shell, is not to be despised. I exclude, too, the German 14,760-ton armored cruiser Blucher; she is not a Dreadnought, but an intermediate built under misap prehension as to the power of our Invincibles. In the three Minotaurs and six Warriors we have ships near-

ly, if not quite, her equal. The general public accepts a ship, on her launch, as a direct addition to the fighting strength of the Power to which she belongs. Certain sections of the Press, unfortunately, cater for such ignorance, and the result is a series of contradictory statements or figures, either proving us far too strong or else show-ing the Fleet to be in the last stages of numerical de-cadence. A ship possesses no practical value until fit to fight—from truck to keelson she must be a finished article, and only in completed ships is it fair to pose of showing how we shall stand as against other

pose of showing how we shall stand as against other nations in three years' time.

Classing Dreadnought battleships and battleshipcruisers as one—for the latter possess higher speed at some sacrifice in protection—we should on March 31, 1909, stand as follows: 

here, for no other nation will have a single vessel of the Dreadnought type complete; and the fact that for some years yet Japan is our ally should not be lost sight of. On March 31, 1910, the figures should have become the following: Germany ..... 4 S. America

Obviously no ground for adverse comment exists re, for no other nation will have a single vessel of

The most adverse critic of Admiralty policy could find little fault with these figures. Our superiority is crushingly obvious, for we shall have as many Dreadnoughts complete as all the other Powers combined. At the end of another twelve months, a strik-

above figures are obvious—(1) we are in a sate posi-tion until March, 1910; (2) from that date on on-wards we shall have to meet an annual addition of four units to the German and two (perhaps more) to the United States figures, or a total of (at least) six reseals to the newless of the two next strongest Pow-In March, 1912, Germany and the United States will possess 19 completed Dreadnoughts or Invinci-bles; this can be neither gainsaid nor contraverted. To equal this total we must lay down five ships next

To equal this total we must lay down five ships next year; we shall then, in the new type of vessel, be level with the two-Power standard.—Are we to have our 10 per cent. margin of superiority in these ships? If so, seven is the minimum that can be accepted. It may be argued from the table, and I am ready enough to admit the same, that every German ship has so far been very seriously delayed in her construction. This will be the better realized when I mention that German warships are supposed to be commenced in July of the year in which they are voted. Were this rule maintained, the 30 to 33 months' period of construction in Germany would equal the fictitious British 24 months, since our vessels are seldom laid down until the close of the financial vegetate. December to March. These delays ancial year-i.e., December to March. These delays in Germany have even yet not been mastered, and, at the time of writing, no sign of commencing this year's ship are evident at Wilhelmshaven, nor has cruiship are evident at Wilhelmshaven, nor has cruiser "G" been started at the yard of Messrs. Blohm and Voss, of Hamburg. The date given—October—is, therefore, probably a too early estimate, and the date of completion will be extended accordingly. One of the chief delays in German shipbuilding is due to the difficulty of obtaining guns in sufficient quantity; Krupp's hold the secret of Teuton naval expansion and, dld space permit, the struggle to fit in the many contending elements would make good reading. All this seems much to our advantage; but are we in any better plight ourselves? The Lord Nelson was combetter plight ourselves? The Lord Nelson was commenced in November, 1904, and is just about to begin her official trials. She will certainly have exceeded four years from the date of laying down to the day she hoists the pennant with the Home Fleet. The Invincible and Inflexible should have been commissioned in May last; the former has not yet commenced her trials. The Defense and December 2015. sioned in May last; the former has not yet commenced her trials. The Defence—not a Dreadnought cruiser—will almost have created a record when she joins the fleet next year; she was laid down at Pembroke on February 22, 1905. Why, too, are the oceangoing destroyers Afridi and Cossack not in commission when two ships of a subsequent programme—the Amazon and Saracen—are already running their trials? Lastly, will the Bellerophon steam out of Portsmouth Harbor on December 3 in commission and, in all respects ready for service? It seems scarcely probable, since her trials are not to commence until the 26th of this month. And, if she is delayed, what shall be said of the Temeraire, at Devonport, or the Superb, at Elswick? These two will be fortunate if they see completion within 30 months.

The above statements prove conclusively that Germany has no monopoly of labor or other troubles; indeed, figures show that it is we who have been the greater sufferers in the past.

With these facts before us, the necessities of the future are easily grasped. This is written in no pessimistic spirit, for there is not the slightest need for ether panic or outcry. We are now, and shall be for some time, enormously strong. But the navy of today reflects the foresight of three years ago, and next year we have to look, not to our present position, but to that which will be presented in 1912. We have not the monopoly of misfortune, nor have we it of genius; our wenderful Dreadnought is powerful, but foreign copies are more so, and no longer can we claim that individual superiority will make up for lack of numbers. Battleships are cheaper than wars, and the present Government will not lose in popularity if, to maintain our Fleet at an efficient and sufficient level, it is forced to forgo the much-promised economies in it is forced to forgo the much-promised economies national expenditure. But, if it fail in its trust-it is

not suggested it will do so-". million feet . . the wild mob's "Will kick it from its place,
But then too late-too late."

Your obedient servant,
ALAN H. BURGOYNE, Editor of the Navy League

Tons.

U.S. AMERICA.

Tons. Michigan ..... 16,000

15 Southwick-street, Hyde Park, W., Oot. 3. BUILT AND BUILDING IN MARCH, 1909. GREAT BRITAIN. (Centract time of building, 24 months.) Name. Displacement. Completed.

ngamemnon16,500	June1908
Lord Nelson16,500	Nov
Dreadnought17,900	Oct1906
Inflexible17.250	July1908
Indomitable17,250	July1908
Invincible17.250	
Bellerophon18,000	Dec1908
Temeraire 18,600	Jan1909
Superb18,600	Feb1909
St. Vincent19,250	Dec1909
Collingwood19,250	Feb1910
Vanguard 19,250	March1910
Foudroyant 20,000(e)	Nov1910(
"B."19,000(e)	Dec19106
JAPAN.	
Tons.	"自由"。
Satsuma19,250	Jan1908
Aki	Oct1908
Battleship "A"20,750	Dec1909
Battleship "B."20,750	July1910
Haki18,650	Jan1910
Cruiser "B"18,650	July1910
Cruiser. "C"18,650	Feb1911
Rattleshin "C" 20 750	March 1911

(Contract time of building, 36 months)

July ......1909 June .....1910

Oct. ..........191

	S. Carolina16,000	July	19
Ė	North Dakota 20,000	June	19
ľ	Delaware20,000	Aug.	19
	Utah20,000	Aug.	
ľ	Florida20,000	Aug.	
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3	Voltaire18,027		
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	Diderot18,027	July	
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Nassau ......17,679 Westfalen .....17,679 Oct. ...........1900 Nov. .........1909 Rheinland ..... 17,960 Feb. .....1910 March .....1910 E. Baden .....17,960 Cruiser 'F' ...18,700 E. Oldenburg ...19,000(e) Aug. ..........1910 ......1911 E. Siegfried ....19,000(e) E. Roewulf .....19,000(e) March .....1911 March .....1911 March ......1911 Cruiser "G" ....20,000(e) ITALY. Mirchello ......18,302

"B" .....18,302 BRAZIL June ........1912 Tons.
Minas Geraes ...19,250
Sao Paulo .....19,250
Rio de Janeiro ..19,250 Besides the above there are projected: For Russia, four ships of 24,000 tons and 21½ knots

nots speed.

For Chile, two ships of 19,000 tons and 21 knots For China, three ships of 21,000 tons and 20 knots eed. NOTE:—(e)—estimated. French and Italian dates completion will probably be considerably surpassed.

For Argentine, three ships of 16,500 tons and 20

A Saving Qualification A beautiful young girl and her mother were dis-A beautiful young girl and her mother were discussing the eternal marriage question.

"Well," there's Charles Adams," murmured the mother, thoughtfully, after a long pause.

"Charles Adams," sneered the girl. "He is old, he is ugly, he is mean, he is a coward. Charles Adams! Why, he has nothing in the world to recommend him except his wealth."

"You forget his heart disease," said the mother, softly.—Sohere.

The magistrate.—Don't answer.

Miss Pankhurst.—It is a pity; but the public will hear the question and give the answer. What do you suggest is the meaning of what Mr. Horace Smith said? The makistrate.—That question

Miss Pankhurst.-I am sorry.

Did you think public property was endangered on the 13th?-Yes, I thought it was quite possible.

Do you think that if it had not been for the action of the police there would have been any danger to life?—No, not to life. The situation required strong and careful action on the part of the police.

Miss Pankhurst.-Did you see the crowd attack property?-No, certainly not.

Will you tell me what harm resulted from the crowd on the 13th?-There were 37 arrests and over 40 complaints of losses of purses and watches.

Comparing that with the net result of a Lord Mayor's crowd, or any other sort of procession, really less harm resulted than usually results from other crowds?-I am not prepared to say that.

Miss Pankhurst.-Will you tell me why we are not charged with unlawful assembly?cannot tell you.

You know the consequence to be that we are deprived of trial by jury?-I cannot tell

If I say to you that the reason of depriving us of trial by jury is that the government are afraid of sending up before a jury-The magistrate.-You must not put that

question. Miss Pankhurst .- Are we not attempting to carry out the advice given by yourself?wish you would take my advice (laughter). Did you say you were entirely in favor of

the principle of women's suffrage?-Yes. And that men had had to struggle for centuries for their political rights, and that a time came when political dynamics were far more

important than political argument?-Yes. Miss Pankhurst read further extracts from the speech, which the home secretary admitted saying, "I think it was a most excellent

speech" (laughter.)
Miss Pankhurst.—I agree with you (laughter.) Why didn't you give us a vote?
Mr. Gladstone did not answer, amid laugh-

Mrs. Drummond declined to examine, and before Mr. Gladstone left the box Miss Pankhurst said: May we tender our warm thanks to these two gentlemen for coming

here as witnesses? Miss Pankhurst submitted to the magistrate that the prosecution had taken the wrong course, and ought to have summoned her and

her companions for unlawful procedure. Mr. Curtis-Bennett said he would give his decision on the point at the end of the case. If there were any other witnesses they should be called now.

Colonel Massy, late of the Carbineers, said that for such a large concourse the crowd was perfectly orderly. He saw no one attacked or Lady Constance Lytton gave similar evi-

in reply to was not in the streets after six o'clock. Miss Aimee Moore, an Australian lady, declared that she had been more brutally treated at society weddings than in the crowd on the

evening of October 13. Miss Parkhurst.-Were you at Mr. Winston Churchill's wedding?-I was not an invited guest, but I was in the crowd outside, and was much more jostled than on October 13.

Nobody was arrested on that occasion?-Not that I know of.

Mrs. May, a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, who viewed the scene on October 13 from a window, described Parliament Square as a "vast desert of silent police" (loud laughter). The most striking incident was "the movement of a dark lantern on the tower of St. Margaret's Church. She naturally concluded that a policeman was searching for suffragists "among the pinnacles" of the church. She saw Mr. Burns outside the gates of the House of Commons.

Miss Esther Sylvia Pankhurst and other witnesses stated that the crowd was orderly and sympathetic.

Miss Evelyn Sharp, an authoress, stated that she regarded the bill as an invitation to go to the House of Commons and not turn back if it could be avoided. She headed a deputation from Caxton Hall to the House of Commons. She got through the first line of police by ducking under a constable's elbow. She was afterwards turned back by an inspector, whom she mistook for one of the public. Later in the evening she dodged the biggest policeman she ever saw (laughter.)

Miss Pankhurst-You used strategy rather than force. That was the kind of rush you went in for?-Yes; it was like a rush at hockey.

Miss Pankhurst-But if you rush at hockey it does not mean that you hit some one on the head? (laughter.) The witness-At hockey one sometimes has

to tackle some one, but I did not feel inclined to tackle a big policeman (laughter),

At half-past seven o'clock Miss Pankhurst intimated that she wanted to call 50 more witnesses. The defendants were, therefore, remanded until Saturday, on the same bail as before. As they left the dock Mr. Curtis-Bennett cheerfully wished them "Good evening."

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k Miss Pankhurst to call 50 more were, therefore, the same bail as k Mr. Curtis-Ben-"Good evening."



# THE HOME GARDEN

THE NEWER ENGLISH ROSES

N attempting to deal with the numerous Roses that have been placed before the Rose world in recent years, one is forced to have some method or arrangement, and I propose, therefore, to take first of all those Roses that are likely to prove of some service to the Rose exhibitor, and then to deal with the remainder in the two sections of climbers and dwarfs. In order to avoid repetition, I shall limit these notes to the Roses introduced during the three years 1905, 1906 and 1907.

It is pleasing to be able to note the advance this is being made in the quality of the flowers, in their freedom of flowering, also in the not unimportant question of growth, and last, but by no means least, to the great majority being more or less fragrant, some quite pronouncedly so. These facts point to the stiffening of the standard now required by the purchasing public; it is no longer simply a question of being new, pure and simple. Unless the Rose has some marked feature it has no chance of recognition, and its life, seen in the pages of the catalogues, is a very short one. I would endeavor to take them alphabetically.

Avoca (Hybrid Tea).-Sent out last year by Messrs. Alexander Dickson & Sons of Newtownards, Ireland. I have been delighted with what I have seen of this Rose; the color is a good crimson-scarlet, the shapely long pointed buds opening out well, and it is sweetly scented. A good grower, but not so freeflowering as some of this firm's novelties. The flowers are reminiscent in shape of C. J. Grahame; that is to say, they are on the thin side, but do not open to an eye so quickly, and keep their color well without going off into a bad purple. It is said to be especially good as a cut back, and is undoubtedly one of the best of its color in this section, which want these scarlet roses badly. It received the gold medal of the National Rose Society at the autumn show at Vincent Square last year, and is a better rose than its appearance then led some to

Betty (Hybrid Tea, 1905).—I referred to this Rose recently; it has not been Betty's year, but some excellent flowers have been exhibited nevertheless. Its color and the beautiful shape of the young flower will, particularly in a cool season, always make this Rose useful; but it is a garden Rose first and an exhibitor's one afterwards.

Charles J. Grahame (Hybrid Tea, 1905).-If only it had a few more petals what a flower this would be; its color is dazzling, and a good bloom stands out in a quite startling fashion among a long bed of the newer roses, but it was very difficult to catch it during the exhibition season this year. It has made some wonderful growth, which seems to be a fea-ture of the scarlet Hybrid Teas as compared with the Hybrid Perpetuals of the same color. All exhibitors must grow it for the sake of its color; we shall not always have such a tropical heat as this year during the last week of June and the first in July, and in a cool season Grahame will be wanted.

Countess of Annesley (Hybrid Tea, 1905). This year the relative value from the exhibition point of view of this rose was very little. Last year I was inclined to think its large shell petals placed it in front of the Countess of Derby, but this year the position was easily reversed. At its best a beautiful rose with a good scent.

Countess of Derby (Hybrid Tea, 1908) .-All the roses I have mentioned so far have been the product of that home of the Rose, the Newtownards Nurseries, and this is one of the best of the many good ones that have left Messrs. Alex. Dickson's hands. Besides being useful for exhibition its free-flowering qualities make it an excellent garden rose; it is in full flower with me as I write, notwithstanding the rain and the wind of the previous week. Again, a good Tea scent has to be noted.

Countess of Gosford (Hybrid Tea, 1006) .-A rather thin but large petalled rose of beautiful shape that has kept well in a cool season; the color is a blending of salmon pink and rose with a suspicion of old gold, and lasts well. It comes from Messrs. McGredy and Son, of Portadown, and is, no doubt, the forerunner of many beautiful roses from the same source, if one may judge from the batch of new seedlings the firm exhibited at the Man-

chester show. It is very free flowering. Comtesse Alexandra Kinsky (Tea, Soupert et Notting, 1905).—This is one of those roses on the border line, not an exhibition rose always, but occasionally good enough; creamy white, with a deeper centre that is very beautiful in the bud opening into a full flower. My plants have done well, sufficiently, at any rate, to warrant mention here and to receive a further trial. At the same time it is not such a

Comtesse de Saxe (Tea, Soupert et Notting, 1905).—This is of very similar coloring, but better shape, that has again been quite good with me. It is perhaps a purer white than Comtesse A. Kinsky, and is undoubtedly worthy of more extended cultivation. recommend it to all Tea growers as a good

new Tea for exhibition. David Harum (Hybrid Tea, E. G. Hill & Co., 1904).—A good rose with reflexed petals, but not a very strong grower with me; the color is rosy pink. The flowers open well and are occasionally good enough for the front row. It has been well shown on more than one occasion by Messrs. George Paul & Son, of Chesthunt.

Dr. J. Campbell Hall (Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, 1904).—I mention this rose because it has been especially good with me this year. Its color, always beautiful, has been particularly fine, recalling the superb flowers I saw of it in the nurseries at Newtownards the year it was sent out. It is not possible to accurately describe the color—deep coral rose, suffused pale pink almost to white at edge of petals. It is even better as a garden rose than most of the exhibition varieties, as it is free flowering

Dr. William Gordon (Hybrid Perpetual, William Paul & Son, 1905).—The only plant I have of this has done well; it is a good grower and the flowers look well on the plant, for a Hybrid Perpetual free-flowering, and the blooms last well, being of large size and of the old-fashioned circular shape; fragrant, bright pink in color. It obtained an award of merit at the Royal Horticultural Society's

and the buds have such long footstalks that it

need not be disbudded as much as some

Temple show last year. Earl of Warwick (Hybrid Tea, William Paul and Son, 1904).-Pale salmon pink, deeper centre, but no vermilion in any of the flowers that I have seen, although I see it is so described in the National Rose Society's catalogue. It is

distinct and has been often exhibited this year;

in fact, I consider it the best exhibition Rose

we have had from these raisers for some time,

and it is, moreover, a good garden Rose that

can be recommended for general cultivation. Frau Ernst Borsig (Hybrid Tea, P. Lam-

bert, 1907).—I have seen this Rose strongly

recommended to exhibitors, but I should hardly

care to go as far as that; at the same time it is

than vigorous, smooth wood and good broad

foliage; color rosy carmine. The best of this

& Co., 1905).—This is a good Rose of very fine

color with a strong scent; vigorous grower,

The raiser, who was over in England this year

and was present at the National Show in the

Royal Botanic Gardens, seemed to think it was

a better flower than Richmond. I have not

sufficient plants to speak positively about it,

but I am sure it is well worth trying. The Irish

growers, who seem to patronize these Ameri-

can Roses more than their English confreres,

have exhibited this Rose well on several oc-

THE FALL TREATMENT OF GARDEN

WEEDS

trouble or look more unsightly than in the

vegetable garden. Many gardens are so badly

infested with weeds that constant hoeing and

cultivation is required throughout the season

in order to keep them out of the rows and give

the crop a fair chance. This continuous hoe-

ing and cultivating is tedious, laborious and

costly, and might to a large extent be done

away with and time and money sayed by pro-

per attention being given to the garden in the

fall of the year after the crop has been re-

Most of the weeds that are pests in the

vegetable garden are annuals, such as pigweed

and lamb's quarters, or winter annuals like

shepherd's purse. The majority of them ma-

ture seeds late in the fall after the ordinary

cultivation of the garden has ceased and the

seeds of most of them will germinate as soon

as they are mature. The treatment, therefore,

moved to prevent the maturing of the weeds.

This plowing must be shallow, not more than

three or four inches deep in order to keep the

weed seeds in the soil near the surface. Next

is to plow the ground as soon as the crop is re-

Perhaps in no place do weeds give more

casions .- H. E. Molyneux, in The Garden.

General McArthur (Hybrid Tea, E. G. Hill

raiser's 1007 set.

a very beautiful variety, robust in growth rather

harrow thoroughly to form a good seed bed and induce the weed seeds to germinate. As seon as a growth of young weeds is obtained cultivate them out. Repeat the harrowing and cultivating several times, as by each stirring of the soil more weed seeds will be made to germinate and the young plants destroyed by the cultivation. Thus the soil will be to a large, extent freed from the weed seeds that under ordinary conditions would produce a growth of weeds in the crop the following season.

It is a good practice, especially if the soil is apt to be a little damp and cold, to ridge up the garden last thing before the ground freezes. This will hasten the warming and drying of the ground in the spring, and when the ridges are harrowed down any weeds that have escaped the fall cultivation will be destroyed.

If patches of weeds are allowed to seed in the fence corners and waste places near the garden, the foregoing treatment will be of little avail, as the soil will be reseeded by every wind that blows. All such patches of weeds must, therefore, be cut before they mature

Care must be taken not to use manure containing weed seeds. Manure supected of containing weed seeds should be piled and allowed to heat thoroughly before being applied

stem of the tree and some distance away. The distance will vary according to the size of the specimen being dealt with, but a good general rule is to make the line one-third the distance from the stem as the tree is high. Thus if a' tree is 9 feet high the half-circle line should be made 3 feet from the stem, or in similar proportion. The idea of only going half-way round the tree at one operation is that this will probably prove sufficient to bring the tree into bearing; if not, the other half is done two years hence.

A trench 12 inches to 18 inches wide is next taken out to a depth of I foot or more so as to reach all the large roots, these being severed close to the inner side of the trench. A sharp knife must be employed, and the cut should be made from below in an upward yet sloping outwards direction. When 12 inches or 18 inches down it is a good plan to tunnel under the mass of soil and roots towards the bole of the tree, severing all large roots encountered in the course of this work, This tunnelling is probably of more benefit than anything else, as the roots found thus are usually those which take a straight downward

To fill up the trench will be the next task, and this requires some care. Where it is easily

ley will not always grow freely in some soils; the young seedlings canker and die. In quite another part of the garden the plants will often thrive well, so it is a good plan to transplant some of the best seedlings to various quarters in the same garden during the month of September. A few rows of plants should be in partial shade, while others are in the open; then if one batch fails to grow the other might succeed. The young seedlings should be lifted with the aid of a trowel or handfork from different parts of the rows without disturbing the roots of those left.

### HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Dig the borers out of the apple, peach and olum trees.

In packing apples be careful not to press the fruit too hard.

Lettuce to be wintered should be put in cold frames this month.

There is time yet to build a root cellar for storing vegetables.

Clean off old asparagus plantations and

give a dressing of manure. Lift some parsley plants and set in cold frame or in a light cool cellar or under a shed. Rake up all trash and burn and destroy

many hibernating insects and plant diseases. In harvesting beets pull out and the tops cut or twist off. Don't cut the top of the root

# AROUND THE FARM

### FATTENING SHEEP

The following points should be considered in the successful fattening of sheep: (1) A mixture of two or more concentrated foods is better than one concentrated food alone. (2) The allowance of cake and grain should be gradually increased as the fattening process continues, commencing with, say, two pounds a head per week, and finishing with, say, six to ten pounds, according to the size of the sheep. (3) A monotonous diet should be avoided, and this refers to both green food and trough food. (4) The greater the amount of bulky food consumed the more rapid and economical will the fattening process be.

Young sheep fattening for the butcher usually consume from 100 to 160 pounds of roots or green food, such as cabbages or rape, a head per week, and from three to eight pounds of hay, or hay and straw. The consumption of concentrated food varies from two to ten pounds a head per week, being on the aver-

age about five pounds. Where sheep are growing rapidly and at the same time putting on flesh-such as is the case with ram lambs to be sold for service at about eight months old-there must be plenty of variety in the diet, and the trough food must be rich in flesh-forming material. A good mixture for this purpose is linseed cake and peas, with or without malt dust.

# SEAWEED AS MANURE

To inland farmers this panagraph will have little interest, but agriculturists, who live near the coast, have a valuable product at hand that is extremely useful in the manuring of land. Many of them do not need to be told above this, and during the winter season, when seaweed is washed up by rough seas and deposited on the tide line, the carting of the material on to the land for manurial purposes is a routine occupation We learn from the agricultural chemist that the chief fertilizer contained in seaweed is potash, and in consequence of this alone it is a good fertilizer, but our experience with it has taught us that seaweed is an excellent thing to mix with barnyard manure prior to application. Not only does the organic natter in the seaweed decompose quickly, but it also aids the decomposition of the manure. and even if the latter contains much long litter it soon decays if seaweed is mixed with the heap and quickly becomes suitable for application on the land. In our opinion we consider that the best use is made of seaweed when it is mixed with heaps of yard manure for a time before it is applied.—Ex.

### lessening greatly the cost of producing a crop and adding materially to the margin of profit, -J. Eaton Howitt, in Canadian Horticulturist.

In the culture of hardy fruits there is no operation capable of producing such good results as root-pruning when the task is intelligently and properly carried out, but where the work is performed in a haphazard manner much more harm than good is frequently done. At the outset it may be as well to briefly consider what root-pruning is and for what purpose it is adopted. The operation itself merely consists of shortening back all large, straight roots which have a tendency to go downwards in the soil, but the object of the work will need more explanation. It frequently happens that when young fruit trees have been/planted a year or two they commence to grow at a tremendous rate, shoots several feet long being produced in one season. This may at first seem very satisfactory, but when the owner looks year after year in vain for flowers and the subsequent fruit he is inclined to think, and rightly so, that something is wrong. What is happening in such a case is that the tree is devoting the whole of its energies to the formation of wood, and no fruit is the result. It is in such instances that root-pruning is required, the idea being to give the tree a check and thus induce it to form less wood and more

The best time to carry out the work is the end of September, and it does not matter in the least whether the leaves have fallen from the tree at that date or not. In the case of trees of manageable size, say, those which have been planted three years, it frequently happens that lifting them and replanting them immediately will suffice, the breaking of a certain number of roots in the operation being a sufficient check. With older and better established specimens, however, the above system will not answer, and more elaborate methods have to be adopted. The general practice is to measure a half-circle round the

procured good fibrous loam of a rather heavy character is best, and if plum, cherry or other stone fruit trees are being dealt with, the addition of some old mortar, or lime in some other form, will be highly beneficial. The tunnel under the ball of soil and roots must first be filled in, taking care not to leave any hollow spaces and making the new soil firm, then fill in the trench, and make this firm also, so that the new roots which penetrate shall have an opportunity of becoming fibrous.

Many amateurs, and even some professionals, expect to see a crop of flowers and fruits the spring and summer following the rootpruning and as a result of the work. This is quite impossible, because any flowers to open next spring are already formed in the bud, hence it is obvious that the operation can have no influence over the crop the summer following the autumn in which the work was carried out. Growth should, however, be less vigorous, and a tree root-pruned in the autumn of this year should, as a result, produce flowers and fruits in 1910.

### HOW TO GROW WATERCRESS

Nothing is simpler than growing watercress, provided you have the water facilities. The ideal situation is a stretch of level land that can be flooded at pleasure, or which is usually flooded but from which the water can be diverted at pleasure. It will not grow well in partially stagnant water. Watercress demands clean, slow and constantly moving water-not by any means stagnant-and it only needs half an inch or an inch of depth. All that is necessary to start the beds is to set out cuttings, perhaps weighting them slightly with a small stone until they have secured a hold. Water is desirable in making a tender growth, but it is not absolutely necessary for the plant's growth. Watercress can be successfully grown in, a bed in a garden border, which is sheltered and can be eastly watered. Sow the seed broadcast in the early spring. In raising for market, the flat, sharlow, widespreading beds are best divided into channels with planks raised on blocks so as to facilitate the picking.

### PARSLEY FOR WINTER USE

Many persons fail to grow parsley satisfactorily during the winter months. It is generally rather scarce at that time, and so nice clean leaves are highly appreciated. But pars-

### POULTRY NOTES

A goose, ordinarily, will raise twenty goslings during the year. They have been known to hatch and raise their young when twentyfive years old.

Many a farmer whose flock has been visited by dogs, and whose sheep have failed to show a profit, would do well to turn his attention to the raising of geese.

Sunflower seed or a little flax put in the feed will put a shine on the plumage. Every poultry man should raise sunflowers for the chicks-both old and young.

One bad egg is enough to lose a good customer. Eggs from stolen nests are risky recommendations of "strictly fresh" eggs. You are wary of them yourself, but your customer's lost confidence begins when the egg is broken.

A close observance and constancy with the flock enables us to know, by sight, what hens lay every day and those that lay every other d ay,or do not lay at all, but we must never lose sight of the fact that the cockerels are half the flock in breeding value. Many of the same rules that apply to the race horse, the cow or the hen also apply to cockerels. The small neck and head, the alert eye and activity are all pointers in the right direction.



A stitch in time saves nine." Such indeed

is the case in dealing with garden weeds. A

little time and trouble spent in the fall when

the work is slack, a little care given to the

cutting of weeds in waste places at the proper time, and to the securing of manure free from

weed seeds will save a great deal of time and

abor during the busy season of the year, thus

THE ROOT-PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES

# PRAISE OF VICTORIA'S CHARM

F you want to run across people you know go to Charing Cross Station or come to Victoria" was the remark made to the writer by an English lady long resident in this most beautiful of cities, the capital of the largest province in the Dominion.

You leave Vancouver on the mainland in one of the superb "Princess" steamers of the C.P.R. line, a unique and palatial ferryboat which plies between the stirring city of Vancouver and this delightful residential spot. A few hours later the steamer is threading her way among islands and islets which, like a flock of young waterfowl, cling to the shores of this the mother island of the flock.

Scores of British settlers, a rather luxurious brand of the Robinson Crusoe tribe, are settled on these fascinating conglomerations of rock, forest, and farm land, and you become aware of their numbers only when the season is in full swing in Victoria and they go to one or other of the city hotels to take part in the social functions which Victorians enjoy. Little of the residential charm of Victoria

is revealed as you enter the harbor. To the right is the architectural triumph of the Dominion, the provincial legislative buildings, set on a slope of velvet sward, and designed by those who had the foresight to determine that within a short decade "the problem of the Pacific" would engross the attention of both Federal and Imperial authorities.

To the left is the post office, a substantial stone structure where, when watching the crowd which comes and goes, you may first realize that Victoria stands as a buffer between the Occident and Orient. Sleek, wellclad Chinese merchants shoulder aside/shabbily-dressed turbaned Hindus, while the Anglo-Saxon tongue in many varieties is heard, from the broken English of the Oriental or "breed" to the "ultra" pronunciation of the latest arrival from the old land, whose shooting "togs" are as conspicuous as his accent.

It is difficult for a temporary resident of this up-to-date city to realize that it is within a few hours' journey by motor or train of one of the best-stocked hunting and fishing grounds in Canada. You may dine at the Empress one evening enjoying a dinner prepared by a French chef kidnapped from one of the leading continental hotels and be waited upon by a man who has not ten months ago attended to your wants at Prince's.

You may have heard Paderewski or Ku-belik at the Victoria theatre, where a welldressed audience has gathered, many of whom have come by stage, boat, or train from ranches "up the island" or "on an island" to enjoy a treat which Londoners can command. Before twenty-four hours have passed you may be enjoying a freshly-caught salmon or trout, the product of your own skill as an angler, cooked to a turn over the camp fire by a 'breed," who is guide, cook, and general fac-

Victoria is essentially a city of homes of varying degrees of luxuriousness set in the midst of entrancing gardens, many of which slope down to the shores of a salt-water inlet, with vegetation thriving to the water's edge, or on one of the many handsome avenues which follow the curve of the land, sweeping upward from the shores of Oak Bay, where every house commands a view of incomparable loveliness. The staid, roomy, weather-beaten house of wood, hidden behind trees of fifty years' growth, speaks of the old regime, but these have given place to the more artistic erection built partly of stone with plenty of rich but subdued color to add to the picturesque effect, an admixture of the spreading Anglo-Indian bungalow and timbered house of old England. These attractive residences nestle between groups of giant boulders or perched high on the top of a rock, or again set in the midst of smooth lawns, green the whole year round. English ivy flourishes with exceeding luxuriance and spreads its kindly mantle of green over barren expanses. A handful of soil dropped into a crevice or cup of a rock becomes in a thrice the vantage ground for blossoming plants of every variety. Gardens at this time of the year are gay with rhododendrons, azaleas, and giant bushes of paeonies. The pearly sheen of fruit blossom of mid-April has given place to a perfect glory of golden broom, which runs riot in parks, gardens, and even borders the roadsides in residential districts.

An immense variety of the rose family seems to bloom for ten months of the year in this land of balmy winters and radiant summers. Wild flowers carpet the parks and render every acre of unused ground a thing of seauty and joy in spring-time.

Nowhere in Canada is the balance between work and play more observed than in Victoria. Well-preserved people of mature years are found taking an active part in all social amusements. The numerous banks suggest that the aggregate of wealth on the island is great in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and the many real estate agencies would point to the fact that property is rapidly changing hands.

Canadians who have "made their pile" in the middle and northwestern provinces have already "discovered" Victoria as an ideal place for permanent residence, and the retired professional or business man finds ample scope for his energies and a chance for increasing his capital in the many budding enterprises which flaily come into view in this province of enormous area and undeveloped resources.

Private schools for both boys and girls, presided over by English masters and tresses, are provided for those who prefer them

to government educational institutions; some the schools are beautifully situated.

The hospitality of Victorians is hearty without being indiscriminate, and people who visit Victoria for the first time do well to arm themselves with letters of introduction, for social customs of older Britain still cling amid growth of colonial democracy.

Club life flourishes; there are no fewer

spiraea, and others. A small cactus also grows here, but it has nearly reached its northern limit of existence. The configuration of the islands is most irregular, with long bays and shallow lagoons running in every direction. Chatham Island is really cut up into several small islands, between which the tide runs with great velocity. At low water there are stretches of mud covered with the zoostera

call the memory of an old English rookery. The crows have many times been threatened with destruction in the form of a bounty on their heads, and there is no doubt that at certain times they do a great deal of damage among the orchards and grain fields of Vancouver Island. They get no credit for the good they do in the killing of various grubs and acting as scavengers on the sea beaches, polluted with the refuse of salmon and dog-

than two of the usual social order for men, marina so beloved of wild fowl. The brent

THE APPROACH TO THE CITY

and the Alexandra Club for women is the centre of much in the way of literary and artistic life, while the musical element is strong and supports excellent musical clubs and societies. The famous golf links on the shores of

Oak Bay are open the year round, and golf tournaments bring devotees of the game from American cities on the Pacific coast. Cricket and tennis are in full swing at this date. Yachting, rowing, and canoe and motor-boat racing occupy the attention of the members of the various acquatic clubs. Dog shows are immensely popular, and the first horse show has been held lately at Vancouver.

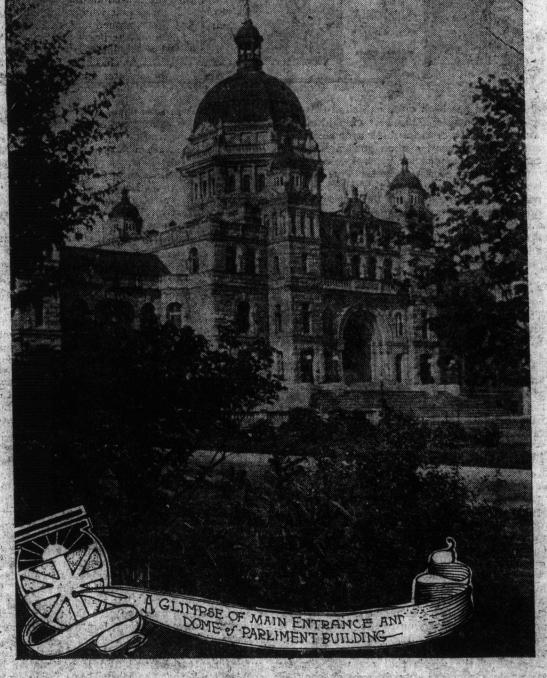
Life in Victoria resembles in some respects that of existence in the old land, but the spirit of adventure, romance, and enterprise permeates this polished gem of civilization set on the borders of the unexplored vastness of an undeveloped island in the Pacific ocean. May Fitz Gibbon, in the Sphere.

Within four miles of Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, within sound of the steam whistles and less frequent church bells, lie two islands, Chatham and Discovery, named after the ships of Vancouver, and set in the heart of the tideway where the straits of Haro branch from the straits of Juan de Fuca. The inner passage is navigable for vessels of light draught, but is full of detached, rocks, over which the tides flow and ebb with great strength, and in heavy weather give rise to the steep seas locally known as tide rips.

On a calm day, and with knowledge of the tides and their eddies, there is no danger or difficulty in crossing to these islands in a small boat, but they are seldom visited, as the people of Victoria have a dislike for the salt water-most unusual in a seaport town in a British colony—and thus it happens that a man can escape from the crude civilization of a growing western town and in a couple of hours find himself in British Columbia as it was in the days of Quadra and Vancouver.

A few Indians inhabit the islands, but there is no sign of the white man's invasion except at the eastern end of Discovery Island, where a lighthouse flashes its warning to the ever-increasing fleet of merchant vessels bound for and from the different ports of Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia and Alaska.

In the distance, Chatham and Discovery resemble any of the smaller islands of the archipelago which extends along the coast line of the North Pacific 'ocean from Cape Flattery to Sitka, but a closer inspection will show many marked differences in the vegetation caused by the comparatively dry climate and the influence of a southerly latitude. The coniferous trees do not grow to any great height, owing to the poverty of the soil and the prevalence of the southeasterly gales of winter, but decideous trees, such as oak, maple, alder, and willow, grow in great pro-fusion; the scalled arbutus, which remains evergreen but sheds its bark, is plentiful, as well as many flowering bushes, ribes, syringa,



geese come here in the spring in some quantiies, and bird life is always abundant. The long-tailed ducks, scaups, golden eyes, and surf scoters, are in great numbers; the quaint little harlequin duck also frequents these islands, as well as gulls, cormorants, divers,

grebes, guillemots, and many other sea birds.
But the most noticeable birds of all are the Northwest crows (Corvus caurinus), which have taken possession of the whole group of islands as a breeding ground, and at once re-

fish, and it is a fact that most of their food is found among the shell-fish and the lower animal life exposed by the receding tide. The habits of the Northwest crow are most amusing, and the coast-line of British Columbia would lose a great attraction if the local legislature were ever unwise enough to put a bounty on the destruction of these birds. The nests are usually more tidy than the English rook's nest, and are neatly lined with strips of

Occasionally, in April and October, plovers and other wading birds rest for a day or two on these islands, as the flights of the great spring and autumn migration of waders and wildfowl pass directly over the city of Victoria, and birds can be heard in great numbers passing for many nights in succession.

The waters adjacent to Chatham and Discovery are well stocked with fish, mostly varieties of the cod family, and a bank with shallow soundings lying four miles farther out in the straits of Haro has supplied the local market with halibut for forty years.

The big run of the salmon passes round the east end of Discovery Island every year on its way to the spawning grounds of the Fraser River. From the top of the light-house tower you may look down upon acres of leaping fish and watch the Indians taking their harvest of the salmon to be smoked for winter use, paddling their "dug out" canoes on the edge of the strong tide, and dropping back into the eddy as their forefathers did before the white man came.

The beauty of the islands and the grandeur of the Olympic Range towering over the straits of Juan de Fuca will help you to conjure up scenes of the days when the romance of the unknown lay over the Pacific Ocean, until your eye falls on a liner bound for China, and you remember that you are in the middle of one of the world's great tracks of commerce, where romance is doomed to perish as surely as the Indian:-Warburton Pike in "Canada.

### EFFECT OF IMPRISONMENT ON THE MIND

Dr. Helen Bourchier, who has served one month in Holloway as a suffragette prisoner, gives an account of her mental suffering there which is of considerable psychological interest.

A calm and logical-minded woman, she writes dispassionately and convincingly. "In my own case," she says, "I suffered very much less from many of the details of prison life than the majority of my fellow prisoners. I was never at all troubled by the fact that my cell door was locked on the outside.

"I was indeed not actively conscious that it was so. It came upon me rather as a surprise that one of my fellow prisoners suffered from being locked in so acutely that after the first night she said she felt as if she would go mad, and on the second night she screamed so and was so excited and unnerved that she had to be removed to the infirmary.

"I am not a young woman, and a good deal of my life has been spent alone, therefore the solitude of my cell did not wear upon my nerves as I know it did in some other cases. had many interesting subjects of thought with which to occupy my mind as I sat sewing at the prison tasks. For all of which reasons the fact of being a prisoner should have affected me very lightly.

"Yet I found even that short term of imprisonment in some subtle way affecting my mind. The trivial incidents of the prison life, that at first I had known and felt to be absolutely unimportant, began to loom larger and before my mental vision, and I found myself losing all sense of proportion.

"If the needlework officer forgot to leave a pair of scissors in my cell in the morning, for instance, I could think of nothing else for the greater part of the day. If the library of-ficer came to my cell while I was out at exercise, as happened once or twice, and in consequence my library book was not changed, that slight contretemps became a black trag-edy that darkened the whole world and was brooded upon for hours.

"But the fact which showed me most startlingly the effect produced on my mind by the unnatural conditions of seclusion, silence, and monotony which prevailed in Holloway was the growth of a strange feeling of apprehension, of shrinking from the outside world. During the last week of my term I looked forward with eagerness to the moment of my release; my fellow prisoners and I reminded each other in whispers as we passed each other in the exercise yard that now there were only so many hours before the prison gates would be opened for us.

But when the last day came I felt that if I had my choice I would choose to put off my release for another day; with a most unnatural shrinking from the outer world, I said to myself: "Not today; I shall be more ready tomorrow." And this when I had spent but one month within those walls.

"I have seen that same shrinking and apprehension in some of the life-long prisoners in the Indian zenanas when such an idea has been suggested to them as that they should be free to come out into the life of the world. I have observed in them the weakening of mental fibre, the absence of all sense of proportion, the apathy and stagnation of the intel-lect, which I could already feel stealing over myself in the brief term of my imprisonment.

There are some of us in the Women's Freedom League who are ready to go to prison for five years or seven years when the call comes for that sacrifice, but when we have talked it over among ourselves we have realized, we have acknowledged to each other, that when the sentence of imprisonment is passed upon us our lives will be practically ended-that we shall never do any more work in the world when the months and the years of imprisonment have worn down nerves and brain with the deadly monotony and silence and seclusion which are contrary to the laws of

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# HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

LITTLE BAGS VERSUS BIG BAGS

(By Richard L. Pocock.)



OT all the pleasures of hunting come from the making of a big bag. It is the unexpected which is usually the most interesting, and not the exact fulfillment according to programme of the holiday shooting trip. When one has planned an expedition to

go and shoot any. game, be it what you will, and has selected the country and mapped out the line of travel and arranged it all down to the last detail, dreamt of the big bag the night before, and then gone and fulfilled it all even to the realising of the bag of one's dreams, the resultant feeling is certainly one of a very real satisfaction, and yet, looking back over a fairly long list of outings in search of sport with gun and dog and fishing rod, it is by no means the days of the biggest bags and those on which everything went smoothly and according to Hoyle which come quickest to the memory and produce the keenest joys of

One of the greatest charms of hunting in a wild country is its uncertainty. You never know your luck, and, however bad things look for making a bag, should never despair until actually back in camp. I have hunted all day before now without seeing hair or hide, and shot a fine buck within a few score yards of camp on the return; tramped for hours over a mountain celebrated for blue grouse without flushing a bird, and ran into my first panther at the foot when coming home disgusted. Wonderful what a change took place on such occasions as those in my views on life! Rank pessimism gave place like a flash to an optimism unknown to any but the man whose soul is big enough to be above the pettiness of the money-worship of the city and whose heart is warm enough to keep him ever in love with his Mistress Nature of the Woods.

The ordinary man without this gift, or instinct, whatever it may be, which makes us sportsmen cranks in his eyes, finds it hard to understand the pleasure we derive from our days in the wilds with rod or gun. He sees us start out laden with weapons and ammunition, tents, bedding, and what not, with a superior smile, and is moved to derision when he sees us come home tired out and weary after a long tramp through windfalls and over rocky steeps; the only satisfaction he can see in the whole business is the enjoyment at the table of the tangible results of the chase, and in this he is usually by no means slow to par-

He will congratulate us on a big bag, and may even go so far at sight of it as to be tempted to join us on a future occasion, but, after a poor day, or perchance even a blank day, chaff and sarcasm are the best he has for us, and he is wholly unable to understand the enthusiasm which is proof against reverses, and can find enjoyment though the bag be

Poor fellow, what a lot he misses! Even in England, the land par excellence of the big battue, where the spoilt society sybarites consider themselves injured if the day's bag does not run into three or even four figures, a constant perusal of the sporting papers shews a revulsion of feeling in favor of ess enormous bags and such wholesale massacre. It certainly seems to me that our forefathers, who started out bright and early some fine autumn morning with a brace of favorite dogs and powder horn and shot flask, reaped a keener pleasure from the more limited bag that rewarded them for the day's work, even though the shots afforded them shooting the longer stubbles of the days of the hand reaper over dogs were less difficult than the long

chances at fast driven high rocketers. It seems to me that a great deal of emphasis has to be laid by these modern sportsmen with their pairs of ejectors and attendant loaders on the difficulty of the shots they get in order to excuse the massacre. After all it may be difficult to hit a fast-driven bird, but it is, I know, a good deal a question of knack, and the sportsman is standing still, cool and unflustered, with nothing to do but continuously aim and shoot.

The "potterer," after a smaller bag over dogs, has several pleasures to the other's one. The watching of his dog's work, the pleasures of anticipation and constant expectation. If in rough country, his best chances will probably come just as he is balanced on one leg on a log or pulling himself painfully over a bit of extra rough ground. His success depends on his own and his dog's skill entirely. He does it himself, and therefore earns the greater enjoyment. At least that is my opinon and that of many others who have tried both ways.

Again, the easily attained is always the least valued, another excellent argument in favor of the smaller bag. When I hear men talking of shooting when their barrels became too hot to hold, I am afraid I never enthuse quite so much as I am expected to. I have before now come home with a sackful of ducks. I struck a piece of practically virgin duck-shooting ground, and I certainly enjoyed myself for a time, but after a while satiety came, and the zest of the first bombardment faded and there came a revulsion of feeling while looking at the pile of feathered victims at my feet. At other times I have worked hard, crawling, sneaking, lying in wait, and pitting my sagacity against the wariness of the game, to be rewarded at the end of the day with say two and a half couple of mallard or perhaps even one solitary goose, but I know on which lay the excitement was keenest and the satisfaction and pride in success greatent

joyable. Here is another paradox for the ordinary man without the sporting instinct. But it is the same in every game. Which is the better—to fill a sack with troutlets, or land one four-pounder? To make a century off "potty" bowling at cricket or get into 'double figures off the deliveres of a top-notcher? Every sportsman knows the answer, and therefore I make no excuse for my somewhat paradoxical contention, that little bags are better than big ones. Here are two letters from the Field, the premier sporting paper of the most sporting country in the world—Old England. Read them and contrast them, they speak for themselves:-

Sir Frederick Milbank's Record Bag

A correspondent sends us the following hitherto unpublished letter written by the late Sir Frederick Acclom Milbank, in which he gives his own narrative of how he made his celebrated bag of 18,231 grouse for the season on the Wemmergill moors in 1872. It will be seen that the letter, besides containing facts and figures as to the remarkable bag obtained, is partly controversial, and written to answer objections that such a performance was not ssible. It is interesting as an account at first hand, and by the sportsman best qualified to give it, of a performance that still remains a record in grouse shooting annals. The letter is as follows: Barmingham Park, Barnard Castle, October

17, 1881. Dear Sir,-I have pleasure to give you information concerning some of the shooting. On Aug. 22, 1872, I killed to my own gun on the Wemmergill Moors (which are now in my possession), about fifteen miles due west of Barnard Castle, 750 grouse, and I may also add, what may appear more extraordinary, nevertheless true, viz., that in three successive drives on that day as I stood in my butt-150 grouse, 140 grouse, and 190 grouse. At the latter drive I did it exactly in twenty-three minutes; the other drives took not more than thirty minutes each. I may also say that five other gentlemen were shooting in other stands,

and made very large bags. All my birds were laid out in rows at every ive, which is our practice with all shooters, in full view of everybody, and counted before every one of the shooters, keepers, and drivers who may choose to be present, and the birds are again checked off by the man who is in harge of the game cart at a distance (as the moors are too boggy for the cart to get near the butts) as he receives them from the men with ponies and panniers. By this means we ing home, when the birds are counted over in the buttery. And I may here mention on that day the entire bag showed twenty birds more than the shooters claimed, accounted for by drivers picking up dead and wounded birds

Altogether we were six shooters; the total bag for the day was 2070 grouse, and one of the gentlemen (Lord Rivers) only arrived on the ground at half-past two o'clock. These are the shooters: F. A. Milbank, Powlett Milbank (my second son), Mark Milbank (my eldest son). Lord Rivers, Mr. T. Preston (Moreby

Hall, York), Mr. Collinson. The possibility of my shooting 190 grouse in twenty-three minutes has often been questioned, and people who know nothing about grouse driving say, "He must have killed five and six at a shot," and "It is so many a minute!" I answer that during the whole of that day's shooting but twice only I killed two birds at one shot. I had three guns and two loaders, and not for one second did I stop or cease shooting, except to allow my loaders to load quick enough. Put up a target the size of a grouse at twenty-five or thirty yards, get three guns and three loaders, and see how many shots a minute you can shoot! Well, that is the very way I shot the grouse. The birds never ceased for one second in coming in a continual stream.

My entire bag, along with my friends' (never having more than six shooters out at a time), during the season 1872 was 18,231 grouse!

As to killing 500 grouse, as you ask, I have, very often done it. In 1871 I was over it one -545 grouse; in 1872 three times over 500; again in 1876, on Aug. 22 or 23, 528-all these on the Wemmergill Moors. This year, had the weather been fine instead of wet and windy, I should have had very near 500 birds, if not

I am not surprised to hear people doubt my perfermance at Wemmergill, but in a good scason no one without seeing them can have the remotest idea of the enormous number of birds. It then only requires the shooter to hold straight to make certain of a very large There are no moors in England or Scotland that can show half the number of birds on them as can Wemmergill.—Yours truly, FREDK. A. MILBANK.

A Good Old-Fashioned Day

Never, one would think, was there a warmer day for October 1 than in this year of grace. K, and I sailed out to shoot an outlying farm, about which the reports were not good, the owner had shot it once, getting ten and a half brace partridges, and the report as to pheasants was bad. However, on such a day all seems bright and hope sprang eternal in the breast. The party was K, and I (neither of us a first rate shot), a very alert attendant, a retriever, and a small spaniel. When we arrived the mist was so thick that I thought some rooks on the ground were pheasants; however, the excitement cooled down when they rose in a black mass. The first field, stubble and roots, saw one good covey of partridges go off wild. I killed a cock pheasant, which in its fall roused two hens, of which we each killed one. I then missed an old hen and

Easy shooting is by no means the most en- killed a young cock. The next field was clover; result, one covey of partridges. I shot at one and hit another, which ran like a greyhound; however, the retriever ran faster, and was equal to the occasion. Then a prodigious field of maize, which occupied us about one and a quarter hours, as with our small numbers we had to march and countermarch times without number; result, two cocks and one hen pheasant. K. dropped one partridge, but, despite diligent search, we lost it. Then lunch. Total, seven pheasants, one partridge. After lunch, off to the other end of the farm. Flushled a small covey, of which we got one each. We marked one other down-it rose wild-and an old cock pheasant, and I missed them both. Then-a piece of good luck; we spied five ducks on the river. I crept up, got one first barrel, and, watching the other four for a long way, saw the second drop a quarter of a mile away in a small stream. It was evidently hit, so we went in pursuit, and found it stone dead. K. then killed a fine young cock pheasant. Back over the meadows, flushed a covey of four old birds, got a right and left; and then seven birds wild. Marked them down, went round a long tramp behind them, got another right and left, K. getting no shot. Then back to the first field; we killed one partridge and three pheasants and spared two young hens and then stopped quite early, but quite hot evcugh. Total: eleven pheasants, eight partridges, two ducks. Someone may say "pothunting"; I say a good old-fashioned sporting OCTOBRIENSIS.

A LITTLE HISTORY OF HUNTING

Delving into Sacred Writings, Mythology and the Classic pages, one finds ample testimony that the hunting of wild animals as a sport has long been a favorite pastime with man. Centuries ago we find that man turned from the chase as a pursuit for livelihood to its enjoyment as an organized sport. And it is extremely interesting to note the light in which hunting was held by the ancients and its development into the popular pastime of

The Biblical records contain frequent intimations that hunting was a common sport during the time of the prophets. And indeed it appears that hunting was given an air of sanctity, for we learn that Nimrod, that mighty hunter, was an especial favorite with the Almighty, and that Isaac bestowed a blessing on Jacob in return for his readiness in killing deer and keeping the patriarch supplied with venison. Hunting was one of David's enterprises in the field, too, which did not prevent him from becoming a "man after God's own heart."

The Israelites were, however, hardly a sporting people. The stern injunctions of Moses tended to produce an abhorrence of most of the pastimes in the field practiced by the surrounding nations. But hunting was not altogether prohibited among the Jews, for we read in Exodus that whatever they found in their fields they pursued and killed without restriction, for when the flesh was refused the skins could be used to make tents.

The weapons of the chase during the sacred ages, and during the later ages also, were the how and arrow, the spear and the sling shot; together with the gins, nets and snares to which the Psalmist makes frequent alhisions. The Jews had such a hatred for dogs, however, that it long prevented the use of the animals

in hunting down wild beasts. Mythological history abounds with descriptions of hunting and affords full proof of its elevation to an exalted sport. Many of the heroes of mythology gained their renown through exploits in the hunting field. Apollo received divine honors because his arrows slew the terrible Pythian monster. Theseus killed the Minotaur and has shone in fable and story

cver since Perseus and the twin sons of Jupiter took such an interest in hunting that they made it a systematic sport. Pollux first trained horses to the chase, while Orion was the first to gather dogs into packs for attacks on savage beasts. Hippolitus improved the snares and nets for trapping. And, as we all know, Diana was the supreme deity of the chase. History is full of her accomplishments in the field, and the classics seem to delight in chronicling the manner of her hunting. This goddess of the hunt has probably had as many statues raised to her memory as has Venus, the goddess of ove, which is a pretty good indication of the hold hunting has upon the world.

Ancient history exhibits the popularity of hunting with the Greeks. Alexander was passionately fond of hunting, and warmly encouraged its practice as tending to keep up the martial spirit of his people. He even commanded Aristotle to write a treatise on hunting and other field sports. And Plato and Xenophon have both eulogized hunting. Xenophon, the historian of Greece, was so fond of hunting that he wrote a treatise on the subject. In his "Dogs and Hunting" he writes of the chase of the hare, the deer, the boar, the bear and the lynx. The poet Oppian also wrote verses in praise of hunting.

The Romans were enthusiastic hunters, too, for the early Roman emperors heartily encouraged the sport. Hadrian was one of the devotees and patrons of hunting, and was extremely fond of horses and dogs. He it was who crected a monument in memory of a fight that one of his dogs had with a ferocious boar, and afterwards built a city on the spot of the encounter. And it is only when the Romans began to deprecate the sports of hunting that their national character began to decline. For as they decried the outdoor pastimes in which they had formerly excelled, laziness and effeminacy became ascendant and their tastes became depraved.

The fierce bands of Saxons that roamed the continent of Europe during the reign of Rome were likewise great followers of the chase. Indeed, hunting was their only form of amusement. Fighting was the principal occupation of these rude people, and during the intervals of peace their fierce natures took vent in forays against the wild beasts of the great European forests. And the love of hunting thus being bred in the bone of the Europeans, the present inhabitants of the Continent are still followers of the sport in spite of the dense population and the consequent scarcity of game.

During the Middle Ages falconry became the leading sport of Asia and was introduced into Europe. The Persians and Chinese seem to have been enraptured with this form of hunting, and it did attain some popularity with the European and early English nobles. But hawking is a sport so little known to and cared for by Americans that it is a waste of space to write about it here.

Nowhere else as in England, however, has hunting been so passionately pursued. Previous to the Roman invasion we can easily imagine that the savage Britons were as eager for the hunting field as for the field of battle. For the Britons knew nothing of agriculture and preyed entirely on the wild animals. Under the rule of the Saxons, who soon followed the Romans into England, the English chase took on the form of sport. When the English kingdom was formed the liberty of hunting by the people was taken from them and given to the crown. Hunting then became part of the education of every nobleman, and was looked upon by the people as a great accomplishment.

Alfred the Great was an expert hunter and performed many feats in the hunting field. The English clergy became devoted to hunting, and the heads of the church followed the sport after the manner of kings. Walter, Bishop of Rochester, was an excellent hunter, so we learn in an English tome, and followed the sport to the neglect of his churchly duties. And in the same volume it is set down that when Thomas a Becket went to France as ambassador he took with him hunting dogs and

In the Sixteenth century hunting became even more popular with the English, according to the writings of that period. This was the time when the ambushing of deer with the bow was stopped, and hunting the stag with horse and hounds came into vogue. Horses and dogs were now made use of in hunting to great extent, and these animals were espec-ly trained for the sport. And it is to the nglish that we are indeped for the hunting and racing horse and the hunting dog in its many breeds.

About this time, mayhap a little earlier, Robin I od and his followers made the life of the crown gamekeepers miserable and slew the red deer with the bow in open violation of the law. But finally the lawless peasantry was gotten under control, and it followed that as the deer and the smaller game were offered some protection, hunting took on a purer form of sport. Coursing the hare with fleet dogs succeeded falconry, and the chase of the fox was taken up for the sport to be had with horse and hound.

Hunting with the dog and gun-the most popular form of the sport nowadays-came into general practice with the development in firearms. The use of firearms for hunting purposes became universal upon the invention of a gun that could be quickly aimed, fired and reloaded. This occurred in the eighteenth century and since that time the improvements in firearms have been so great that shooting has become the most popular form of hunting.

With the advent of the shot cartridge bird shooting on the wing became the vogue and gave the sportsman a greater variety of game to hunt, and at once became the most popular method of shooting.

Hunting as a sport has always been a favorite pastime in America. For the pioneers of our country it was largely a matter of necessity, but even in the early days it was followed as a sport to a certain extent. We have all heard of the famous old-time shoot-

ing matches and "side hunts." The freedom attached to hunting in this country has tended to promote a rather unorganized sport, but through commercialism and wantonness we have come near causing the extinction of several of our varieties of game, and the resultant protective laws are turning American hunting ways into a purer sport. Our great game fields and the large variety of game abounding therein gives us opportunities for following and perfecting the sport of hunting to be enjoyed by no other people—Meade C. Dobson, in Outdoor Life.

DESCRIPTION OF A BEAR CHASE

Speaking about bears, said Jim, that old she I killed last month made the dogs hustle some. It was over on Charley creek above the old dam, where the hills are steeper, gulches deeper and brush thicker than any other place in the State of Washington.

I started at daybreak, and a finer morning I never saw. The hounds were in the pink of condition and wild for a chase. Ned was the first to pick up her trail-in a minute the rest were with him, each one giving full tongue.

The old bear had been feeding on skunk cabbage on a branch of the main stream. When the dogs jumped her she hiked straight up the bottom for about half a mile, then turned up hill to the left toward Charley creek. They were out of hearing before I was well started, but when I reached the top of the divide I could hear them swinging around toward the place whence they had first started. They had made a circle of nearly three miles

and were now coming straight toward me. I climbed upon a windfall. Nearer and nearer they came. I'held my rifle ready and watched and waited, expecting to see the bear any minute. I knew that the dogs were upon her, for every few minutes I could hear them fighting-a silence-a few muffled growls and snarls—a couple of yelps—then they would be running again, each dog giving tongue. Every minute they were getting nearer-I heard a cracking just below me-the salal brush moved and parted-a flash of black with a dot of red, there was the bear, tongue out, and panting but coming at full speed. I fired-she wheeled in her tracks. I fired again-the dogs were upon her; I dared shoot no more—then the fight-and such a fight!

It seemed as though they would all be killed-five dogs and a big black bear. The dogs seemed to cover her, yet every second one of them would give a yelp and go spinning it did not seem possible that he could survive such a blow-but he would be back again in the thickest of the fight quicker than the flash of a gun. The fight continued-snarling, growling, rolling, tumbling, fighting for all that was in them! Down hill they went, the bear trying to get away, the dogs trying to down her, I after them trying to get a shot-but soon they were out of sight. In some way she seemed to shake them off and make a

I found myself at the bottom of the ravine, while they were a good quarter of a mile away going up the opposite hillside. I started to climb, but before I was half way up they were out of hearing again. When I reached the top I imagined that I could hear them away to the south, but the sound was so faint that I was in doubt whether it was the dogs or the breeze in the tree tops. I went a couple of hundred yards further, then I was sure it was the dogs, but they were fully a mile away-I kept on, the sound growing more and more distinct. The run was over, they were barking "treed," and crossing a small ravine and climbing a little hill, I came upon them, and such a crazy, howling pack I never saw before. The bear was about fifteen feet up a small hemlock, the dogs were wild with anger and excitement, they bit and clawed the tree and tried to climb it, all the while baying and barking and growling. Pilot would go about twenty feet from the tree and take a running jump at the bear, and it was surprising to see how high he would

reach. He did this again and again. When I neared the tree the bear went farther up and crawled out on a couple of large branches that crossedteach other. I fired three shots into her and she died in a few minutes, but did not fall out. I had but three shells left, so could not shoot off the limbs. The tree was too large to climb, so I left her for the night. The next morning I returned with one of the boys, and we shot off one of the limbs and down she fell.-Outdoor Life.

Six of the Canadian provinces amended their game acts this year. The practice is growing in the provinces to delegate to the lieutenant-governor-in-council authority to make or alter certain provisions concerning game. In British Columbia this year this officer was authorized during the present year to set aside tracts of crown lands for game reserves and make the necessary regulations therefor. In Quebec the lieutenant-governor was authorized to fix fees from time to time for the incorporation of fish and game organizations. Such powers, which are becoming rather numerous, while they make it more difficult to keep track of existing provisions insure at the same time greater flexibility in the laws, which is undoubtedly an excellent

In the legislation of the year in the States a marked tendency is shown to increase restrictions on the market-hunter.

B. C. makes an exception to its non-export laws in favor of export of big game for scientific, zoological, or government purposes.

The most noticeable feature in U.S. game laws is the growing popularity of the license system as a means of raising revenue and regulating hunting, licenses for residents being established in several States for the first

One sportsman at least has found good sport on Vancouver Island this season, judging from the short but pithy letter he wrote to "Field and Stream" from Victoria. He says: "In two days, ending September 7th, and within thirty miles of this city of 35,000 people. over seventy deer were shot and brought into town from right along the line of the Esqui-malt & Nanaimo Railroad. Twelve of these deer were shot only seventeen miles out, and a panther eight feet long was downed with buck-shot by E. J. Cameron, a resident here.

"From farther up the island, say around Alberni, reports come that the deer are as thick as flies. I have tasted no finer venison than on Vancouver Island, and twenty-pound "spring" salmon are so numerous on trains that they create no comment. In a walk of eleven miles along a forest highway yesterday I saw four deer, and flushed hundreds of blue

and willow grouse."

Trout fishing closed on November 14th. Looking back, the season has not been at all a disappointing one for local anglers. All the well-known resorts have sustained their reputation, and most of the angling enthusiasts have made some good baskets at some time during the season. After the first rains sport was particularly good on Cowichan river, Cowichan lake, and elsewhere, but the last few days of the season were marked by such a rapid rise in the waters that little was done by fly-fishermen.

# Lord Milner Tells of South African Evolution

OUTH AFRICA was the theme chosen by Lord Milner for his address to the Canadian Club, whose guest he was at luncheon in the Grand Union on Saturday, says the Ottawa Citizen. The dining-rooms

were filled to capacity, and as might be expected, with a subject with which he is so familiar. Lord Milner's talk was greatly appreciated. Perhaps the most important statement made was when he said that the conference in progress in Durban would result in a federation of the South African colonies, a union in some form or other. The precious mineral wealth of South Africa was spoken of in the most sanguine way, but the coming economic problem for South Africa, the true policy for South African development, was to prepare other sources of revenue when the precious minerals are exhausted. Agriculture on scientific lines would loom large in the future, as would also iron and coal mining. Owing to the relative position of these latter two, he said it was not at all improbable that in South Africa might be the greatest industrial centre of the Southern hemisphere. The problem of the natives from a social and economic standpoint was also dealt with.

Very significant was the address made by Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, who moved the vote of thanks to the distinguished guest. After an appreciation of the work and worth of Lord Milner, he said Canadians were anxious that the pro-consuls of Empire should visit the outposts not only to learn of Canada, but to know Canadians who were plodding along in their own way, doing their best for their own country and for the empire.

Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, president of the club, presided, and associated with him at the head table, in addition to Lord Milner, were: Sir Rewnell Rodd, British ambassador at Rome. Mr. Steele Maitland; Sir John Han-bury Williams, Lord Lascelles, Japanese Consul-General Shimizu, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir Louis Davies, Judge MacTavish, Hon. R. W. Scott, W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., Col. Sam Hughes, M.P.; U.S. Consul-General Foster, Mayor Scott, Col. Sherwood, Senator Edwards, Sir Sandford Fleming, Capt. F. C. T. O'Hara, and Dr. Danjo Ebina, of Tokio.

Mr. Edwards, in a few appropriate words, introduced Lord Milner, who was given an ovation. All the guests rose, waved handkerchiefs, and cheered again and again. Owing to the tax on his time since coming to Canada Lord Milner-said he had not elaborated any subject in such a manner as would be worthy of his audience, and so he would talk on a subject with which he was so intimately acquainted that he could say something sensible without elaborate study-South Africa. At the outset, however, he said he would not refer to any question of a political or controversial nature. Canada, with her immense distances and her problems of transportation, presented conditions not unlike those in South Africa, where he had spent the most arduous years of

## Transportation Problem

"Putting politics entirely aside, he continued, the problems of South Africa are extremely interesting, and, in some respects, very similar to yours. As regards this great question of communication they are almost identical, that is to say the development of South African prosperity, and the connection between different parts of South Africa which has resulted, or will very shortly result in a confederation such as yours, would have been absolutely impossible without the enterprise of the people who first pushed forward the great lines of transcontinental communication. The first line of rails which connected the end of Lake Superior with the Pacific ocean is of importance in the history of this country paralleled almost exactly by the importance in the history of South Africa of the great enterprise which pushed a little local line of 56 miles—as it was twenty or thirty years ago-in Cape Colony first some 700 miles to Kimberley, then, in another direction some thousand or more miles to Johannesburg, and finally beyond Kimberley something like seventeen hundred miles to Zambesi, and has since pushed it 500 miles beyond the Zambesi into the very heart of Africa." After referring to the railway development and its effect on the country, he continued:

### Compared With Canada

"Another point naturally connected with this, and one on which I think everybody interested in South Africa must seek information, is the question of the possibilities of development within the country which has been so recently knitted up. Many people have said to me: "How does South Africa compare with Canada on the question of future development?" This is, of course, a question which it is impossible to answer, but there are several aspects of it on which it is easy to throw a certain amount of light. Speaking generally, the resources of the two countries at the present time present the greatest imaginable contrast. Both have a certain amount of fertility. Both have mineral resources; but, while the main offering of Canada in the markets of the world and the main cause of her recent enormous development-the main cause, but not the only one-is her great and growing agricultural wealth, the extent of which is a discovery of comparatively recent time, the opposite is almost absolutely true of South Africa.

South Africa's Minerals "The agricultural wealth of South Africa is

strength lies in her enormous mineral wealth. Now, I do not think the extent of that mineral wealth is by any means fully realized. Figures appear in newspapers constantly, but they make very little impression on the minds of readers. It comes to this,-taking gold alone, and taking the gold mines of the Transvaal alone, I have, within my own time, seen their output grow from a very little over £12,-000,000 sterling a year, to something like £24,000,000. And I have no doubt whatever -and I remember being laughed at when I said that five or six years ago-that this production will amount to £30,000,000 sterling a year, or \$150,000,000, taken out of the ground along a narrow reef fifty miles in length before we are many years older. (Applause.)

"Now, that is an enormous thing. But that, as I say, is only the Rand. Besides you have the diamond mines of Kimberley producing diamonds to as large an amount as the world can afford to take. Their difficulty is to keep down the production in order to prevent the prices running away. But, in the diamond mines of Kimberley and in the diamond mines of the Transvaal you have an annual production now of between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000, to which there seems to be no end for many years to come. In addition to this you have the gold mining in Rhodesia steadily increasing, and at present amounting to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. And it will be strange indeed if this is the end of all things so far as the mineral wealth of South Africa is concerned. But you have there enormous wealth assured for the next fifty or one hundred years. As I say, it would be a strange thing, indeed, almost impossible. and contrary to all human probability, if other sources of wealth of similar kind are not discovered long before these are exhausted. (Loud applause.)

### Provision for Future

"But I have always maintained that the true policy of South African development is to assume that this immense mineral wealth which is certain is the end of all things mineral there, that is, in the way of precious metal. I hold that it is wise to assume that there is nothing more to come and to prepare the times for the development of other sources of economic strength, other resources upon which the country can live when these minerals are exhausted. That is, to my mind, the sum and substance of wisdom so far as the

economic development of South Africa is concerned. The revenue of the country depends practically, at present, upon its mineral production; the mineral wealth keeps the country going. But it is not enough merely to keep the country going; other resources must be built up on which the country can live when the minerals are exhausted. This will be more and more recognized as the true policy of South African development. The question is, what is there more?

### Our Prairies Unequalled

"Let me say at once that there is nothing, and there never can be anything at all equal for instance, from the point of view of agricultural wealth, to your Western prairie. I have no doubt about that. There is nothing of that size and continuous quality. There are splendid patches of agricultural lands, but not so enormous, not so continuous, not so sure. But there are a great variety of resources at present quite untouched. For instance, the wealth of South Africa in coal is only just beginning to be tapped, and the wealth in iron, which in some parts of the country, especially in the Transvaal, is very great, is quite un-

### An Industrial Future

"Having regard not only to the quantity of coal and iron, but of their juxtaposition, the closeness in which these deposits lie to one another, there is, I believe, no reasonable doubt that the time must come, sooner or later, when the production of iron and of all those articles into the composition of which steel and iron enter is about to play a very important part in the country, and that it may very well be the case that the centre of South Africa will be the greatest industrial region of the Southern hemisphere. It is impossible to speak positively on that subject, but it is quite possible to say that such things may happen, and also it is wise for those who have the control of the affairs of the country to keep that prospect constantly in view. Besides that, of course, it stands to reason that so long as a limited population has the precious metals to go for, it will pay a lesser degree of attention to other products which may be permanently of greater benefit to the country, but the exploitation of which gives less immediate profit. Therefore the development of minerals, other than the precious metals, is a matter which will come gradually, and which may not attract so much attention until the working of

the precious metals shows some signs of ex-Agricultura Resources

"Now, as regards the agricultural resources of the country, there is no doubt that a great development is in progress. The old idea of South Africa was that while the rich coast strip would yield the most valuable products of the south tropical climate, though that strip is not very large and not very healthful, the healthy high veldt which is characteristic of most of South Africa was incapable of being more than a good pastoral or ranching country. Some of the veldt undoubtedly never can be anything else than a pastoral country. A great quantity of it, mainly in Cape Colony, can only support sheep, and a great deal more of it has so far never supported anything but horses and cattle. But since this matter has been taken scientifically in hand people have begun to discover, in the first place, that a great deal of the country which used to be

considered only valuable as pastoral country will really bear rich crops, especially mealies, and that a great deal of country which it was thought could only bear crops with irrigation can, under more scientific treatment, bear crops of value even without this artificial as-

### Science in Agriculture

"One of the most important things about South Africa today is the development of her agricultural resources by the means of science. That is of special interest to Canadians for two reasons. One is that this development is a good deal similar to what has happened in your own West, in this respect, that in the West today millions of acres are being cultivated with the greatest profit, which were despaired of even by good agricultural judges, ten or twenty years ago. (Hear, hear.) The supposed difficulty and supposed impossibility have turned out to be a delusion. Precisely the same thing has happened, though on nothing like the same scale, in South Africa today, and land is being cultivated, profitably cultivated, which in time past has been looked upon as hopeless. There is another point about It which will be of interest to you. This development, which has come within the last Iew years, is largely a consequence of the fact that, directly after the war, we started in the two new colonies, the Transvaal and the Orange River colony, very active agricultural departments. The government took the matter up as it never had been taken up before.

Up to that time the principle of the South African government had been that which at one time dominated the minds of many people in England, that the development of the resources of a country was not a thing which concerned the government, but that all the government had to do was to keep order, to see fair play between man and man, to pull down any barriers which might stand in the way of communication, and then trust to the enterprise and energy of individuals to do the rest. As a matter of fact, that never answered. I do not think it is a perfect theory for an old country; it never answered in a new one. (Loud applause.) The first thing which was done after the war, and which went on side by side with repairing the damage of the war, was to try to start the country, in every respect; but especially with regard to its agri-cultural development on a higher plane than that at which the commencement of the war

### Turned to Canada

"We looked around the world to find the men who might be competent to start a thoroughly scientific and energetic agricultural department in both of the new colonies. And we found them all over the world, but we found some of the best of them on this continent, and especially in Canada. (Applause.) And not only did the men in several instances come from Canada, but all the men who came in any leading and responsible position had made a special study of the agricultural development which had been so characteristic of the United States and Canada, in fact, of the whole of this continent. For the teaching of scientific agriculture which is going to effect the transportation of a large part of South Africa, a complete transformation in its economic conditions, we looked to the experience and the teachings of scientific agriculture in this country. And I am glad to think that, despite all the differences which divide South Africans today, and despite all the contrasts which, perhaps, may exist between the present regime and the regime which preceded it, the agricultural departments of the new colonies have struck root to that extent, and the good work that they have already done has received such an amount of recognition that I think, whatever may happen to other things, that is a piece of solid progress which nothing is going to counteract. (Loud applause.) Durban Conference

"The question which is being discussed at Durban at this time is the question of the federation of the South African colonies. (Applause.) The results will be, I have not the least doubt, a union in some form or other. The form of that union I would rather not attempt to forecast. But there is this great difference between the union of South African states and the union which has taken place here, that there is nothing really separating the states in South Africa today except artificial lines. I do not mean to say that there are not deep divisions among the people of South Africa. There are deep divisions, and only time can overcome them and draw the people together into one nation, and per-haps a long time may be required. But these divisions exist inside every one of the states, not absolutely in the same proportion, but in very much the same proportion. It is not a case, for instance, of bringing together a British community and a Dutch community, it is a question of uniting a number of communi-ties in all of which these same elements exist. Therefore, so far as the question of race is concerned, great as the difficulties are which it presents, it does not present any special difficulties for union, because whatever problem may arise from the co-existence of nations of different languages and ideas in the body politic already exist in the different states, and they are not going to be increased but rather diminished, or, at any rate, modified, by put-ting these states together. The difficulty is of another character. It is that one of the states is so much wealthier and more prosperous, at the time being, than the rest, that there may be people within that state who do not wish to share their prosperity with the rest of South Africa, and, on the other hand, there may be people in the other states who are afraid of coming into partnership with such an overwhelming neighbor. I do not believe that these difficulties will cause the thing to break down, but that is the nature of the difficulties, and not the things which are commonly supposed to cause them.'

The Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, after tendering the thanks of the club, said:-"I would like to give Lord Milner a message on your behalf. would like him to understand, as a representative Britisher, that you are anxious, that the great pro-consuls of Empire should visit the outposts frequently. (Applause.) We are anxious that they should come not only for the purpose of admiring our marvelous rivers, our great lakes, our noble mountains, our unrivalled prairie, our mines and our forests, but we are anxious as well that they should come not only to understand Canada geographically, but to understand Canadians. (Applause.) We want them to know that we are blundering along, John Bull fashion, trying to work out our own problems in this country, that we do not pretend to any virtues, but admit many imperfections, but that we are doing our best for our country and for the Empire." (Prolonged applause.)

The meeting closed with three cheers for Lord Milner and the singing of the National

# The Road Congress Sitting in Paris

HE Congress on Roads has been holding its sittings in Paris. The importance of the French road-system

struction of the national roadways. The traffic on these roads, after having suffered from a period of inaction in consequence of the development of railways, has recently manifested a renewed vitality, owing to the extended use of the motor bicycle and the automobile. But, at the same time, the engineers have been confronted with a new and grave problem, inasmuch as the circulation of heavy vehicles and those driven at high speed has caused a serious amount of wear and tear. The existing methods of road, formation have proved to be wholly inadequate to stand the present class of traffic and unless willing to face the risk of constant complaints and paving repairs of a most costly character, some new process must be found by the authorities to replace the present sys-

This question of road formation was the most important of those brought forward at the Congress, and with the presence of engineers representing nearly every country it. became possible to ensure a discussion ranging over a wide area. Some of the speakers were in favor of a return to the use of paving setts, employing squared stone of small dimensions, laid upon a solid foundation, either of concrete alone or reinforced concrete. This plan, which is specially applicable to roads passing through towns, would be extremely expensive if its employment became general and it were adopted in all cases for roads of great length. The attention of the Congress was also directed to the use of tar and macadam roads, and great interest was evinced in the reports of the English delegates on the advantages arising from the use of tarmacadam, a system in which the road metal. consisting of furnace slag or broken stone, is embedded in a matrix of tar.

It is impossible to attempt to give even a brief review of the numerous papers brought forward, but the general results of the Congress have been condensed in a very clear and comprehensive manner by the adoption of a series of conclusions which were settled at a plenary sitting.

The Present Condition of the Roads

Attention was directed by the Congress to the importance of a secure foundation for the road with regard to the questions of wear and tear and the maintenance of an accurate camber. In the matter of the choice of the character of the foundation to be adopted, comparatively inconsiderable; her economic it appeared to be necessary to study, that

composition of the subsoil, the conditions re-lating to traffic, and the class of vehicles likeportance of the French road-system ly to make use of the roads in question. It is fully recognized, for it is shown was considered that a depth of from 10cm. by the existence of a special body to 15cm. of concrete would be sufficient, even of Government engineers—namely, in cases where large paving setts are emthe engineers of Ponte et Chaussees, whose ployed. It would be necessary in using pavchief duties are the maintenance and con- ing setts to provide a mattress composed of a hin layer of sand. A resolution was passed that it would be advisable to carry out some experiments with the use of tar or bituminous matter as a matrix for the stone used for metalling the road surface. The view was also expressed that it was expedient to make trial of the arrangements for the paving setts inserted in lines in an oblique direction to the longitudinal axis of the roadway, and also perpendicular to the same, and likewise to undertake further experiments with the use of paving setts of small size.

General Methods of Road Maintenance It was recommended by the Congress in the case of macadamized roads that the remade road-surface should be thoroughly rolled; that hard and homogenous materials should be em-

ployed, broken to a uniform guage; that the substances used to incorporate the road stone should be selected in accordance with the nature of the stone employed, but that the least possible quantity of the agglomerating material should be introduced, and arrangements should be made in all cases, where such course is practicable, that the entire width of the roadway should be remade at the same time, in one operation.

## Guarding Against Undue Wear and Dust

The Congress was in favor of paving the roads or employing the best systems of con-structing the macadamized road surface. The importance of sloping and cleaning the road surface was insisted upon, also of light watering at frequent intervals, the methods employed for this purpose being mechanical in their nature. It was recognized that the use of emulsion of an oily material of a tarry nature, as also of deliquescent salts in solution and similar substances, are more or less efficacious, but their influence is generally short-lived, and it was laid down that their adoption can only be considered advisable for special eventssuch as automobile races, fetes, and on similar occasions. It was thought desirable, however, that further trials should be made of these specifics. In view of dust-prevention, the planting of trees along the sides of the roads should be encouraged.

As respects the employment of tar, the Congress came to the conclusion that tarspreading, when properly carried out, is un-doubtedly an effective means of preventing dust, and, moreover, that it protects in a certain measure the road surface against the destructive action of certain descriptions of ve-

hicles, more especially of motor-cars, driven at high speeds. The congress recommended that additional trials should be carried out to test the effects of the incorporation of tar with the materials forming the roadway.

### The Roads of the Future

It was agreed by the congress that in cases re the volume of mechanically-pro traffic was moderate, the present methods of road construction sufficed. In places where a large number of self-propelled vehicles must use the roads, the following rules were laid down: That all classes of traffic should use the same road; that this road should be formed with the least possible amount of camber, so as to ensure the discharge of the water; that only moderate gradients should be admissible, and that it was advisable to employ curves of the utmost possible radius (not to fall below a minimum of 50 metres); that on entering and quitting the curved portions of the roadway parabolic curves should be inserted; that super-elevation might be used on curves, but cept down as much as possible; that all road crossings should be rendered visible and as free from obstructions as possible:

### Effects of New Modes of Locomotion

In the case of motor-cars the deteriorating action of motor-cars driven at high speed should be reduced to the utmost possible extent by the adoption of soft treads to the tires, and where rivets or studs are employed, it would be well to make them of rounded section and with a very moderate projection.

As respects motor vehicles carrying heavy loads, it appears necessary, in order to protect the roadways, that limitations should be assigned to the weight carried per inch width of wheel. A maximum weight of 150 kilograms per cm. in width of tire appears to accord generally with the prevailing practice, and the wheel diameters now in use. It seems also expedient to consider the part of the load carried

### Road Signals

A vote was passed by the Congress that it is expedient that the kilometric boundary marks along roads should be rearranged as soon as possible on some uniform principle throughout the entire area of each separate country, and that steps should be taken to secure the adoption of this identical system of marking distances, obstructions to traffic, and other signals on some plan internationally agreed upon.

Visits were paid by the members of the Congress to some of the very much frequented roads in the environs of Paris, notably the road from Saint Cloud to Versailles, on which, for some years past, experiments in tar-spreading have been carried on, and trials of substances of a tarry nature have been made.

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stice after tendering the "I would like to ge on your behalf. stand, as a repreare anxious, that mpire should visit Applause.) We are ome not only for marvelous rivers, nountains, our unnd our forests, but they should come da geographically, s. (Applause.) We we are blundering rying to work out ountry, that we do but admit many are doing our best

h three cheers for ng of the National

e Empire." (Pro-

# Diagnosis of Condition of "Sick Man of Europe"

shaking the four quarters of the world, was predicted as inevitable, but Turkey, the immediate sufferer, shows no disposition to take so tragic a view of the situation, and the scaremongers have now come reluctantly to recognize the fact that, so far as the chief

disputants are concerned, there is nothing to fight about. Turkey has been roughly and rudey treated, and that at a time when she had secured the sympathy and respect of all the world by her efforts at internal reform; but she has not lost an inch of territory or a piastre of revenue. We are glad to see that the weekly reviews, having had time to reflect, take this view of the situation, following the wise and judicious lead given by Sir Edward Grey. We may be permitted again to direct attention to what the Foreign Secretary said on this point, and what no doubt he repeated to M. Isvolsky in their interview Said Sir Edward Grey:

'The material and practical change which has been made is not great. Bulgaria has declared its independence, but it had autonomy before, and the difference between autonomy and independence is not, from the practical point of view, so very great, whatever it may be from the sentimental. The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were under Austrian administration before, and the fact that she now has announced her intention of taking them over entirely and for good is not such a very material and practical change. But the manner in which this has been brought about is, to say the least of it, both irregular and abrupt."

In a word, Bulgaria and Austria have taken a short cut, and have thus violated diplomatic etiquette, and they will have to pay for it. Money will be much more useful to Turkey just now than territory, and the "compensation" that may be decreed by European diplomacy will be very welcome to the depleted treasury of the Porte. Bulgaria has seized a sections of the Eastern railway, and for that she will have to pay. She has also temporarily alienated the tribute which Eastern Roumelia owes to Turkey, and for that a capitalized sum will be due. Greece is in the same situation with regard to Crete, and, although Bosnia and Herzegovina paid no tribute, there can be little doubt that there also Austria will not grudge a monetary solatium to Turkey for the "irregular and abrupt" fashion in which the provinces were. annexed. We are not sure indeed that it would not be wise for England to take advantage of the opportunity in order to "regularize" her position in Cyprus and in Egypt on the same cash basis. We pay tribute to Turkey for governing well countries which she governed ill, and it would, in our opinion, be of mutual benefit if we paid over a lump sum, and thus obtained a free hand. It has been calculated that Turkey might thus obtain in all a sum of over twenty million pounds in return for an unreal and shadowy suzerainty, and this sum would do much to place the imperial finances on some-We have not in all this—any more than has

Sir Edward Grey-the slightest desire to min-

imize or to weaken the sense of treaty obligations. We merely wish to emphasize the obvious truth that the position of Turkey is a peculiar and altogether exceptional one, and that under no circumstances can the public conscience of Europe contemplate the possibility of handing back to Turkish rule Christian populations which have by one means or another managed to emancipate themselves. If the Young Turks by their courage and statesmanship and enlightened patriotism can so restore and rejuvenate their country that Christian and Turk can dwell together in a spirit of mutual fair play and toleration, then the decay of Turkey may be arrested, and the empire placed on a normal European basis. All Europe would welcome such a consummation. But those who have by a great price already obtained their freedom are not likely to run any risks by re-entering a dubious partnership. Meanwhile, the situation is viewed more calmly in every quarter. Even in Servia, where the danger of boiling over was very real for twentyfour hours or so, the Skupshtina appears to be taking a rational view of the affair. The Serbo-Bosnian frontier and the Turko-Bulgarian frontier are the danger points, for a band of irregulars might at any moment precipitate a collision by some act of brutal violence such as is only too common in the Balkan Peninsula. But there, too, we hope that the worst is past. As for the Great Powers, they have not, and never had, the remotest intention of fighting. Instead of that they are discussing quite calmly the best method of restoring dipomatic order. England, France, Russia and Italy have formally pointed out to Austria and Bulgaria the reprehensible nature of their conduct, and they are in active consultation as to the practical steps to be taken. England has sent a formidable fleet from Malta to the Aegean in order to give moral support to Turkey, and incidentally to keep an eye on Crete and Samos and other islands that threaten to cause trouble. Russia proposes a congress of the Powers to discuss and revise the whole situation, a proposal which is received with a decided lack of enthusiasm both by England and by Turkey. England has no great desire for a ongress that might ask questions as to the

recise date on which we propose to evacuate

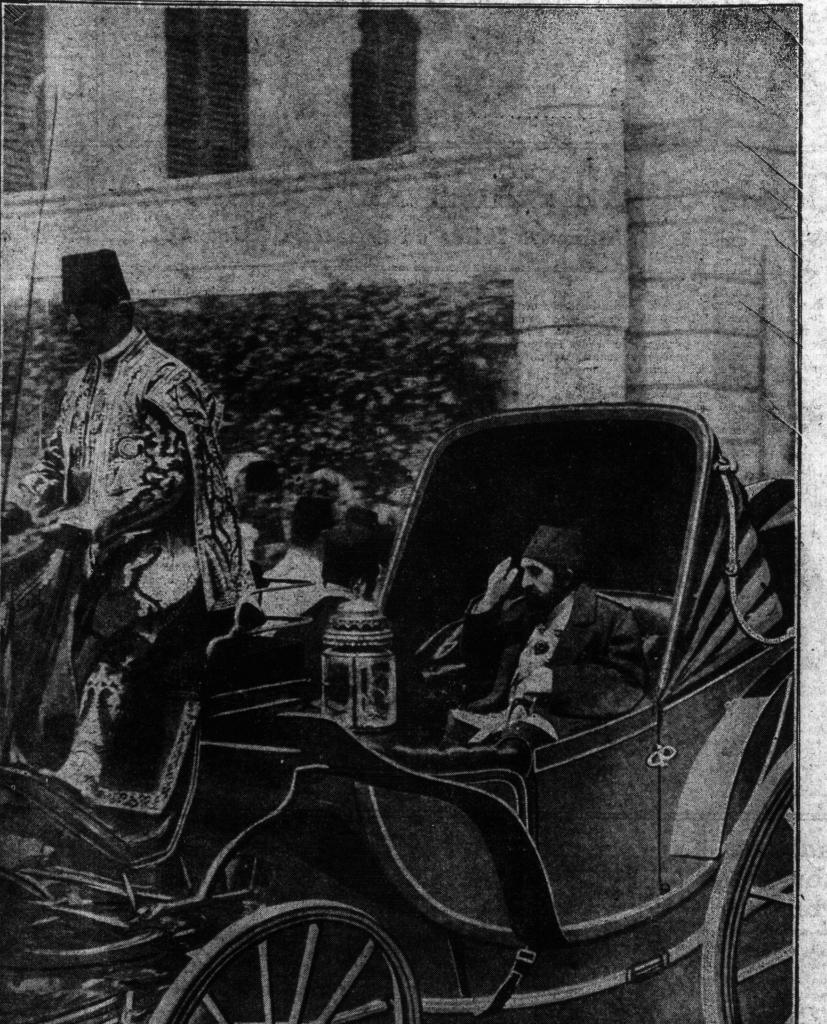
of Turkish territory or prestige.—Belfast Whig.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a recent speech said: During the last three months there has been a most remarkable change in the attitude of the people of this country to the Turkish government. For a generation past our relations with the government of Turkey have been those of constant friction and remonstrance, but they have changed from friction and remonstrance to very deep sympathy. For nearly a generation past, as the papers have shown, there has been nothing but a tale of outrage and violence coming from such places as Armenia and Macedonia, and we in common with other

congresses do not in general tend to an increase come on the reports we have received during the last month show the change was equally favorable and complete. Hatred, strife and oppression have been swept away, and they have been replaced by fair play, peace and goodwill goodwill which is the surest guarantee of peace, more sure than any treaty or any constitution, or anything else. (Cheers.) Well, never in history, I think, has there been a change more sudden and so beneficent. It would have been incredible if it had not occurred, and a profound impression has been produced upon all who have been in contact with it by the upright character and purity of motives of the men who have brought this change about. There has been patriotism in

TERRIBLE and sanguinary war, Turkey, she has the melancholy reflection that the improvement came later, but when it did ing the work, but at this hopeful and critical used to be urged upon us by other Powers moment has come the declaration of Bulgarian independence and the news that Austria is going to take over Bosnia and Herzegovina, while she renounced her rights over another portion of Turkish territory. Well, everyone who has read the newspapers the last two or three days realizes the apprehension which that news has caused. I speak with some reserve as to consequences, because there are other Powers more intimately concerned in these particular changes than we are ourselves, but hope and think that there is no reason why what has happened so far should lead to any disturbance of the peace. (Cheers.) And I not only hope but also think it will not lead to any disturbance. The material and practhe best sense of the word, a patriotism which tical change which has been made is not so

that we must not press them to such a point as would make it difficult to secure the consent of the Turkish Government, because if we did press things to such a point complications would ensue. Well, I think it is doubly desirous to bear that consideration in mind at the present time, for any slighting of the new regime in Turkey might give a military direction to a movement which is now entirely peaceful. It might imperil all reforms in Turcey. It might plunge Macedonia and Armenia back into the deplorable state which they were in up to quite a short time ago, and which, if it had been continued, would undoubtedly have led sooner or later to a breach of the peace. (Hear, hear.) What therefore should our attitude be? Our attitude, I think, should be this. We cannot recognise the right of any Power or State to alter an international treaty without the consent of the other parties to it. (Cheers.) We cannot ourselves recognize the result of any such action till the other Powers have been consulted, including especially in this case Turkey, who is one of the other Powers most closely concerned. (Cheers.) Because if it is to become the practice in foreign politics that any single Power or State can at will make abrupt violations of international treaties you will undermine public confidence with all of us, and I think the feeling is growing in Europe to desire to see the pace of the increase of expenditure upon armaments diminish. But you cannot expect to see the expenditure on armaments diminish if people live in apprehension that treaties can be constantly altered without the consent of all the Powers who are parties to them, and the risk, I feel, is this, that what already has been done may lead to further questions being raised which would entail new complications. (Hear, hear.) In any case it would be very desirable to lose no time in assuring Turkey that in any revision of the Treaty of Berlin which frees other Powers or States, such as Austria and Bulgaria, from particular obligations the interest and status of Turkey will receive full consideration and be adequately safeguarded. (Cheers.) We earnestly desire to see things so fairly guided that the result of any changes may not be to discourage but to give real and effective support to the progress of the new Government and Constitution in Turkey, and we shall use our influence to that end. (Loud cheers.) The right hon, gentleman then proceeded to discuss current political questions at home, and, in reply to a vote of thanks to himself and confidence in the Government, he said-"This Government have desired to maintain peace, and have maintained peace, and I see every prospect that Great Britain is likely to continue to remain at peace." (Loud cheers.)



HIS MAJESTY ABOUL HAMID II.

Powers have been devoting ourselves to the arduous and exhausting and thankless task of endeavoring to improve these affairs against the will of the Turkish government. Well, just lately, within the last few months, the Turks themselves have shown sympathy with the sufferings of their own people, because the sufferings were not confined to Christians, but were those of Mahometans and Christians alike. They have shown alarm at the certain ruin which would overtake their own country if the misgovernment continued. The Turkish army share that feeling, and the people and the army together swept away the old regime, obtained a constitution and have changed the government. The effect of that has been nothing short of marvelous in those parts of the Turkish empire which had been suffering before. In Macedonia crimes of violence on any large yprus or even Egypt, where our position, dip-matically apeaking, is irregular; and as for scale ceased almost immediately. In Armenia

was peaceful and unaggressive, desiring nothing but the good of their own country without designs upon any other. (Hear, hear.) Well, the task of the new Turkish government was bound to be difficult. You cannot repair the mischief of generations in a month or a year, but the prospect under the new regime in Turkey was fair and wonderful compared with the prospect which had obtained before. Now, I am sure I speak not only my own feelings, but the feelings of the whole of this country when I say that when we contemplated the change which has been produced in Turkey in the last few months by the new regime it was our desire and our hope that nothing should be done outside Turkey which would in any way disturb the work of reform which the Turks had taken in hand. We wished to see them have a fair. opportunity and every encouragement, and that they should have every chance of develop-

great. Bulgaria has declared its independence, but it had autonomy before, and the difference between autonomy and independence is not from the practical point of view so very great, whatever it may be from the sentimental. The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were under Austrian administration before, and the fact that she now has announced her intention of taking them over entirely and for good is not such a very great material and practical change, but the manner in which this has been brought about is, to say the least of it, both irregular and abrupt. It is an alteration of the Treaty of Berlin which was done without previous agreement with other Powers, and, so far as I know, without any word in advance to Turkey, who is the Power most intimately concerned in the change. Now, ladies and gentlemen, when

-The Sphere.

### ONCE DOMINATED PACIFIC

"When the United States fleet steamed into New Zealand waters," writes an Auckland correspondent of The Standard of Empire, "the magnificent array of warships left one of the comm No Maori could be brought to see anything wonderful about it. They have traditions of their own about navigation, and when they recall the fact that their ancestors explored the Antarctic in their big decked canoes, discovered America, populated Japan, and sailed the Pacific from end to end, you cannot persuade them that there is anything remarkable about the visit of the United States' battleships. All. the way from the Siam Peninsula to New Zealand, and up to the northward beyond Saghalien, the Maoris, according to their own legends, have left their traces; and it is certainly a curious fact that there are hundreds of words in Malaysian dialects which are still part of the Maori vernacular of today."

### ONE THING SURE

A young lady whose beauty is equal to her bluntness in conversation was visiting a house where other guests were assembled, among them the eldest son of a rich manufacturer. The talk turned on matrimonial squabbles. Said the eligible parti: "I hold that the correct thing for the husband is to begin as he intends to go on. Say that the question was one of smoking. Almost immediately I would show my intentions by lighting a cigar and settling the question forever.

"And I would knock the thing out of your mouth!" cried the imperious beauty. "Do you know," rejoined the young man, "I don't think you would be there!"-Everybody's Magazine.

# NATURAL DEDUCTION

Her Mother-How long has Mr. Sloboy been courting you?

The Daughter-Nearly two years. Her Mother-I should think he'd get tired

of making love to you.

The Daughter—I guess he has. At least he proposed last night.—Chicago News.

Snicker-I dreamed last night that I was a

millionaire. Kicker-Well, I might as well have been one for all the sleep I got last night.-Bohemian Magazine.

"Old man, I hate to say it, but you're

"G'wan. I've been to a new thought banquet. I'm thinking in curves."-Louisville we were pressing for reforms in Macedonia it Courier-Journal.

# THIS WEEK WILL BE AN INTERESTING ONE

For this week The Big Store is providing extra good values. Our buyers are sending us lines that were bought at very advantageous prices and we are placing them on sale as fast as received. Then there is the holiday shopping, it is a wise shopper that starts now to make selections, the stocks are large, the assortments good, and you are not hurried and jostled by the holiday crowds. There is no time like the present for doing your Christmas shopping.

# Monday Sale of Portieres Regular \$4.50 to \$8.75 Qualities for \$3.75

One hundred and fifty pairs that we picked up at a bargain are what we offer at this price. They are French Tapestry Portiers in a large variety of colors and designs, in old tapestry, floral and conventional effects, full length and width. An 

# Holiday Shopping Has Started

Suggestions from the Book Department Christmas is rapidly approaching, in fact, there's only thirtyfour more shopping days. That's all the time you have to do your buying. It would be well to do as much of your holiday shopping now as possible, as you get a bigger assortment, and you get better service than later on in the crush. These items from the Book and Stationery Departments are sure to interest

CHRISTMAS CARDS, a big assortment to select from. Prices from 21/2c to ...... 40¢ CALENDARS, each 5c and . 10¢ CHRISTMAS POST CARDS, 2 for 5, per dozen .. .. .. .. 25¢ CALENDAR PADS, for making CHRISTMAS STATIONERY, per box, from 25c to .. .. \$2.50 BOOKS, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c up BOYS' AND GIRLS' OWN AN-NUALS, each ..... \$1.75

BLACKIE'S ANNUAL .. \$1.00 LITTLE FOLK .... LITTLE FOLKS' FAVORITE CHATTERBOX ..... 75¢ CHATTERBOX: ANIMAL BOOK ..... 65¢ WONDER BOOK, for children, POSTCARD ALBUMS, each 15c, 25c and ..... 35¢ HENTY'S BOYS' BOOKS, each 35c and ..... 50¢ ALGER'S BOYS' BOOKS, each

SUNDAY AT HOME .... \$1.75

BOOKS, each ..... 25¢ Latest Editions of HENTY'S. STRANGE'S and BRERE-TON'S BOYS' BOOKS, at \$1.25 OSEPH HOCKING'S BOOKS, 

MEAD AND CAREY'S GIRLS'

BOOKS, each ..... 35¢

ELSIE BOOKS, full line, each 25¢

PANSY AND E. P. ROE

# Two Splendid Dress Goods Offers for Monday

These are values that are sure to appeal to all. The goods are new and just what is being worn. Being in the market at the right time we were able to get these lines at good price concessions, and on Monday you have a chance to buy at a saving.

Fancy Tweeds \$1.25, Value \$1.75 and

FANCY TWEEDS, for heavy suits or cloakings, a good assortment of patterns in checks and stripes, in many shades of grey, also cream, navy and other colors. These cloths are full 54 inches wide, and are all pure wool, fine weight and nice attractive patterns. Regular values \$1.75 and \$2.00. \$1.25 Monday's price

## Dress Goods 50c, Values up to \$1.00

All kinds of Dress Goods in this lot, including Tweeds, Panamas, Voiles, Crepe de Chines, Plaids, Diagonals, and other materials. All the season's best colorings are included in the plain shades and some very prety effects in fancy patterns. This is an unusually good offer, and one that is sure to be popular. Regular values to 

# A Big Lot of Embroideries on Sale Monday

-Priced at 10c and at 5c

A big special purchase enables us to make this offer. In the lot will be found both embroideries and insertions in a rich assortment, different widths, in fact you will be surprised at the width of some of them. The patterns are neat and pretty and in good assortment. Although the lot is large an early inspection will give you first choice, and there are certainly 

# Linoleum on Sale Tomorrow

50c for Regular 65c Values

# Coats of All Kinds for Girls of All Sizes

Attractive Prices on Attractive Garments



Coats for little tots, Coats for small girls, Coats for big girls, Coats for misses, these are all included in the lot of Children's Coats we offer for this week. We find ourselves with a little too much stock in this section, therefore we must move some of these garments out. To do so means that we must give you some good values, and that is what we purpose doing. We illustrate a few garments, and give detailed descriptions of some others, but would suggest that an inspection of the stock is the best way to ascertain just what we are of-

COAT made of medium grey tweed, loose back with belt, double breasted, roll collar fin-ished with velvet piping and brass buttons, cuffs piped with black velvet. Price for ten

COAT, made of natty brown tweed, double breasted, circular back, velvet collar, pointed cuffs, double capes, price for twelve year size

NATTY COAT, made of heavy navy blue serge, saddle front and back, the back being loose. Roll collar and cuffs inlaid with navy velvet, double breasted with strap at the waist, price for twelve-year size

\$7.50



COAT made of pretty green tweed, double breasted, with green velvet buttons, roll collar inlaid with green velvet, pointed cuffs, loose back with belt trimmed with green velvet and

DRESSY COAT made of heavy military serge, seven-eighths length, box back, doublebreasted with brass buttons and collar inlaid with red broadcloth and trimmed with gold braid and buttons. Price for eight year size

COAT made of fine brown beaver cloth, double breasted with roll collar, full loose back, emblems on each sleeve, price for fourteen year size

\$8.75



any rooms that you have that need new linoleum? Here's a good chance to cover them at a saving. On Monday we place on sale ten patterns of the best grade Printed Linoleum, in a variety of designs, including block, tile and floral effects. No

MR. R

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## Stationery Items

TINTED PAPERS, in boxes, with envelopes to match ., .. 20¢ STATIONERY, embossed with Victoria, B. C., envelopes to match, at, per box .. .. 20¢ EATON-HURLBURT'S STA-TIONERY, in boxes with envelopes to match, at, per box, 25c, 35c, 45c and . . . . . . . . 60¢ INITIAL STATIONERY, in boxes, embossed either in gilt or blue, envelopes to match, 

# Library Editions from the Book Dept.

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY, le ther 50c, cloth .. .. .. 25¢ PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, leather . 50c, cloth .. .. .. .. .. 25¢ CORNELL SERIES of Books, well bound in green cloth, each at .. .. .. .. .. .. 35¢

MAGNOLIA LIBRARY, com-prising all Southworth, Garvice, Holmes, Fothergill, Fleming and many others, green cloth, well illustrated. Price .. 35¢



# Handsome Hudson's Bay Martén Set

You save the middleman's

profit in buying our furs. That is quite an item. You get the very best skins as they are selected by an expert. You get the styles best suited for wearing in this climate, as all our. real furs are made up on the premises. You get a good se-lection, as we always carry a large assortment, and most im-portant of all, you get the Lenc-fit of the Spencer price which means the lowest possible price consistent with quality.

The furs as illustrated are a Set of Hudson Bay Marten, handsome stole effect finished at back with three heads and tails lined throughout with sa-tin. Large muff with four heads and tails.

Stole ..... \$180.00

# Handsome Bedroom **Furniture**

Among the new arrivals are some very handsome Bedroom Suites. They represent the very latest ideas in artistic furniture making. We mention some of the lines, but suggest an inspection.

## Modern Bedroom Suite in Plain Mahogany

Comprising Full Sized Dressing Bureau, Chiffonier and Som-noe, in Piano finish: Price of Bureau . .. \$49.00

Price of Chiffonier , \$45.00 Price of Somnoe . .. \$17.00



# Modern Bedroom Suite in Mahogany

Comprising Large Dressing Bureau, Chiffonier, Dressing Table and Washstand. Piano Finish throughout:

Price of Bureau ... Price of Chiffonier . \$45.00 Price of Dressing Table Price of Washstand \$24.00

## Modern Bedroom Suite in Solid Mahogany

Comprising large Dressing Bureau, Chiffonier, Dressing Table, Washstand, Side Table and Bedstead. Dull Waxed-Polish Finish, Fittings of Satin Bronze: Price of Bureau .... \$80.00 Price of Chiffonier .. \$61.00

Price of Dressing Table Price of Washstand . \$36.00
Price of Side Table \$16.00
Price of Bedstead . \$66.00

# The Question of Furs

There is no doubt about the fur question being an important one. To buy a fur that is a real one requires quite an outlay of money, and one must be sure that they are getting what they pay for. That makes it. necessary to buy from a reliable dealer and a dealer that knows his business. Our furs are made on the premises, all the skins are carefully selected by an expert. You can be sure of getting the very best for your money from us.

This illustration shows a White Fox Fur, 80 inches long, and, lined throughout with white satin and trimmed with two heads and six tails. Muffis large; new Empire shape, with two heads and tail.

Muff .. .. .. \$25.00 Stole .. .. .... \$50.00



Hot Lunches, Soup a Specialty, at Our New Tea Rooms

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Afternoon Tea, Parties Catered for at Our New Tea Rooms