

STRIKE MAY BE FAR

Bad Tie-Up of Railway Traffic Possible if Mediator is Failure

WOULD INVOLVE TWENTY THOUSAND

Conferences Between Mr. Perham and Officials to Go on Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—If an amicable adjustment of the differences between the northwestern railroads and the switchmen is not reached through the mediation conference here, the strike will spread and probably 20,000 men will become involved, declared H. B. Perham, head of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, today.

This interest will not be among the switchmen alone, but will come from other organizations, like the freight handlers, the boiler makers and such affiliated associations. The switchmen are for peace if possible, but are determined on a strike if their plans for mediation fail.

Mr. Perham, however, is hopeful of a peaceful settlement. No affiliated organizations will take sympathetic action pending the result of Mr. Perham's conference with the mediation board, which will be resumed on Monday.

The American Federation of Labor has left the whole matter in the hands of Mr. Perham, who is head of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, which carried on the strike against the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads.

Mr. Perham had a little talk with President Gompers of the federation today, his chief ally in the strike, to the new year open house reception at Mr. Gompers' home. There was no formal dinner, but Mr. Perham declared that there would be no development of conferences with the mediation board.

A decision has been reached by the mediation board, the selection of a third arbitrator in the case of a dispute between the Illinois Central and its switchmen.

MEN ALL SAFE

Remarkable Escape of Workers on Bridge When Felt Work Was Carried Away.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 1.—All of the 150 workmen who were perched on the trestle of the McKinley bridge yesterday have been accounted for. The trestle was jammed six feet high by one hundred and thirty tons of ice.

MINERAL OUTPUT

Production of Boundary and Kootenay For Year Over Two Millions Tons.

NELSON, Jan. 1.—The one shipment for the year for this district total 2,043,629 tons and the smelter receipts, 1,868,470 tons.

Ontario Loan to Be Retired

Ontario, Jan. 1.—Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, has decided to give notice at once that Canada will on July 1, 1911, extinguish its obligation to the loan of four million pounds sterling, issued in 1888 in London, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

Litling music and flying feet marked the passing of the old year and the birth of the new at the home of Mrs. Andrew Gray, Katherine street, New Year's Eve when a very enjoyable card party and dance was given in honor of Mrs. Gray's nephew, Mr. W. Jack, surgeon on board the Blue Funnel liner, Bellepouffe. Ten tables were filled and the party part of the evening passed pleasantly with the cards. Dancing was begun an hour before midnight and the party was over at ten o'clock. The new year was greeted by the new set of lanterns in full swing, every guest joining in the dance. The ten minutes necessary to dance the old year out and the new year in.

Burned to Death

ST. PETERSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Frank Lober, 28 years old, and Miss Thoresen Craig were burned to death in a south division street rooming house today.

Russian Professor Sentenced

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—Prof. Maxim Cavalecki, a member of the council of the Empire for the University and a world famous sociologist, was today sentenced to six months imprisonment because of an article on army conditions published six months ago in the now defunct newspaper, Strana, of which he was editor.

New Regime in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Mayor Wm. J. Gaynor, the only candidate elected on the Democratic ticket at the recent municipal elections, today took up the duties of his new office.

Baltimore Men Accused of Attempting Wholesale Murder

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 1.—Following an attempt last evening to blow up the Gay street bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, three men, Wm. Shipley, Hamilton W. Lightner and William H. Zimmerman, machinists, were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to dynamite the bridge and the adjacent shops at the foot of the railroad.

Men Arrested Are B. & O. Machinists Who Went Out on Strike

Detective Captain Humphrey is of the opinion that the men are connected with a committee of striking Baltimore and Ohio Railroad machinists formed for the purpose of dynamiting the bridge.

Accused Third Mate

TACOMA, Jan. 1.—British Vice Consul H. M. E. Maguire has issued an order for the conveying of a court of inquiry Monday morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of investigating the charges made by Capt. Martin of the British steamer Kumerow against Third Officer Horvath of the same steamer.

University Fire Insurance

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—An insurance of \$2,000,000 against fire has been placed on buildings and contents of the University of Toronto at a rate of 30 cents per \$1,000 for three years.

Mayor Gaynor's Secretary

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Mayor-elect Gaynor announces that he will appoint Robert Johnson, a newspaperman, to the place of mayor's secretary, with a salary of \$4,000 a year.

Toronto Civic Elections

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—An important municipal campaign closed for all practical purposes today. The majority contest is expected to be close and the result is expected to be a narrow one.

WINNER DISPLAYS GOOD JUDGMENT

Brown Makes Pace From Start and Loses on Concluding Sprint

By a margin of one hundred and fifty yards George Dickson, of the Y. M. C. A., won Saturday morning's mile road race. Less than a minute after he had crossed the line of the track he had upon whom Victoria West club members based their hopes, reported to the judges. The other three contestants reached the finish line shortly after the finish line, but they were so small that they might almost be said to have reached the Young Men's Christian Association quarters, Broad street, under which the event was conducted.

SOUGHT REFUGE ON SHEARWATER

But Commander Crawford Declined to Receive ex-President Zelaya

Ex-President Zelaya, who recently fled from war-torn Nicaragua to refuge in Mexico, sought to board the S. S. Shearwater, of the Equatorial line, which was bound for Victoria, B. C., to England, to seek asylum there. The commander, Commander H. M. Brown, refused to receive the ex-president, who was accompanied by his wife and two children.

OREGON UNIVERSITY WILL ADOPT RUGBY

YANCOUVER, Jan. 1.—That the University of Oregon will adopt rugby football as its played on the field of the international rugby union was the subject of a meeting at the British Foreign Office, London, today.

Big Earthquake IS RECORDED

Seismographs at Washington Indicate Very Severe Shocks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The following official bulletin issued by the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., today: "A moderate distance was recorded by seismographs at six hours and thirty minutes and thirty seconds, 75th meridian time. The second preliminary tremors began at six hours eight minutes and 52 seconds and the strong motion just three minutes later.

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Holiday in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 1.—For the first time in its history, the state of New Hampshire today observed New Year's Day as a legal holiday, January 1 having been so designated by the legislature.

Millionaire Fatally Injured

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—E. H. Jernan, reputed to be a multi-millionaire, was one of the wealthiest mine operators in the United States, was struck down and probably fatally injured by a street car early this morning.

Nelson Mayoralty

NELSON, Jan. 1.—Four candidates are in the field in the mayoralty contest, which comes off on January 13. Mayor Nelson, who is up for re-election, Alderman Edward Kerr, Alderman George W. Mate and ex-Alderman J. A. Irving. At the present time the fight is generally regarded as particularly between Mr. Nelson and Mr. Irving.

Baptist Missions

TORONTO, Jan. 1.—The Baptist Mission Board has delegated John Firstbrook and James Egan, who with their wives, leave on January 6th for a tour of the mission countries in the East, to visit the stations at Visagapatam, India, which the London Missionary society has offered to hand over to the Baptist Board, and to examine the property and cable a report of their findings as to the advisability of securing the stations.

Shot Down by Robber

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Jacob Minaberg, a saloonkeeper, was shot and probably fatally wounded by a robber as he was drinking a toast to the Happy New Year today. The robber had asked Minaberg to deliver a package to the "cash register," but the saloonkeeper, who was holding the package, refused. The robber "escaped without any money."

CONTINUE WAR IN NICARAGUA

Belief That Two More Battles Must Be Fought to Bring Settlement

ALBUQUERQUE, Jan. 1.—Hope that the war would be brought to an end through the recognition of the United States government by the United States has been abandoned. Many believe that two more battles must be fought in the state of Chontales and the other Matagalpa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—No official news of the recognition of Madriz as president of Nicaragua by any of the Central American governments has been received here, and it is not expected that such action will be taken at present. President Zelaya has abandoned his post, the state department and it would view with regret any recognition beyond that as existing in a moral sense, which is not at all the time toward him as president.

Leathbridge Left in Darkness

LEATHBRIDGE, Alta., Jan. 1.—The city power plant was today destroyed by fire last evening rendering the city without light or water. The water will probably be restored by power from the Great Falls. No arrangements have been made for the night and the city will have to depend on candles and lamps for some time.

Coal and Iron Marger

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The Buffalo and Susquehanna Iron Company and the South Buffalo Canal and Dock Company are to be acquired by the Rogers-Brown Iron Company recently incorporated with a capital of \$5,000,000. The announcement was made this afternoon by the banking houses of Pisk and Robinson. By this deal the new company will take over many iron centres in Michigan, Minnesota, and coal mines, and coke ovens in Pennsylvania. The Rogers-Brown Iron Company also announces that it will build the line of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Company, doubling the coke tonnage of that road.

KILLED BY ELEVATOR

Two Men at Jersey City Crushed by Moving Car Which They Were Trying to Board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Two men were killed in an elevator accident at the Hudson terminal station in Jersey City today. The dead are Irving Lovelove, a real estate dealer, who lived on Riverside street in this city, and Ernest Walker, of Jersey City.

Snow in California

FRENO, Cal., Jan. 1.—For the first time in sixteen years, snow fell here today.

Brockville Wins

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Zbyszko, the Polish champion, defeated Fred Beal, of Milwaukee, in two straight falls here tonight. The time was 15 minutes 15 seconds and 15 minutes.

Flight in Aeroplanes

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 1.—Charles K. Hamilton, in a Curtiss bi-plane yesterday made an eight-mile flight over the city. The car flew at an altitude of 250 feet and attained a speed of 40 miles an hour. The flight lasted twelve minutes.

WHEEL FIGHT STEEL TRUST

Federation of Labor Enters on Struggle With the Big Corporation

CALL IS ISSUED FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS

President Gompers Makes a Strong Attack on Trust's Methods

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Officers of the American Federation of Labor issued a call tonight to the 1,540,000 members of the organization calling on them to subscribe to a fund. "A bitter fight is to be fought against the United States Steel Corporation. The corporation, the call sets forth, is inimical alike to the interests of labor and to the country at large. Violation of the law is a bold and daring act. The sum of \$100,000 will be raised by this fund. Further calls will be made as the fight progresses. This action was taken as the result of a conference held in Pittsburgh on Dec. 13 and 14, between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the Tinplate Workers' Protective Association and the Longshoremen and Seamen's unions.

President of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, is present. The call is signed by Mr. Gompers, Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, and James Duncanson, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, D. A. Hayes, Wm. D. Hubert, J. G. Valentine, John R. Alphin, H. E. Farnam and John B. Lennon, directors.

Although the appeal is made officially by the Federation, the funds will not be turned into the Federation treasury. All subscriptions are to be sent to John Williams, who has opened headquarters in the House building in Pittsburgh.

In a statement Mr. Gompers, in English language, issued the so-called steel trust for its operations on labor and its crowning sin, the so-called production preventing an unmanufactured market and striving for the elimination of the competition. He charged that the corporation pays dividends on many millions of watered stock. The financial methods are corrupt and indefensible.

"But," President Gompers continues, "the crowning sin of the trust is its attitude towards labor." He especially arraigns the so-called "trust" for its operations on labor and its crowning sin, the so-called production preventing an unmanufactured market and striving for the elimination of the competition.

The Steel Corporation at Christmas was reported to have given away \$250,000 in gifts to employees, and to have offered both the common and preferred stock to those who cared to purchase it at a little lower than the market quotation.

BY POVERTY OPPRESSED

Mr. Brokaw Says He is Poor, Having Little More Than a Million and a Half.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—"I am a poor man," said W. Gould Brokaw on the witness stand at Mineola today, after a long and bitter fight in court. A moment previously he had testified that he was worth \$10,000,000.

The hearing today was for the purpose of receiving this statement, which the court had ordered in view of Mrs. Brokaw's alimony demands. It is generally believed that only the question of alimony remains a factor in the case, on which Justice Putnam is expected to give his final decision after he has examined briefly of the attorney to be submitted within the next two weeks.

After Attorney H. Baldwin for Mrs. Brokaw had examined the statement today, she objected to its admission. The court decided to receive it, however, but gave the lawyers permission to question Mr. Brokaw. Mr. Brokaw said that the management of his securities lay entirely with Mr. Bach, his financial agent. He never enquired into the transactions, required an accounting or gave directions as to an investment. He said that he knew of what his annual expenses were. "Would you say \$15,000 or \$20,000?" he was asked. "I don't know," replied Mr. Brokaw.

"You are a poor man," "Yes," he replied. "Then you are a poor man," Mr. Brokaw, and then the audience laughed. Court adjourned after the attorneys had been directed to submit briefs within a fortnight.

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THE BRITISH LIBRARY

WATERWAYS OF THE INTERIOR

No more impressive illustration of the magnitude of British Columbia can be cited than the fact that there are navigable waterways in the Northern Interior for a continuous stretch of 650 miles.

The Fraser beyond Fort George, by which the route to the interior can be reached without breaking cargoes—a circumstance that will materially cheapen the cost of the route.

Captain J. H. Bonser, commander of the Nechaco, is present visiting the coast on business in connection with the awarding of a contract for another and larger steamer for this interior river service.

Captain Bonser is a veteran steersman. He operated on the Skeena river for the Mena and the Hamilton Westminsters, between New Westminster and the mouth of the Fraser.

The route extends up the Fraser to Fort George, thence up the Nechaco river, a tributary of the Fraser. Next season, with two steamers in commission, Captain Bonser expects to prove that freight can be profitably delivered inland to Fort St. James on Stuart Lake.

During November last Captain Bonser made the initial steambest ascent of the south fork of the Fraser, this being the first occasion upon which such a voyage had been undertaken.

FRASER POSSIBLE BEYOND FORT GEORGE—INAUGURATES A NEW SERVICE

FROM BOSTON, THIS

Congratulations Received by Local Canadian Club From Kinred Body.

Cross-continent congratulations and seasonal greetings were yesterday received by Secretary Frank I. Clarke, of the Victoria Canadian Club, from the Canadian Club of Boston.

Through its President desires to extend the hand of good fellowship to you as a club, and to you all as individual members of the club.

Acknowledging the felicitations of the Boston brethren, Mr. Clarke has commented that the members of the Victoria Canadian Club had rather plumed themselves upon constituting the first club of its kind in the province.

Berkeley University Rugby Team Defeated Canadians Yesterday

MANY GENIUSES GOVERNOR'S MAIL

The marked attention that British Columbia is commanding among its neighbors in Canada is significantly indicated in the rapid growth of late of the burden of inquiries received and disposed of at the provincial bureau of correspondence.

As illustrating the variety and some of the eccentricities of the bureau correspondence, a few samples are given.

When James Newton fell from the top of a mill building under construction in Toronto, those who saw him overbalanced gave him up for dead.

HOW NEW YEAR'S DAY WAS SPENT

Howling winds and a decided drop in the temperature greeted the holiday yesterday. The thermometers in the early morning were down as low as 25 above zero.

WESTS START YEAR AT A FACTORY

UNUSUAL NEWS OF THE WEEK

Christmas activity notwithstanding, the News Editor notes a number of items that were out of the ordinary last week.

At Philadelphia Albert Heald, a conductor 59 years of age, was killed by a shunting engine the day before he was to have retired on a pension after having completed forty-nine years of continuous service with the Pennsylvania Railway.

David Fellows, a constable of California, Ont., and a feller that's too sharp for the job, was yesterday standing in front of a shop when a pick-pocket took his watch and chain.

When James Newton fell from the top of a mill building under construction in Toronto, those who saw him overbalanced gave him up for dead.

HOW NEW YEAR'S DAY WAS SPENT

Victoria Soccer Lads Captured Nanaimo Elevens' Scalps on Own Ground

APPOINTMENTS BY EXECUTIVE

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No Antedeluvian Goods

You'll like these prices particularly, because you know there's nothing on the Ross shelves that ought to be filed away with the archives of the past.

PRUNES, per lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 3 lbs., 35c; and 4 lbs., 45c. FRENCH PRUNES, per pound, 20c. EVAPORATED APPLES, per pound, 15c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers and Liquor Merchants. 1317 Government St. and 1316 Broad St.

NO GRINDING NO HONING

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59. Victoria, B. C. Agents. 644-546 Yates St.

We Represent: GRAFONOLA "De Luxe" A Perfect Tone

Raymond and Sons. The Living Voice of the Artist pours from it without flaw or slightest distortion.

UNIONISTS CHEERED BY RE-APPEARANCE OF THEIR LEADER ON PLATFORM

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Unionists are cheered by the fact that Mr. Balfour was able to speak at Haddington.

Mr. Balfour is said to be looking forward to a visit to the Chamberlain office for 100.

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The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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Six Months85
Three Months55
Sent postage to Canada and the United Kingdom.

CANADIAN "LOYALTY."

Every now and then some one writes to an English paper about Canadian "loyalty." It would be interesting to know what such people think they mean. If it is that sentiment which the people of the Dominion feel towards the Mother Country and the Empire at large, well and good; but the connection in which it is generally employed conveys the idea, that, in some unexplained way, Canada stands in a position of inferiority within the Empire. If by loyalty allegiance to the British Crown as the representative of the British people and British institutions everywhere is meant, we have no fault to find with references to it, except that we suppose it might be taken for granted that all Canadians are loyal in this sense. If by it we are to understand that broader patriotism, which includes within its scope the whole Empire, we think this has been demonstrated often enough to leave no room for doubt that it is one of the most potent factors in the Canadian character.

Certain people have shown a disposition to trade upon what they call Canadian loyalty for their own political purposes. We have lately been told by the Toronto correspondent of the London Times that the price of Canadian loyalty is a tax in the United Kingdom upon breadstuffs imported from foreign countries and a preference in favor of those articles, when grown in the Dominion. Against this abominable heresy we enter the strongest protest of which we are capable. It is a gross, scandalous and deliberate libel upon the people of the Dominion, uttered for the benefit of the British electorate. If it were true, we can easily see how the British consumer might employ towards us the language used by Tennyson when he condemned the Little Englanders:

"So loyal too costly.
"Friends, your love is but a burden,
"Loose yourself and go."

We have no intention of engaging in a discussion as to whether under a system of protection the foreign producer or the domestic consumer pays the tax; we are not going to trouble ourselves with endeavoring to determine whether or not the price of bread would be increased by a duty on breadstuffs coupled with a colonial preference. Our protest is against the cheap conception of the attitude of Canadians towards the British Empire, which alleges that it depends upon the price of a bushel of wheat in the United Kingdom. Increase the price a cent a bushel and we will continue loyal; increase it two cents and we will be more loyal; increase it three cents and we will be most loyal.

We protest that Canadians are not traffickers in "loyalty." Their affection for the Crown, the Flag, the Mother Land and the Empire is not to be bought by the addition of a cent or more to the price of their wheat. Their adherence to British institutions, their pride in the great work of Empire-building do not depend upon the price the British people have to pay for Canadian wheat. Let no one misunderstand us as saying that a preference in the markets of the United Kingdom would not be of great value to Canada. No one would be so absurd as to suggest that it would not be. If there shall come a time when the people of the United Kingdom shall deem it to be in their interest to grant us such a preference, Canada will esteem it as a great boon, and its effect upon our commercial and agricultural welfare will be profound. But this is a rich land. It possesses almost boundless possibilities. It is capable of producing breadstuffs as cheaply as any country in the world and can deliver them in the United Kingdom as cheaply as they can be brought there from any other country. Canada is not a land of paupers seeking to barter its "loyalty" for an advantage in the wheat market. Its support to the Mother Country and the Empire does not have to be purchased out of the earnings of the workmen of the British Isles.

The only preference, which a true Canadian demands as the price of his "loyalty," is the esteem and trust of his fellow Britons in whatever part of the world they may live, a preference in the mother love of the Old Land, and we are proud to be able to say with confidence, based upon the deeds of the past, a preference in the right to stand shoulder to shoulder with the men of Britain in defence of the Union Jack and all it stands for.

A CANADIAN NAVY.

Mr. J. A. Ellis, who, as an Independent, is contesting Ottawa at the election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was chosen by that constituency, as well as Quebec East, and decided to sit for the latter, takes the position that Canada should not think of building a navy of her own, but should either give the British government a battleship or send over the price of one. Against this, the Ottawa Journal, which is independent in politics, with somewhat of a Conservative leaning, enters a very strong protest, in the

course of which it summarizes the advantages of the plan, to which Parliament is committed, in the following paragraphs:
A Canadian navy means continuous systematic naval finance.
It means the spending of the naval money in our own country.
It means the establishment of shipyards and naval training schools in Canada.
It means the building of ships in this country, the employment of men in Canada, the purchase to a larger degree than otherwise of materials here.
It means the encouragement of other Canadian industries.

It means a stimulus to some Canadian towns and cities.
It means a new development of National self-effort and education.
It means the avoidance of possible causes of friction with England. If mistakes should be alleged in the use of the money appropriated for naval purposes, or criticism aroused, England will not be concerned.
This is a strong presentation of a strong case. For ourselves, we have never been able to understand why the gift of a battleship could for a moment be considered as an equivalent for the beginning of a Canadian navy. As Earl Grey very graphically stated, the case "is the gift of a preadmiralty to the construction of a Canadian navy is a policy." Canada's share in Imperial defence should consist of something more than the present of a ship or the making of a cash contribution now and then. We have either a definite place in the organization of Imperial defence or we are outsiders. It seems to us to be the duty of Canada to accept a certain definite responsibility, that is not definite in the amount to be expended, but definite in the object to be attained. Let those who wish give battleships; let the Dominion give a battleship; let those who know what the needs of the Admiralty are, think that such a gift ought to be made. But to stop at such a thing would, we submit, be to omit to recognize the duty of Canada as one of the component parts of the Empire; and one that is specially concerned in seeing that the pathways of the seas are made safe to British commerce.

BRITISH EMIGRATION

Sir J. J. Thompson, president of the British Association, thinks that the time has come for the British government to take steps towards the settlement in Canada of some of the surplus population of the United Kingdom. His recent visit to the Dominion greatly impressed him. He saw a land of boundless opportunities, and yet of these the people of England are failing to secure what might be their share. He sees an objectionable feature in the emigration from Continental Europe, which has flowed so freely into the Prairie Provinces, and he says: "The attractions of that country are being in great crowds of people of every nationality—Americans, Russians, Germans, Romanians, Icelanders. You may judge of the mixture of races, when in Winnipeg, I believe, forty-eight different languages are spoken. This western portion of Canada is bound, in the future, to be a most important part—the people there take it to be the most important part—of the British Empire. Although they have, by their system of education, a marvelous power of assimilating people, yet it is not to be expected that Russians, for example, can ever have that keen attachment to the Empire that people who are not merely citizens by adoption, but citizens by birth, would have. Therefore, this question of emigration to our colonies is, I think, one of vital importance to the future of our Empire."

These facts show how exceedingly desirable it was that Oriental immigration should be restricted, for the great attractions of Canada would, if Orientalists had been admitted freely, have soon caused the country to be overrun by them. But this is only by the way. What we wish to speak of today is the views of the distinguished gentleman above quoted on the importance of bringing Englishmen to Canada.

He says that nothing can be more disastrous than to take the unemployed off the streets and pack them off to Canada. He admits that he did not realize until he came to the Dominion how a life of poverty in a crowded city unites a man for the robust career which he must follow in a new country. Therefore he urges that young people should be sent out, who can grow up accustomed to the ways of the Dominion, and for such he thinks, and rightly so, the opportunities for bettering themselves are innumerable. He finds in the temperate habits of the people of Canada one of the surest guarantees of the success of young immigrants. He speaks very highly of the work done by the Barnardo homes, and says that they make the condition of the destitute children, with whom they deal, better than that of those whose

parents are able to support them in a humble way.
This is an exceedingly important question. We need all the British blood in Canada that we can get, and it would undoubtedly be to the advantage of all concerned, if an unlimited number of the boys and girls, to whom life in the United Kingdom holds out little or no promise, could be brought to the Dominion and given a fair chance in this new and prosperous land.

A NOBLE GIFT

The gift of the Pemberton Chapel to the Royal Jubilee Hospital was one of the finest acts of private benevolence that the Colonist has ever had the privilege of recording. Mrs. J. D. Pemberton is widely known for her generous sympathies and the breadth of her Christian life. In this last exhibit of these admirable qualities she has met a pressing need of the Hospital, and the Chapel will be a lasting monument to her heartfelt sympathy with an institution with which her name has already been long and closely associated. During the confinement of the whole community in taking this opportunity to express the highest appreciation of her noble act and to place on record an acknowledgment of her great generosity, as well as of the manner in which it has found expression.

REAL ESTATE SALES

There is a disposition on the part of some of the real estate agents to withhold from the public any news regarding sales. We appreciate the reason which prompts such a course, but think it is not wise. During the Klondike rush most of the Victoria merchants refused to make public their sales to miners and others bound to the Yukon. The merchants of Seattle and Vancouver eagerly seized the chance of making known to them the value of their goods, and in consequence all the world came to look upon them as outfitting points and Victoria was overlooked. Just now all the country is watching real estate sales in the West. So great is the interest taken in them that even the London papers publish such as are sent to them. All through the Prairie Provinces real estate sales are regarded as an indication of the prosperity of a city. It is not necessary to publish names or prices, but the publication of the fact of sales having been made ought not to be regarded as a secret. We are glad that the real estate agents to think this over a little.

It is David Lloyd George without the hyphen, if you please.

The brother of William Watson, author of "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," says the poet is insane.

"The Wireless" is to be the name of a fortnightly paper to be issued in New York and it is going to be up-to-date and metropolitan, so we are told.

It is now said that Lord Lansdowne was greatly averse to precipitating a conflict in the House of Lords, but that his hand was forced by other members of his party.

A correspondent sends us a little booklet on the city of Brantford, Ont. It is intended to be enclosed in the same envelope with a business letter. It sets forth a lot of facts concerning the city, and is certainly a kind of advertising that must do a lot of good.

Mr. Theisger's statement that three lords constitute a quorum of the hereditary chamber is not so bad as it seems, for, by a rule of the House, unless thirty lords vote on a measure it is declared not to have been decided and the question stands over until the next day.

The health of King Alfonso of Spain, is causing his intimate friends great anxiety. He suffers from a growth in his nostrils and one of his ears. An operation has already been performed, but another is said to be necessary and grave fears are entertained of the result.

Under the law of the United Kingdom, the sheriffs of the several counties are the returning officers at elections, except in certain cities where the mayor holds the position. The returning officer fixes the date of election; but nomination must not be more than nine days after the receipt of the writ and after not less than three days notice. This applies to the counties. In the cities the nomination must be not later than the fourth day after the receipt of the writ, and the interval between election and nomination must be not less than two days. As the writs are sent out by mail, it is evident that simultaneously voting in all the constituencies is out of the question. In counties the election must take place six days after nomination. Under this system a man, who has a vote in several constituencies may be able to vote in them all.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

—Longfellow.

A Bright and Prosperous New Year to Patrons and Friends

CYRUS H. BOWES,

Chemist. 1228 Government Street.

See This Model Home

A Special Exhibit of Furnished Rooms in Our Windows

DON'T miss the Model Home in the Broughton Street windows. These spacious windows allow us to furnish three rooms in a manner that gives a fair conception of the attractive qualities of Weiler furniture and furnishings. We have here a dining room, drawing room and bedroom, and every lover of an attractively furnished home shouldn't fail to see this display.

It is impossible to do our furniture offerings justice in the showrooms. Lack of space prevents these pieces being shown to advantage and only when placed in the quarters for which they were designed and made can you rightly appreciate their beauty. In these rooms we give a faint idea of the possibilities of Weiler furniture. See these rooms today.

The Dining Room

This room is furnished in "Mission." Not the "dead" finish of some years ago, but the popular Early English finish. Dining rooms in this style are becoming very popular and no other store shows such a complete assortment of this style of furniture. All the furnishings of this room can be supplied from our stock—silver, china, glass, etc.

The Drawing Room

In the drawing room some very handsome examples are shown. Mahogany furniture of very pleasing design. The upholstering work has been done in our own factory. Choose the frames, then choose coverings to match your hangings and other furnishings and let us do the work for you. We can also supply you with mantels, fireplace furniture, etc.

The Bed Room

In this room you will also see mahogany furniture—a splendid style for bed room use. The rich brass bed adds dignity to this room. The combination is unusually pleasing. Bedding comes from our big bedding department. The silver manure and toilet pieces from our silverware shop. Hundreds of other combinations may be made.

Choose the New Year's Gifts From This Stock

We have a Magnificent Collection of Suitable Gift Things Here

We shall be open late this evening—giving New Year's Gift hunters an opportunity to choose gifts from this splendid stock of ours. Nowhere will you find such a complete assortment of practical gift pieces nor will you find elsewhere better values than we offer.

In china we are particularly strong, and in this line are the exceptional values most apparent. It is surprising what a small amount of cash will purchase in the china store. Just investigate the offerings of our special value counters. Odd pieces worth double the prices asked are to be found here.

Special Value Counters at 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c

Don't Miss This New Furniture

Dozens of New Pieces Are Being Added Daily

Yesterday saw many new pieces of furniture placed on display. Today will see still more, and the new year will open on a stock of furniture unequalled for variety, choice and values, in all the West. Before you make a furniture purchase in 1910 inspect our offerings.

You'll find here the very latest ideas and you'll find the prices represent the fairest prices at which furniture of quality can be sold. The Weiler guarantee stands back of every piece that leaves this store—and it is a guarantee that means something.

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| New Settees
New Chairs
New Buffets | New Morris Chairs
New Beds
New Davenport | New Rockers
New Bookcases
New Arm Chairs | New Chiffonieres
New Dressers
New China Cabinets |
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Here Are a Few of the New Leather Furniture Pieces:

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|--|---|--|
| ARM CHAIR—A strong solid oak frame, finished in the Early English finish. Upholstered in maroon or olive leather. Comfortable chair, at \$25 | MORRIS CHAIR—A striking Mission design. Frame of oak finished Early English. Upholstered in olive leather. Priced at \$40 | MASSIVE SETTEE—A striking Mission designed settee. Solid oak frame in the popular Early English finish. Upholstered in olive leather. A very stylish and comfortable piece of furniture. Priced at \$120 |
| ARM ROCKER—A Mission designed frame of solid oak, finished in the popular Early English finish. Upholstered in olive leather. Great value at \$22.50 | MORRIS CHAIR—A very attractive design. Frame of solid oak, cabinet arms finished Early English. Olive leather. Priced at \$45 | SETTEE—A similar style to above, but in a smaller size. Priced at \$100 |
| | EASY CHAIR—A massive chair style. Solid oak frame, Early English finish. Upholstered in Olive leather. Priced at \$50 | DAVENPORT—A Simplified Davenport. Frame of Early English oak. Upholstered in green velour. \$45 |

Delightful New Curtain and Drapery Materials

New Arabian Cloth, Salem Cloth, Cloister Cloth, Silkolines Etc.

Today the drapery department displays for the first time some of the most delightful curtain and drapery creations of the year. These latest arrivals include some charming efforts in silkolines, salem cloth, Arabian cloth, cloister cloth, etc. Most artistic curtains, etc., may be made from these, and the prices are such as to allow every home to enjoy the added effect of attractive curtains and drapes. Come in and see these on the second floor.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Silkolines—Many Patterns at 20c per yard. | SALEM CLOTH—In a variety of colorings in the two-tone effects, 36 inches wide. Per yard 45c |
| In these Silkolines we offer a good choice of floral and tapestry effects, and some new border effects that are bound to please. These materials are suitable for screens, covering down quilts, mantle drapes, curtains, etc. Prices are low—only, per yard, 20c | CLOISTER CLOTH—We have this excellent curtain material in natural shade, old gold and green, 50 inches wide and priced at, per yard 85c |
| Salem Cloth at 35c and 45c the yard. | Arabian Cloth at 30c and 35c the yard. |
| SALEM CLOTH—Solid colors in greens, browns, blues, reds, old gold, etc., suitable for drapes and coverings, 36 inches wide. Per yard 35c | ARABIAN CLOTH—A dainty and unusually attractive material for curtains. Newest art designs and colorings. Priced at, per yard 35c |
| | ARABIAN CLOTH—In cream, at, per yard 30c |

The Newest in Art Brass Fern Pots for \$1.25

We shall have those new Brass Fern Pots and Jardineries ready for you this morning, and splendid examples of brass workers' art they are. The newest art designs in satin finished brass, they making strikingly handsome additions to the home's furnishings. And the prices—well, you'll have to admit, when you see them, that they are extremely low. We have a very artistic brass fern pot, with metal insert, at \$1.25
JARDINERIES, in a choice of styles and sizes, at \$7.50, \$4.00 and \$2.75

Furnish-ers of Homes, Hotels, Clubs

The West's Greatest Furniture House

WEILER'S

Furnish-ers of Churches, Schools, Boats

BEGINNING OF HIS

There are some persons, who view with disapproval any historical dates at a period prior to the date assigned by Archbishop Ussher to the creation of the world. A correspondent with a letter, which we print, he attempts to show that 6,000 years have elapsed since the world was the object of this series of articles in controversy on any subject to assist persons, interested in a who may not have access to his of reference, it is proper to say a the subject of Biblical chronology place, it may be said that the profess to be a history of the world not profess to establish any system. In the Book of Genesis there is a more or less definite genealogy of a certain family ing this we have to bear in mind not know what the original word the term translated "year," as we understand it, a modern division of time. There are three texts of the Scripture brew, the Samaritan and the Septuagint can pretend to say which of most reliable, and in respect to pe they are hopelessly discordant. Three hundred different efforts have been made to establish a chronology from the vary in the supposed date of the 3483 B.C. to 6084 B.C. Archbishop A.D. 1650 estimated 4004 as the date, and it has been generally admitted by the Bible when they dates on the margin of the page wholly without any authority, and under the slightest obligation to be, however, useful for the purpose. If we see fit to assign a beginning of history to any date, choose, we have a starting point subsequent dates can be fixed in each other.

The desirability of fixing the anything occurred by reference to that had previously occurred does have suggested itself to the historian. They would speak of a currence in the year when a certain happened, and they were careful the sequence of events. The first far as we know, to establish an era, was by the Assyrian, who achieved the briefer of Babylon from the Assyrian. He fixed by astronomical calculations B.C. The Babylonians and Assyrians, however, given to recording astronomical in connection with events, and to these it is possible with some accuracy to trace the history of those more than 3,000 years before Christ. We get a basis for the calculations ancient events. There are other references will be made later. A very discovery was made in Egypt in which mentioned the rising of Sir Dog Star, in connection with an in the Nile. Calculation shows this to place about 1875 B.C., and this is a date that has been fixed with some certainty. This was in the time known as the Twelfth Dynasty, and a point from which reckoning can both backwards and forwards with precision to accuracy.

The date of the earliest civilization Babylonian country is approximately to the alluvial deposits formed by the Tigris and the Euphrates, a river flowing from the highlands. These rivers carry an immense quantity of silt, and land is forming at the Persian Gulf at the rate of about a year. The steadiness of this accretion of silt is established historically for 2,000 years. Charax, founded by the Great, was only a mile from the now 47 miles inland. With this accretion as a measure of time the astronomical calculations based on the Era of Nabonassar have been tested and found to tally with this system of inquiry, it has been established with every likelihood of accuracy, that there were civilized people in the Mesopotamian valley between 7000 B.C. Ur of the Chaldees, in Abraham came, was originally situated on the sea shore. It is now 120 miles inland. Had only one set of data from which to time when events occurred in the region there might be reason for declining the conclusion of investigators as approximately correct; but when we are calculating from a variety of data, the very nearly the same conclusions are we are safe in assuming them to be correct. Indeed, except during the six or six hundred years, it is impossible any date in history with absolute certainty.

While speaking of the means by which mote periods are determined, it may be mentioned how, in some cases, the dates are approximated as far as the primitive man. One method is to the time necessary for the formation of stalagmites and stalactites in caves. A stalactite is a deposit of carbonate of lime hanging from the roof of a cave, and formed as an deposit on the floor of the cave. Water, carbonate of lime in solution, trickles the roof of the cave very slowly, evaporated, it leaves the lime behind, watching the growth of these deposits possible to come pretty close to the time required to form them, assuming a rate of deposit to have been uniform it would have to be, for the formation

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Windows These spacious gives a fair shings. We of an attract- ns. Lack of placed in the appreciate their Weiler furnit-

Room will also see ma- a splendid style for rich brass bed adds The combination g. Bedding comes department. The toilet pieces from p. Hundreds of may be made.

Stock is from this splen- u find elsewhere is surprising what value counters.

ew year will open niture purchase in furniture of quality antee that means ffonieres sersa na Cabinets

EE.—A striking settee. Solid oak lar Early English red in olive leather. and comfortable . Priced at \$120 ar style to above, r size. Priced \$100 Simplified Daven- Early English oak, reen velour. \$45

erials apery creations of cloister cloth, etc. enjoy the added rings in the two- xcellent curtain ma- ceen, 50 inches wide . \$55 the yard. usually attractive gns and colorings. 35¢ yard \$30

.25 amples of brass me additions to e extremely low. \$1.25 \$2.75

Furnish- ers of Churches Schools Boats

AN HOUR with the Editor

BEGINNING OF HISTORY

There are some persons, many, perhaps, who view with disapproval any attempt to fix historical dates at a period prior to 4004 B.C., the date assigned by Archbishop Usher to the creation of the world. A correspondent favors us with a letter, which we print today, in which he attempts to show that 6,037 years only have elapsed since the world was formed. As the object of this series of articles is not to engage in controversy on any subject, but only to assist persons, interested in such questions, who may not have access to histories or books of reference, it is proper to say a few words on the subject of Biblical chronology. In the first place, it may be said, that the Bible does not profess to be a history of the world, and does not profess to establish any system of chronology. In the Book of Genesis and elsewhere there is a more or less definite effort to trace the genealogy of a certain family; but in reading this we have to bear in mind that we do not know what the original term meant by the term translated "year." The year, as we understand it, is a very modern division of time. Again, there are three texts of the Scriptures, the Hebrew, the Samaritan and the Septuagint. No one can pretend to say which of these is the most reliable, and in respect to periods of time, they are hopelessly discordant. As many as three hundred different efforts have been made to establish a chronology from the Bible. They vary in the supposed date of the Creation from 3483 B.C. to 6984 B.C. Archbishop Usher in A.D. 1650 estimated 4004 as the correct number, and it has been generally adopted by publishers of the Bible when they have printed dates on the margin of the pages; but it is wholly without any authority that any one is under the slightest obligation to accept. It is, however, useful for the purposes of comparison. If we see fit to assign Creation the beginning of history to any date we may choose, we have a starting point from which subsequent dates can be fixed in relation to each other.

The desirability of fixing the time when anything occurred by reference to something that had previously occurred does not seem to have suggested itself to the historians of antiquity. They would speak of a thing as occurring in the year when a certain other event happened, and they were careful to preserve the sequence of events. The first person, so far as we know, to establish an era was Nabonassar, who achieved the brief independence of Babylon from the Assyrians. This has been fixed by astronomical calculations at 747 B.C. The Babylonians and Assyrians were, however, given to recording astronomical data in connection with events, and by reference to these it is possible with something like accuracy to trace the history of those people for more than 3,000 years before Christ, and thus we get a basis for the calculations of yet more ancient events. There are other tests to which reference will be made later. A very interesting discovery was made in Egypt in a papyrus, which mentioned the rising of Sirius, or the Dog Star, in connection with an inundation of the Nile. Calculation shows this to have taken place about 1875 B.C., and this is the earliest date that has been fixed with anything like certainty. This was in the time of what is known as the Twelfth Dynasty, and it affords a point from which reckoning can be made both backwards and forwards with some approach to accuracy.

The date of the earliest civilization in the Babylonian country is approximated by reference to the alluvial deposits formed by the Euphrates and the Tigris, and the Karun, which is a river flowing from the highlands of Persia. These rivers carry an immense quantity of silt with them, and land is forming at the head of the Persian Gulf at the rate of about 100 feet a year. The steadiness of this accumulation of silt is established historically for a period of 2,000 years. Charax, founded by Alexander the Great, was only a mile from the sea; it is now 47 miles inland. With this accumulation as a measure of time the astronomical calculations based on the Era of Nabonassar have been tested and found to tally with it, and pursuing this system of inquiry, it has been established with every likelihood of approximate accuracy, that there were civilized people living in the Mesopotamian valley between 8000 B.C. and 7000 B.C. Ur of the Chaldees, from which Abraham came, was originally situated on the sea shore. It is now 120 miles inland. If we had only one set of data from which to infer the time when events occurred in the remote past, there might be reason for declining to accept the conclusion of investigators as even approximately correct; but when we find that, calculating from a variety of data, the same, or very nearly the same conclusions are reached, we are safe in assuming them to be very nearly correct. Indeed, except during the past five or six hundred years, it is impossible to place any date in history with absolute certainty.

While speaking of the means whereby remote periods are determined, it may be well to mention how, in some cases, prehistoric dates are approximated as far as they relate to primitive man. One method is to estimate the time necessary for the formation of stalactites and stalagmites in caves. A stalactite is a deposit of carbonate of lime hanging from the roof of a cave, and formed as an icicle is formed; a stalagmite is a corresponding deposit on the floor of the cave. Water, carrying carbonate of lime in solution, trickles through the roof of the cave very slowly. As it is evaporated, it leaves the lime behind it. By watching the growths of these deposits, it is possible to come pretty close to the length of time required to form them, assuming the rate of deposit to have been uniform, as it would have to be, for the formation could

not have got before the stalactites were formed, for it would then wash away the deposit. If human remains were found imbedded in stalagmites, or in places where they could not have got before the stalactites were formed, the time when they were left there could be approximated. There are other methods of a similar nature. Perhaps it might be well to close this article on ancient dates by the following from the Scientific American: "In February, 1909, the skull of one of our most ancient known ancestors was found at Chapelle aux Saints, in the French department of the Correze. In September a nearly complete skeleton of approximately equal antiquity was exhumed at Ferrassie, in the department of Dordogne, by Dr. Capitan and M. Peyrony. The strata which covered the skeleton were absolutely intact, and the exhumation was performed so carefully that the bones were revealed in the precise positions in which they were laid to rest, at least 20,000 years ago. This is the first instance in which so ancient a skeleton, found in such well-marked and indisputable geological surroundings, has been photographed at the moment of exhumation, and before it has been disturbed.

The region surrounding Ferrassie is peculiarly rich in prehistoric human remains and documents. Ten miles eastward are the famous caves of Eyzies, where the oldest known drawings on bone, ivory and horn were discovered nearly fifty years ago. In the neighboring cave of Cro Magnon, Lartet and Christy, in 1858, discovered portions of five skeletons and two skulls, which have recently been determined to have belonged to the Aurignacian race, a less ancient race than the Neanderthal, to which the Correze skull and the Ferrassie skeleton appear to belong. The same region includes the terraces of Monstier, where chipped flint tools of peculiar character were found in 1863. The name Monstierian has been given to the period of these tools, which succeeded the acheulean and its predecessor, the chellean the most ancient division of the quaternary. Relics of the 'cave-dwellers' have been found at various other points in the vicinity.

This region has yielded, and will continue to yield, more human documents than any other part of France, for the following reasons: During the Monstierian period of the stone age, the region was covered with prairies and forests and abounded in horses, cattle and deer, which, with the fish of the Vezere River and its tributaries, furnished a plentiful food supply. Probably reindeer could also be found on the hills. Furthermore, the river valleys are bordered by chalk cliffs and terraces, often overhanging and honeycombed with caves, hollows and fissures, which formed excellent shelters. The deeper caves seem to have been reserved for funeral and religious uses, while savages dwelt in the shallower caves and, especially, beneath overhanging cliffs in front of which screens of boughs were constructed. A region which offered such advantages in regard to food and shelter must have been very popular in a primitive age.

On the other hand, it is certain that the general topography of the region has undergone little change since the Monstierian period. No geological convulsions have occurred. The principal change is the deepening of the valley by about thirty feet, and this has further isolated the land at the base of the cliff, which was already well protected against inundation. Men doubtless dwelt on the plains also, in those remote times, but all vestiges of them and their works have been destroyed or washed away by floods.

Finally, all bodies buried in places distant from human habitations were quickly devoured by the hyenas which then abounded in France, and during the centuries that followed, the pick and the plowshare completed the destruction of the few bones that remained. This is the explanation of the exceedingly rare occurrences of very ancient human bones in most regions and their comparative abundance in Dordogne.

The Ferrassie skeleton was discovered in the course of exploring a mass of debris about 100 feet long, sloping upward from the road to a low chalk cliff rising a few yards above it. The width of the mass varied from 30 to 60 feet and its height, at the cliff, from 10 to 30 feet. The appearance of the superficial layer and the fissures of the cliff indicated the fall of an overhanging cliff, which should have formed an extensive shelter at a much earlier epoch. As this view was confirmed by the discovery of chipped flints where the edge of the mass was cut by the road, explorations were undertaken several years ago, but nothing of especial importance was unearthed until recently. The excavation was begun by digging a broad trench from the road to the cliff in order to allow a mass to be removed in successive horizontal layers. Last September two bones were seen slightly projecting from the wall of the trench, near the bottom. On removing a little earth the bones were recognized as a human tibia and femur. The earth over the bones was then removed, by horizontal layers, with extreme caution. When the greater part of the Monstierian stratum had been removed, three flat stones, about eight inches square, covering the skull and parts of the arms were discovered. The reddish brown sand which surrounded the skeleton contained many large splinters of the bones of animals which showed marks of hammering. Very slowly and with infinite precaution the skeleton was laid bare, without displacing a single bone. It lay on its back, with the trunk turned slightly to the left, and the legs sharply bent back under the thighs, which were half flexed on the pelvis. The knees were turned to

the right. The left arm was extended beside the body, with the hand at the hip, while the right arm was bent, and the hand near the shoulder. The head was turned to the left, with the mouth wide open.

The bones, though broken in places by the great weight of the earth above them, remained firm and in their normal positions. Only the bones of the right hand and foot had been displaced, and in part removed, probably by rodents or small carnivora. The skeleton was photographed as it lay, and the leg and arm bones were carefully removed. The pelvis was then covered with tin foil, and a large plaster cast was formed around it, so that it could be taken up without injury. The thorax and the skull were treated in the same way. Hence these parts can be mounted without the loss of a single fragment, as the earth in which they lay will surround them, inside the plaster casts, until the casts themselves are opened in the preparing room. This method is commonly employed by paleontologists, but this is its first application to human remains.

The age of the skeleton is indicated, with certainty, by the regularity and very characteristic appearance of the successive strata of the mass in which it was found. (Age, in prehistoric chronology, refers, not to a definite number of years, but to a period of more or less hypothetical duration.) The quaternary geological period, in which man appeared on earth, began with the comparatively warm chellean age, which has left remains of the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and elephant, and the cold acheulean age, the age of the mammoth, marked by crudely chipped flints. The ensuing monstierian age, at first cold but subsequently mild, represents a higher civilization possessing a variety of more elaborate flint tools—daggers and picks, knives and scrapers, and disks of unknown use, very characteristic of the age. Flints of all of these types were found around and above the skeleton, while ruder acheulean flints were found beneath it. Hence the skeleton is monstierian.

The stratum containing the skeleton was covered by two strata containing flint tools of the aurignacian age. The overhanging cliff then fell, and its debris subsequently became covered by a layer of earth and stones, five feet in depth, which has effectually protected the human relics beneath.

Dr. Capitan believes that the skeleton is that of a corpse regularly prepared for sepulture, which may have been covered with earth, but was not buried in a grave. Protected by the vicinity of the living inhabitants of the shelter, the skeleton escaped the hyenas and was only nibbled by small animals. This unique skeleton, which is at least 20,000 years old, will probably be mounted and exhibited in the Museum of Natural History at Paris.

THE ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

II.

Henry I. was not entitled to the crown by the right of primogeniture, for he was younger than his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy, who at the time of the death of William Rufus was in the Holy Land on a crusade. The barons favored Robert as king, but Henry seized the crown, and appealed to the common people for their support, which they cheerfully gave. He exhibited his gratitude by granting a charter, which was substantially the same as Magna Charta, to which, John, years later, gave an unwilling assent. In that charter the "ancient rights and privileges" of the English people were reasserted and confirmed. The previous king had imposed levies upon the barons, according to his own sweet will; and the barons, on their part, dealt similarly with their tenants; but under the charter regular dues were established, and the barons were expressly enjoined from imposing heavy exactions upon those who held land under them. He also drew the English people to him by marrying Matilda, the daughter of King Malcolm of Scotland, and niece of Edga Atheling, one of the Saxon kings. By these means Henry aroused such an enthusiasm in his favor that when his brother landed in Portsmouth to assert his claims to the crown, and the barons were disposed to assist the invader, the English rallied round Henry's standard, and Robert was forced to abandon his claims. Henry punished the desertion of the barons by confiscating their estates, and thus the result of this invasion was the strengthening of the power of the sovereign, the lessening of the power of the great feudal lords, and the exaltation of the influence of the common people. In this we find an important step in the process of the making of England.

Henry was in all respects a remarkable man. He was handsome and accomplished, the centre of a gay court, the lord of a harem, an adventurous and gallant soldier; but more than this, he was cool, calculating, indifferent to praise or blame, fearless and without affection. He was a strong human machine, despising in others the vices which he himself indulged in. His sense of justice was keen, and his executive ability of the highest order. Of his achievements, in addition to the granting of the Charta, the establishment of the King's Court was the most far-reaching. At the head of it was the Justiciar, and associated with him were a number of selected barons. Its duty was to revise and correct laws and to act as a court of appeal. It also supervised the collection of the revenue, and as such it was called "the Court of the Exchequer," from the fact that it carried on its deliberations around a checkered table. It had the power to order the removal of all causes from inferior courts to its own, and thus was

inaugurated the proceeding known as the writ of certiorari. It also established circuit courts, although at the outset these only dealt with questions involving the assessment and collection of fines, dues and taxes.

Henry had a daughter, Maud, who married the Emperor Henry V. He dying, Maud returned to England, and when Henry's son was drowned in the wreck of the White Ship, he forced the priests and nobles to swear allegiance to Maud as heir to the crown. This was of great importance, for by it was settled forever the right of descent of the English Crown to a woman in the absence of a direct male heir. Afterwards Maud was married to the famous Count Fulk of Anjou, and she and her descendants played a very important part in English history.

The King died in 1135. His reign was certainly of vast benefit to the people of England. Himself a lover of peace, he was frequently forced to engage in war, but he emerged from all his campaigns with credit. The spirit in which he was regarded by those who knew him best may be judged from this passage from a letter written by the Archbishop of Rome, from beside the royal death-bed: "God give him the Peace he loved."

SOCIAL CHRISTIANITY.

There is a rapidly growing belief that whatever salvation through Christ may mean in its relation to the next world, it certainly has a more definite application to this world than has been usually conceded. One of the things which the church used to teach, and perhaps teaches now, is that we should be content with the station in which we were born; and one of the worst possible sins is ambition. This was an admirable doctrine for the purposes of the few who happened to be born on the top of the social heap; but rather hard on those who started life at the bottom. It is quite true that if every one had acted upon it, some of the most brilliant men who have sat in St. Peter's chair or worn the robes of archbishops might have lived and died unknown. As a rule, in the church as elsewhere, the doctrines we most insist upon are to be construed as applying chiefly to other people than ourselves.

Recently, to quote the Rev. F. J. Rae, M.A., "the centre of gravity of interest and urgency is being largely transferred from the intellectual to the social sphere." The change has taken place in the last twenty years. "One can easily remember when the questions of absorbing interest were entirely theological. But now they are chiefly economic. The thing that presses is the cry of the great multitude of the hungry, the poor, and the distressed; and the worth of the Christian Gospel is being measured by its power to answer this cry. What we are facing is the emergence of a new social conscience. How is the church to vindicate and apply this social message of Jesus? This is one of the most pressing questions facing her at the present moment; and on the answer she will give to it will depend largely her future influence on the national life."

The writer of this extract is a clergyman of the Church of England, and he proceeds to inquire as to the duty of the church in view of the new ideals that are asserting themselves. He thinks that the weakness of the church is that "it is too much identified with one class." Formerly it was the church of the poor, he says, now it is the church of the rich and comfortable. The observations of Mr. Rae are directed primarily to the religious organization with which he is connected, and readers can for themselves say how far they apply to other denominations of Christians. He does not say so, but his reasoning suggests the coming of a time when the social application of the principles of Christianity will be regarded as the highest statesmanship.

A Century of Fiction XIV. (N. de Bertrand Lagimod)

Bernardin de Saint Pierre

This author produced one of the most famous stories that has ever been written, and it is on that story alone that his reputation as a man of letters rests. Most of us have read, and lost ourselves in the reading of, that delightful little tale of the young lovers Paul and Virginia. So overflowing is it with tender passion, with magical description, and charming word painting that it may be classed as a prose poem. It is full of harmonies and true to life in its most beautiful aspects. The story was first read at the salon of Madamie Necker, and met with such a cold reception that its author flung it aside, intending to burn it. He was induced to publish it, however, in 1788, and France read it just when she was on the verge of the mad excitement of the Revolution, and it touched her uneasy mind for the moment like a soothing balm. All of France read it, from the highest to the lowest, though even at that time people were beginning to question whether there was any such social distinction as high and low, and were feeling something of that spirit which possessed them later when the betrayer and murderer and the knitting women at the foot of the guillotine felt themselves to be quite equal to those who died to serve their king or to save their honor. The great Napoleon himself used to read this story while on his Italian campaign through wretched nights when he needed a mental diversion. Joseph Bonaparte considered himself so much in the writers debt that he settled on Saint Pierre a pension

of six thousand francs, as a "slight reward." And not only did all France feel the charm of the story, but it was translated into every civilized language, and read by the old and young of every country. Themes for dramas and pictures and statues were drawn from it, and innumerable babies named for the hero and heroine.

Saint Pierre was born at Havre in 1737. From the first he was a wayward lad, passionately fond of travel and adventure. He grew to very attractive manhood, and his handsome personality made him a conspicuous figure wherever he went, so that he never lacked friends and admirers. He studied engineering, and first went on duty at Malta, from whence he was discharged for insubordination. He next served in the Russian army and tried to interest Catherine in a scheme for colonizing Siberia. The Empress laughed at his ideas, and furious with her and with others in authority for the total lack of sympathy his plans received, he resigned from the army and returned to France. His great desire in life was to travel in new countries, and he besieged the home government with petitions asking their aid to further his desires. His importunities at last were rewarded, and he was appointed a post in Madagascar. Once again he revolted, finding the work he was supposed to do, namely, to carry on the slave traffic, quite unsuited to his ideas of morality. But his voyage to the Isle of France was productive of his "Studies of Nature," which brought him fame, and Louis XVI. made him Buffon's successor in the Jardin des Plantes. He lost these honors during the Revolution, but Napoleon and King Joseph conferred many favors upon him. He died in 1814 at his country seat in Eragny-sur-Oise.

Paul and Virginia—Their Childhood

Paul and Virginia had neither clock, nor almanac, nor books of chronology, history, or philosophy. The periods of their lives were regulated by those of nature. They knew the hours of the day by the shadows of the trees, the seasons by the times when those trees bore flowers or fruit, and the years by the number of harvests. These soothing images diffused an inexpressible charm over their conversation. "It is time to dine," Virginia would say to her family, "the shadows of the plantain tree are at the roots"; or "Night approaches, the tamarinds close their leaves." "When will you come to see us?" some of her companions in the neighborhood would inquire. "At the time of the sugar-canes," Virginia would answer. "Your visit will then be still more delightful," her young friends would reply. "When she was asked what was her own age and that of Paul, 'My brother,' said she, 'is as old as the great cocoa-tree of the fountain; and I am as old as the little cocoa-tree. The mangoes have borne fruit twelve times, and the orange trees have flowered four-and-twenty times, since I came into the world'; their lives seemed linked to the trees like those of fawns or dryads. Thus grew these children of nature. No care had troubled their blood, no intemperance had corrupted their hearts, no misplaced passion had deprived each day unfolding the beauty of their souls, disclosing matchless grace in their features, their attitudes and their motions. Still in the morning of life they had all its blooming freshness; and surely such in the Garden of Eden appeared our first parents, when coming from the hand of God, they first saw, approached and conversed together, like brother and sister. Virginia was gentle, modest and confiding as Eve; and Paul, like Adam, united the figure of manhood with the simplicity of a child."

In the rainy season the two families met together in the cottage and employed themselves in weaving mats of grass and baskets of bamboo. Rakes, spades and hatches were ranged along the walls in perfect order; and neat these instruments of agriculture were placed its products—sacks of rice, sheaves of corn, and baskets of plantains.

When night came they all supped together by the light of a lamp; after which Madame de la Tour or Margaret told stories of travelers lost during the night in forests of Europe infested by banditti; or of some shipwrecked vessel, thrown by the tempest upon the rocks of a desert island. To these recitals their children listened with eager sensibility, and earnestly begged that heaven would grant they might one day have the joy of showing their hospitality towards such unfortunate. At length the two families would separate and retire to rest, impatient to meet again the next morning. Sometimes they were lulled to rest by the beating rain which fell in torrents upon the roofs of their cottages; and sometimes by the hollow winds, which brought to their ear the distant murmur of the waves breaking upon the shore. They blessed God for their own safety, of which their feeling became stronger from the idea of remote danger.

TROUBLE ENOUGH

Robert W. Chambers, the novelist, often tells of the Century, in New York, his "trouble" story. "A lady"—so Mr. Chambers always begins—"a lady, on the way back from her husband's funeral, stopped with her supporters at a house of refreshment. "Gin was chosen as the beverage best suited to the occasion, and a liberal quantity of the transparent fluid was poured into the bereaved lady's glass. "Any water, Min?" one of the other ladies asked her, holding out the pitcher. "But she did not deign to lift her face from her handkerchief. "Water?" she sobbed. "Water? Good heavens, ain't I got trouble enough as it is?"

Tells of Work of Illustrious Father

Daughter of Sir Rowland Hill, founder of penny postage, revisits city

Staying at the Balmoral hotel is a daughter of Sir Rowland Hill, founder of the penny postage, Mrs. Eleanor C. Smyth.

Her mother is the "great post reformer." "I knew him best," she said; "for I was his favorite daughter, and when I was a young girl I assisted him in his work."

There were few families then who did not feel the postage a heavy item in their expenditures. Soldiers and travellers were as far removed from their friends as polar explorers today.

"When you were one of my father's earliest supporters and the first to see the light of the penny postage, it was in the year 1840, when the postage was one penny for a letter."

"Change followed change and it was shown that the postage of a penny per half ounce would be only a defray the cost of the letter postage, but would provide the post office with a profit."

would have insured the defeat of the postal reform. My father's pamphlet, "Postoffice Reform," made no small sensation when it was published.

"The first man to post a letter under the new system was Samuel Lines of Birmingham, my father's drawing master. Determined that no one in Birmingham should get the start of him he waited outside the post office till midnight and making up the clerk's duty he handed in a letter."

"The first postage stamps designed by Sir Rowland Hill had the royal coat of arms engraved on them. The stamps were printed as today on sheets of 24 each. Aro's perforation patent was not used until the mid-fifties. Improvement followed improvement."

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—The provincial license department has learned that a paid campaign has been launched by liquor interests with a view to forcing the hand of the government to repeal the present prohibitive policy in northern Ontario and decide to grant licenses.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The Michelin cup for endurance and distance covered in the air during 1909, goes to Henry Farman, the English aviator, who on November 3 established a since unbroken record of 144 miles in four hours, 17 minutes and 35 seconds.

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—This has been a record year in building operations in Toronto. The approximate value of property being built is \$13,200,000, an increase of \$5,454,594 over last year.

RAILWAY SERVICE TO CAMERON LAKE

E. & N. Extension Will Be Partially Opened For Traffic Sometime in May

A train service to Cameron lake, a point on the route of the Alberta extension of the E. & N. railway, probably will be inaugurated sometime next May.

The announcement was made yesterday from authoritative sources and therefore may be considered authentic.

WM. MACKENZIE COMES Will Visit Vancouver Next Week to Confer Regarding False Creek Terminals

Suburb Joins Quebec QUEBEC, Dec. 31.—The voting in Limousin, on the question of the annexation of that town to Quebec was concluded yesterday and resulted in the carrying of the by-law for annexation by 180 majority.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—The Liberal convention to select a candidate for the House of Commons, filling the vacancy caused by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's resignation, will take place next Friday night, January 7.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—After an unusually interesting three days' meeting, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which met today, to meet a year from now in Minneapolis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—In wholesale and jobbing lines in Canada, a large, if not the largest, business has been booked. Prices of commodities show undiminished strength.

MONTEREAL, Dec. 31.—Twenty-five people were injured, some fatally, in an explosion which occurred at 11:20 o'clock tonight at the Canadian Pacific Railway Place Viger station here.

Young's Annual January Sale Started Monday, Jan. 3rd Watch for the Items in the Daily "Colonist" Every article in the store reduced in price; a multitude of incredible bargains in every department; splendid surprises for shrewd shoppers; greater offerings than ever before.

HENRY YOUNG & CO. 1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

A Happy New Year Ring out the old, Ring in the new, And let the fates portend, Good luck and health And wealth to you In nineteen hundred ten ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM 1201 GOVERNMENT ST.

MANY INJURED BY EXPLOSION Disaster Caused at C. P. R. Montreal Station by Ignition of Gas her leg torn off, while many others are so badly injured that their recovery is not expected.

After the Holidays—If Alive to your future interests you will resolve to start the New Year by supporting the Anti-Combine Grocery. Copas & Young and help to make Grocery Prices STAY DOWN C. & Y. FRESH INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for \$1.00

COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets Phones 94 and 95

Our Hobby Again Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs, a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

Chilliwack's Christmas trade was record proportions. Heavy snowfalls are reported in the Bulkley valley. An athletic club is mooted for Lad and the Delta district generally.

Thomas Lewis, formerly a well known resident of New Westminster, died suddenly in Prince Rupert last week. The names of H. O. Alexander and W. M. Kay are mentioned as possible candidates in connection with the appointment of Vancouver's new police magistrate.

Splendid Bargains Await You at Our January Sale

Ladies' Trimmed Millinery, Reg. Val. \$10, January Sale, \$2.50

Included in our January Sale, which starts tomorrow morning, is a splendid assortment of Millinery. Most notable is the offering which we are making in Ladies' Trimmed Millinery. These sell regularly at \$10, but, to clear them out, they are marked at \$2.50. The styles are most authoritative, in felts and corded effects, beautifully trimmed with wings, feathers and ribbons—a special bargain, indeed.

Clearout Prices on Ladies' Costumes

Regular Prices \$14.50 to \$75.00 for \$7.50, \$13.75 and \$19.50

There remains only one month to clear out our entire stock of Ladies' Costumes and Jackets, and we have reduced the price to such an extent as to make doubly sure of a clean sweep.

Regular values \$14.50 to \$75.00. January Sale \$19.50, \$13.75 and \$7.50

Every costume is the season's very latest effect, beautifully tailored and finished in the season's most pronounced materials.

Ladies' Jackets Greatly Reduced

Regular values \$10.00, for \$5.00

Regular \$12.50 to \$17.50, for \$7.50

Regular \$18.75 to \$25.00, for \$12.50

Regular \$27.50 to \$35.00, for \$17.50

Regular \$40.00 to \$75.00, for \$22.50

This is one of the best bargains offered. We are placing on sale every jacket and at a price which means sure clearance, nearly every style, and material is represented in this superb gathering and we venture to say that these bargains will keep everybody busy. 2nd Floor.

Attractive Prices, Ladies' Raincoats

We are making a very unusual reduction in Women's Raincoats and it will pay every lady wishing one to be here early. There will be plenty opportunity for a good Raincoat to become useful, and at these prices every woman can have one. They include Heptonettes, Rubberized Silk, and Rainproof Cloths.

Regular \$7.50. January Sale \$4.50

Regular \$8.50 to \$10.00. January Sale \$5.75

Regular \$12.50 to \$15.00. January Sale \$7.50

Regular \$17.50 to \$20.00. January Sale \$9.75

Regular \$22.50 to \$25.00. January Sale \$12.50

Regular \$30.00 to \$37.50. January Sale \$16.75

A Clearance Sale of Children's Coats

Reg. \$4.50 and \$6.00, for \$2.50

Reg. \$7.50 to \$10.00, for \$4.75

Reg. \$5.50 to \$6.50, for \$3.50

Reg. \$12.50 to \$17.50, for \$6.75

Every mother should take advantage of such splendid bargains as the above prices denote. They include the very latest models in serges, diagonals, in plain and stripe effects, smartly tailored in styles that will captivate everybody.

Women's Black Silk Dress Skirts, Reg. \$10 to \$25, January Sale, \$7.50

Just think for a moment what this means to your pocket book. They are made of fine quality black silk, exceptionally well made. The regular values run from \$10.00 up to \$25.00. Yet to clear them all out we have marked them down to one \$7.50

January Sale Prices on Blankets and Bedding

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, 56 in. x 76 in., neat blue and pink border. January Sale price, pair \$2.75

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, 56 in. x 76 in., blue or pink border, very soft, pure wool. Slightly soiled. January Sale price, pair \$3.50

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, 64 in. x 84 in., Extra fine quality of pure wool. In this lot there are three from, slightly soiled. January Sale \$5.00

WOOL BLANKETS, 64 in. x 84 in. Very heavy fleecy wool, plain with pink or blue border. Four different lots to select from. Jan. Sale Price, pair \$5.95

WOOL BLANKETS, 64 in. x 84 in. and 68 in. x 84 in. Heavy soft wool, checked or plain, with blue or pink border. Four different styles in this lot, slightly soiled. Jan. Sale price, pair \$7.50

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 65 in. x 85 in. English make, very soft and fleecy, bound with blue silk. Jan. Sale Price, pair \$7.75

DOWN QUILTS, fancy floral designs, pannelled, in contrasting colors, piped edges, size 60 in. x 72 in. Regular \$3.50. Jan. Sale Price \$2.90

DOWN QUILTS, art sateen covering, pannelled piped edges, well made in every respect. Size 60 in. x 72 in. Regular \$6.50. Jan. Sale Price \$4.50

DOWN QUILTS, art sateen covering, very attractive patterns, size 66 in. x 72 in., very well filled. January Sale Price \$6.75

DOWN QUILTS, art sateen covering, frilled and pannelled in plain sateen, pink, red and green, size 66 x 72. Jan. Sale Price \$7.50

JACQUARD RUGS, a very heavy flanellette rug in fancy designs. Blue, pink and grey. Size 62 in. x 80 in. Very useful as a couch or bed cover. Regular price \$3.50. Jan. Sale Price \$2.50

FLANELLETTE BLANKETS, best quality, in white or grey, blue or pink border. Small size. Jan. Sale Price, pair \$1.00

Medium size. Jan. Sale Price, pair \$1.25

Largest size. Jan. Sale Price, pair \$1.50

HONEYCOMB QUILTS, single bed size, hemmed ready for use. Jan. Sale Price, each \$1.00

HONEYCOMB QUILTS, medium size, hemmed ready for use. Jan. Sale Price, each \$1.25

FRINGED HONEYCOMB QUILTS, for single or medium sized bed, heavy quality. Jan. Sale Prices, \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$2.50

HONEYCOMB QUILTS, large size, hemmed ready for use. Jan. Sale Price \$1.35

FRINGED HONEYCOMB QUILTS, large size, good English make. Jan. Sale Prices, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50

FRINGED HONEYCOMB QUILTS, extra large size, very heavy, good wearing quilt. Jan. Sale Prices, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75 and \$4.00

MARCELLA QUILTS, heavy quality, size for single or medium bed. Jan. Sale Price, each \$1.35, \$1.75 and \$1.90

MARCELLA QUILTS, fine heavy quality, size for single or medium sized bed. Jan. Sale Price, each \$2.05 and \$3.45

MARCELLA QUILTS, large size, heavy quality. Jan. Sale Prices, \$1.90, \$2.05, \$3.25 and \$4.20

MARCELLA QUILTS, large size, very fine quality, assorted designs. Jan. Sale Prices, \$4.40, \$5.90, \$6.10, and \$6.90

MARCELLA QUILTS, extra large size, heavy quality assorted patterns. Jan. Sale Prices, each \$3.20, \$4.20, \$5.35 and \$5.85

COTTON SHEETS, hemmed ready for use, size 63 in. x 90 in. Jan. Sale Price, pair \$1.50

COTTON SHEETS, hemmed ready for use, size 72 in. x 90 in. Jan. Sale Price, pair \$1.60

COTTON SHEETS, hemstitched ready for use, size 72 in. x 90 in. Jan. Sale Price, pair \$1.75

COTTON SHEETS, hemstitched ready for use, "fine heavy grade of cotton, size 72 in. x 90 in." Jan. Sale Price, pair \$2.00

COTTON SHEETS, hemstitched, extra large size, very heavy cotton. Jan. Sale Price, pair \$2.50

COTTON PILE LOW SLIPS, sizes 40 in. x 36 in. and 42 in. x 36 in., made of heavy fine cotton. Jan. Sale Price, each \$1.50

2000 YARDS ENGLISH FLANELLETTE, 32 in. wide, large assortment of stripes. Jan. Sale Price, per yard \$1.00

600 YARDS HEAVY KIMONA FLANELLETTE, 39 in. wide, floral and conventional designs, in all the best shades. Regular 25c yard. Jan. Sale Price, per yard \$1.50

750 YARDS ENGLISH FLANELLETTE, twilled, very heavy quality. Regular 20c quality. Jan. Sale Price, per yard \$1.50

ENGLISH TWILLED SHEETING, 72 in. wide, very heavy quality. Regular 35c quality. Jan. Sale Price per yard \$2.50

Linens at January Sale Prices

BREAKFAST CLOTHS of unbleached Damask hemmed ready for use, assorted patterns, size 48 x 60. Jan. Sale Price, each \$50c

Size 60 in. x 60 in. Jan. Sale Price, each \$65c

Size 60 in. x 66 in. Jan. Sale Price, each \$75c

BREAKFAST CLOTHS, half bleached, hemstitched, with colored borders, red, blue, and green, 50 in. x 50 in. Jan. Sale Price \$1.00

TABLE DAMASK, fully bleached, 60 in. x 70 in. wide. Jan. Sale Price, per yard \$50c

TABLE DAMASK, fully bleached, 66 in. x 70 in. wide. Jan. Sale Price, per yard \$75c

TABLE DAMASK, fully bleached, 54 in. to 72 in. wide, heavy quality, satin finish. Jan. Sale Price, per yard \$1.00

TABLE DAMASK, unbleached, 50 in. wide. Jan. Sale Price, per yard \$25c

LINENS

FRINGED TABLE CLOTHS, 54 in. x 54 in., white, blue, pink. Jan. Sale Price \$50c

EMBROIDERED TEA CLOTHS, 30 in. x 30 in., slightly imperfect. Jan. Sale Price, each \$25c

EMBROIDERED RUNNERS OR BUREAU COVERS, 18 in. x 54 in., slightly imperfect. Jan. Sale Price, each \$25c

TABLE NAPKINS, unbleached, 18 in. x 18 in., Dice pattern. Jan. Sale Price, per dozen \$75c

TABLE NAPKINS, unbleached, 22 in. x 22 in., Dice pattern. Jan. Sale Price, per dozen \$1.00

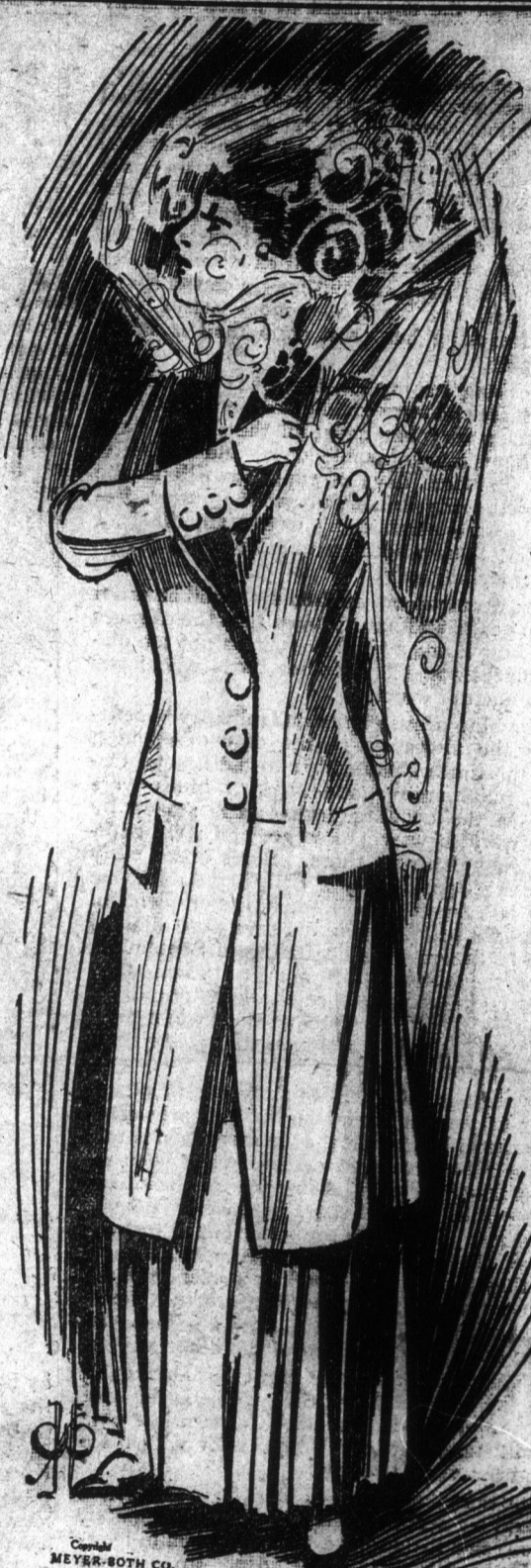
TABLE NAPKINS, fully bleached, 18 in. x 18 in., assorted patterns. Jan. Sale Price, per dozen \$1.50

TABLE NAPKINS, fully bleached, hemmed or unhemmed, 18 in. x 18 in., per dozen \$2.00

TABLE NAPKINS, fully bleached, hemmed or unhemmed, large size, splendid assortment of patterns. Jan. Sale Price, per dozen \$3.00

TABLE DAMASK, unbleached, 56 in. wide, plain or with red border. Jan. Sale Price \$35c

TABLE DAMASK, unbleached, 60 in. to 70 in. wide, good assortment of patterns. Jan. Sale Price \$45c



Men's Pants Priced Low

Men's Pants made of fancy worsteds and tweeds, are all reduced for quick clearance.

MEN'S PANTS, regular \$4.75 to \$5.75, for \$3.75

MEN'S PANTS, regular \$3.50 to \$4.50, for \$2.75

MEN'S PANTS, regular \$2.75 to \$3.00, for \$2.25

MEN'S PANTS, regular \$2.50, for \$1.75

MEN'S PANTS, regular \$2.00, for \$1.50

Dress Goods Marked at Half Price and Less

18 PIECES TWEEDS in fancy light greys, checks. Regular 50c. Sale Price \$25c

10 PIECES SATIN CLOTH, colors navy, brown, grey, moss and myrtle. Regular 50c. Sale Price \$25c

11 PIECES HERRINGBONE SERGE, grey, brown, navy, moss and myrtle. Regular 50c. Sale Price \$25c

6 PIECES STRIPE TWEED, light patterns. Regular 50c. Sale Price \$25c

5 PIECES MOIRE SKIRTING, brown, moss, navy, black, helio, and cardinal. Regular 50c. Sale Price \$25c

4 PIECES TWEED, dark grounds. Regular 65c. Sale Price \$25c

30 PIECES COLORED OTTOMAN, in grey, bisque, helio, brown, black, navy. Regular 85c. Sale Price \$50c

6 PIECES ORIENTAL SATIN CLOTH, browns, fawns, gold. Regular \$1.50. Sale Price \$50c

10 PIECES STRIPE SCINTILLA CLOTH, fancy shadow stripe, colors brown, helio, navy, reseda. Regular \$1.00. Sale Price \$50c

40 PIECES SATIN CLOTH, shadow stripe effects, navy, brown, reseda, moss, myrtle, helio, alicie, grey and brique. Regular 75c. Sale Price \$50c

DIAGONAL SERGE, heavy weave, in navy, royal, and brown. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. Sale Price \$50c

A Spencer January Sale of Shoes

Up-to-the-minute styles—satisfaction certain—All sizes and priced at the start at figures that will admit of no doubt as to their sure and rapid sale. There are sales and sales, but a Spencer Shoe Sale is the one sale the people know they can rely on for genuine and substantial reductions. Read the following descriptions. Note the makes. You know them and the regular prices. Then come as you always do.

Women's Shoes—Regular Values up to \$6.00 for \$3.45

GLAZED KID LACE BOOT, dull kid tops, plain toe, Goodyear welts, E. C. Burt. Regular Price \$6.00. Sale Price \$3.45

GUN METAL CALF LEATHER BLUCHER, smart last, Goodyear welts, E. C. Burt. Regular Price \$5.50. Sale Price \$3.45

GLAZED KID BLUCHER, patent tip, narrow toe, high heel, E. C. Burt. Regular price \$5.50. Sale Price \$3.45

PATENT COLT LACE BOOT, dull kid top, high wave top, Goodyear welts, "Queen Quality." Regular Price \$5.50. Sale Price \$3.45

PATENT COLT BUTTON BOOT, Goodyear welts, "Queen Quality." Regular price, \$5.50. Sale Price \$3.45



All made by Edwin C. Burt, New York, and "Queen Quality" Boston. Regular values up to \$6.00.

PATENT COLT LACE BOOT, dull kid top, plain toe, high peg heel, Edwin C. Burt. Regular price \$6.00. Sale Price \$3.45

PATENT COLT BUTTON BOOT, tip, Goodyear welts, high heel, Edwin C. Burt. Regular price \$6.00. Sale Price \$3.45

PATENT COLT BLUCHER BOOTS, dull kid tops, Goodyear welts, "Queen Quality." Regular price \$5.50. Sale Price \$3.45

PATENT COLT LACE BOOT, tip, welted, high Cuban heel, "Queen Quality." Regular Price \$5.50. Sale Price \$3.45

PATENT COLT LACE BOOT, tip, welted, high Cuban heel, "Queen Quality." Regular \$5.50. Sale Price \$3.45

GLAZED KID LACE BOOT, patent tip, Goodyear welt, fitted with improved arch support, "Queen Quality." Regular price \$5.50. Sale Price \$3.45

Chocolates Are Most Delectable Gifts. Special at 40c

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Nothing More Tasteful Than Our Chocolates at 60c

VOL. L. NO. 316.

FORTY MEN DIE IN STORM

Blizzard Overtakes Nova Scotia Fishermen While Out at Sea

WEATHER CHANGES WITHOUT WARNING

Eight Boats With Crews Numbering Forty Are Now Missing

HALIFAX, Jan. 5.—A sudden blizzard that swept down from the north yesterday morning carried out to sea twenty fishing boats belonging to Cape Breton, Whitehead and Dover, and tonight after thirty hours' search, eight boats with between forty and fifty men are missing. Hope that any of these men are now alive has been almost wholly abandoned.

During all this time the thermometer has been hovering around zero, and last night the poor fellows out in open boats on the ice sea had to endure the rigors of a temperature from eight to eight degrees below zero. The blizzard was fearful in its severity and fierceness. Rough and hardy fishermen who had to face long surfs and death would soon become welcome.

A fleet of government and other steamships have been searching all day and tonight when darkness settled down eight boats were not accounted for.

The stricken villages are in despair. Wives and children hardly dare hope to see again to see husbands and fathers.

The weather today has almost been terrible to men exposed to it as was the night before. Driven before a heavy northwesterly wind, thick snow made rescue work more difficult and the storm's victims, if they still live, are now being sought for.

Yesterday morning the weather was fair and a fleet of twenty-five boats, manned by one hundred men put for Haddock. Suddenly it changed, and so swiftly that it was next to impossible for all to get back in the teeth of the gale. Of the twenty-five boats only eight were able to beat their way back or find refuge in other ports or hold out till picked up today. But eight of them are gone, and more than forty men are almost certainly either frozen to death in drifting boats, or drowned from the craft capsized or foundered. Not only on the coast but along the coast the unavailing search has been continued, and anxious watchers in the stricken homes are driven to conclude that the breadwinners have gone down with the boats or perished from exposure.

No disaster since the great August gale of 1873 has anywhere approached this appalling catastrophe in the story of fishing in the Canoe district.

The search for the missing men began last night, and has been kept up continuously ever since. The Dominion government was asked for help, and promptly ordered out the steamer Cabot, which was lying in Isaac's Harbour. The Douglas H. Thomas was sent from Sydney and the steam trawler, Number 33 joined in the search. The government steamer Aberdeen was ordered to the fishing grounds and the Wobun, which sailed from North Sidney this evening, was attracted to keep a sharp lookout. All their efforts so far have been unavailing except that the steam trawler found one boat badly leeward and took it in tow. Last night the trawler rescued Capt. Belmont's boat.

While he is mourning the loss of nineteen men, the death roll of Dover stands at twenty-two.

SHRUBB QUIT IN HIS SIXTH MILE

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—A little over five miles was as far as Alf Shrubb could go in his race against Meadows at the Excelsior Rink tonight. The Guelph boy finished his ten miles in 53.31, a very fast time. If the track measurements were correct, Meadows had in the first mile and Shrubb in the second and third. Meadows took command of the victors' lineup. Mardell Walsh, again in the fourth and Shrubb in the fifth. Meadows was leading by about one lap when Shrubb quit.

Fire in Revelstoke Hotel.

REVELSTOKE, Jan. 5.—A threatening fire originated here last evening, in the dining department of the Union Hotel, proprietor J. Laughton. Prompt action of No. 2 fire brigade prevented the spread of the flames. The loss is about \$300.

Stanley Cup Match

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—The champion Ottawa team overwhelmed the Galt challengers for the Stanley cup in the opening game of the cup series here tonight by a score of 12 to 3 before a crowd of about twenty-five hundred people. The match was interesting for the first fifteen minutes, but the Ottawa players showed a marked superiority at point for the Galt team were their feet. Leberman in goal saved the team's only one who showed any class on the visitors' lineup. Mardell Walsh, the champion goal getter of the last year's E. C. A., made a good start for a second time, making seven goals and the penalties meted out to either side were light.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 5.—South Africa won the cricket match played today by 19 runs. England was all out with 224 runs.