

The Daily Colonist

VOL. L. NO. 306.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

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Men to Save
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uld have been priced, had they ar-
out on Wednesday we are selling
8.00 suits at \$12.50
OUR XMAS SHOPPING
EARLY

DISREGARD OF TREATY

Mr. Foster Refers to Passage of U. S. War Vessels Up to Great Lakes

MAY BE MENACE TO CANADA'S TRADE

Premier's Delay in Choosing Between Two Seats Is Criticized

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—The passing of United States warships through the canal and St. Lawrence river to the great lakes in direct defiance of the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817, and the possibility of Canada waking up one morning to find trouble had broken out and the vast Rush-Bagot section of the dominion at the mercy of Uncle Sam's ships bristling with guns, was the theme of Mr. Foster in the House today. This drew from Sir Wilfrid Laurier the statement that the facts were only too true, but what were we going to do about it?

Mr. Foster brought the matter up by moving for the correspondence in respect to the agreement between the United States and Great Britain as to the maintenance of war vessels on the great lakes, the several requests made for permitting United States war vessels to pass the canal and the outcome thereof, a list of such vessels with description and armament, their stations and purposes for which they are used. He read the Rush-Bagot treaty, signed in 1817 by Great Britain and the United States, which was in reality a mutual agreement between the two countries that on the great lakes there should be small naval armaments. On the upper lakes and on the St. Lawrence river, the armaments were confined to a small vessel of 100 tons with an 18-pound cannon, two similar vessels on the upper lakes and one on Lake Champlain.

Mr. Foster then dwelt upon the violation of the treaty by the United States in sending a fleet of 120 warships up the canal to the great lakes, and upon the fact that the United States had recently increased its fleet on the great lakes to 150 warships, including 100 gunboats, 40 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. He stated that the United States had also increased its fleet on the St. Lawrence river to 100 warships, including 100 gunboats, 40 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. He stated that the United States had also increased its fleet on the Great Lakes to 150 warships, including 100 gunboats, 40 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. He stated that the United States had also increased its fleet on the St. Lawrence river to 100 warships, including 100 gunboats, 40 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. He stated that the United States had also increased its fleet on the Great Lakes to 150 warships, including 100 gunboats, 40 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers.

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EARLY

The Speaker: "If so, it is in the journals of the house."
Mr. Meighen continued to argue that under the rules there was no regulation in force as to the time limit within which a member elected for two seats could elect for which to sit. He stated that the British procedure must be followed, which called for such selection to be made within a week of the formal disposition of the protest.
The Premier in reply remarked he had not been asked by either his constituents in Quebec or Ottawa to sit for it. If in the opinion of the Speaker the rules made him choose at once, he would bow to that ruling.
The Speaker said that he would look

LORDS THROW BUDGET OUT

Lord Lansdowne's Amendment Adopted by Large Majority

PARLIAMENT LIKELY TO BE ADJOURNED

Popular Verdict on Action of Upper House Will Soon Be Given

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Lord Lansdowne's amendment was adopted by the House of Lords by 59 to 15. The cabinet met in Downing street at noon today to discuss the effect of the House of Lords' rejection of the King's speech. The government has not announced what it proposes an adjournment or the prorogation of parliament, today's reports are to the effect that the latter course is certain. It is believed that Premier Asquith will see King Edward tomorrow. Both houses will meet on Friday for the reading of the King's speech.

PRIZES SECURED BY B.C. FRUIT

Government and Other Exhibits Do Well at London Exhibition

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Princess Louise opened the colonial fruit show at the Royal Horticultural Society today. The following prize-winners were announced: The government of British Columbia, for apples, gold medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for apples, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for pears, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for plums, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for cherries, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for strawberries, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for raspberries, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for blackberries, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for currants, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for gooseberries, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for huckleberries, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for blueberries, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for raspberries, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for blackberries, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for currants, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for gooseberries, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for huckleberries, silver and gilt medals; the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, for blueberries, silver and gilt medals.

Admiral Fisher's Successor

Mr. Arthur Wilson, Commanding the British Channel Squadron, as First Sea Lord, to Succeed Admiral Fisher,

Peagee, and who will retire from the Admiralty on January 23 next.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—All records for high temperatures for November since the local weather bureau was estab-

Earl Roberts Trophy

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—In the latest militia orders the result of the Earl Roberts trophy competition for cadets is given for 1909. The competition was for teams of eight imperial cadets, the average of which was fifteen years. Teams were represented from all over the Empire, and the results are extremely interesting. Canada takes tenth place with a score of 411. New Zealand scored 488, Transvaal 480, New South Wales 470, Tasmania 449, Victoria 438, Queensland 438, Australia 439, South Australia 414, Canada 411, and West Australia 390.

HONORED BIRTHDAY OF HER MAJESTY

A royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the saluting battery of eighteen-pounder Armstrong guns at Work Point, near the mouth of the harbor, yesterday, in honor of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra of England. Promptly at 12 o'clock the battery opened with a salute of 21 guns, the only salute of the day. The salute was fired by the Royal Canadian Artillery and the first salute was fired with black powder, while many guns in other batteries scattered about the harbor. The salute was fired in honor of the Queen's natal day.

Winnipeg, Nov. 30.—As the result of increased power, aided by the generator now working at the damaged plant at Lac du Bonnet, Winnipeg's street cars will operate tonight until 12 o'clock, much to the satisfaction of theatre-goers and others. The company expects to make an announcement tomorrow to the effect that the street cars will almost immediately be placed on full schedule. The work on the lighting system and means of transportation within the limits of this city more nearly approached the conditions of a provincial village than the boasted triumphs of 20th century civilization. Today, in spite of the undoubted magnitude of the calamity that occurred at Lac du Bonnet, Winnipeg has emerged from the "dark ages" the lighting system has been and will continue to be uninterrupted; street cars have been in operation from early dawn and will do public service until midnight; a continual buzz of almost feverish activity may be heard in all manufacturing institutions, and, most important of all, the unlucky wight who has had the week's struggle with an uncompromising molar may have the same summarily extracted as the dentist's electric appliances are working once more.

TRAFFIC ON MAINLAND RAILWAYS IS STILL TIED UP BY WASHOUTS

Vanouver, Nov. 30.—Railways running into Vancouver have not yet recovered from the effects of the great storm of Sunday, traffic being still de-

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 1.—

NOW RIDING IN WINNIPEG

Restored Electric Power Allows Street Cars to Run Again

VILLAGE CONDITIONS NO MORE PREVAIL

Full Services of Light and Transportation Are Ex- pected Today

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Nurse's Fatal Fall

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—Minnie Corrigan, a nurse in training at St. James hos- pital, died today as a result of injuries sustained on November 23 by falling down an elevator shaft.

Dominion Bye-Elections

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—The bye-elec- tion in Dufferin county caused by the death of Dr. John Barr, Conservative, takes place on December 22. The bye- election in Lunenburg, N. S., caused by the resignation of A. K. McLean, Liberal, to become attorney-general of Nova Scotia, takes place on Decem- ber 11.

Jeffries-Johnson Fight

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—No decision as to the successful bidder for the world's championship heavyweight prize fight between Jeffries and Jack Johnson was announced in New York tonight, be- cause the promoters wished to avoid any clash with the police authorities. The decision will be made in Hookton, N. J., at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Boston Men on Tour

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—More than 120 business men of this city, members of the Chamber of Commerce, left today on a trip of education to Chicago, where they will remain three days. The trip is the second which the com- mittee of seven has undertaken.

Rock Island Drops Control of Frisco Road and New Men Take It Over

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Six thousand
five hundred miles of railroad, forming
the St. Louis and San Francisco Rail-
road system, generally known as the
"Frisco," changed hands today, with
its control passing to the Rock Island
company, which it was merged in 1908.
The chairman of the Frisco-Rock Island
board, and B. L. Winchell, formerly
president of the Rock Island, who now
presides over the Frisco. It is
understood that Messrs. Winchell and
Yostman have no personal interest in
the leading capitalists of the middle
west.

Germany's Parliament

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The Emperor Wil- helm opened the Reichstag yesterday by personally reading the speech from the throne. The speech dealt largely with domestic legislation, and con- tained the important announcement that the government had prepared a meas- ure extending the sick benefit insur- ance to the working classes not heretofore protected, and creating a system of insurance for the dependent rela- tives of deceased workers. One of the principal tasks of the government, the Emperor said, was to fortify the finan- cial position of the Empire by the last session, and this task would be accomplished through the appropriate legislation of the Reichstag.

Rifle Accident

TORONTO, Dec. 1.—Jean Buckley, 16 years old, was probably fatally shot by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of her brother at their home on Silver avenue this morning.

Farmer Killed

ROCK ISLAND, Dec. 1.—When go- ing from here to his home at Fitch this morning, Niles Smith, farm- er, 55 years old, met death in a peculiar manner. When found his head was hanging out of the wagon and was struck by the spokes of a wheel every time the wheel revolved.

UNIONISTS TALK TARIFF

Endeavor to Make It Leading Issue in Coming Political Contest

COMMENTS OFFERED BY LEADING PAPERS

Campaign Opens Tomorrow With Speeches From Men of Each Party

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Commenting editorially on the budget situation today, the Times says: "In taking this course, the House of Lords is discharging its primary constitutional duty, a duty broader, deeper and more vital to the prosperity of the nation than any compliance with superficial convention or custom. Tariff reform may be unwelcome to many, as it is to Lord Cromer, but his dislike of it only adds to his warning. It is immeasurably more important to the nation than the vote of the Lords was given under a serious sense of responsibility and so far as possible without regard to party interest. We believe the peers will be generously upheld by the great majority of the electors. Above all Premier Asquith will be prevented from setting up a fiscal system which he expected to serve as a solid entrenchment against tariff reform."

RAILWAY UNION IS DISSOLVED

Rock Island Drops Control of Frisco Road and New Men Take It Over

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five hundred miles of railroad, forming
the St. Louis and San Francisco Rail-
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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

A BUDGET FROM PARIS

School Question Still Troubles the Gallic Nation

SOME GOSSIP FROM FRENCH CAPITAL

Incidentally Mentioning a New Play and a Non-music Loving Maire

Paris, Dec. 2.—The school question continues to loom up as a dangerous factor in the politics of France. It is understood that the government is preparing a bill, which will deal with the position of national schoolmasters with a view to exempting them from direct taxation...

DAMAGES ARE ASKED

Case of Owners of Jessie and Bayard Against U. S. Goes to Ottawa

ARMS UNLAWFULLY SEALED BY CUTLER

Captains Complain of Arbitrary and High-Handed Action by Republic's Officers

Those Naucygo Parisians

The judicial mind hath its mysteries. Proceedings were begun yesterday in the court of the prefect of the Seine against the two American officers...

High-Handed and Arbitrary

Friendly Advances of the Seafaring Man Repulsed—His Lawful Evasions

STRANGER AND THEY THREW HIM OUT

Victoria's Boxers Ready and Willing

Island Flat Artists Meet Vancouver's Best in Tournament in Couple of Weeks

It will be the first time since the war that the 14th inst. of mainland and island will take place within the four walls of the Victoria Athletic Club...

YOND THE MERE STATEMENT THAT ALL FIREARMS MUST BE IN GOOD WEATHER

Passenger Gives Evidence in Effect in St. Croix Enquiry at Golden Gate

SAYS CREW DID NOT FIGHT FIRE

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—Harry Thomas, who was a passenger on the steamer St. Croix at the time of her destruction by fire, caused something of a sensation today before the jury...

ZAPORA ON FIRE

LIFEBOATS BOAT

Fishing Steamer Suffered During the Recent Storm

LINCOLN ROCK LIGHTHOUSE WRECKED

Storm Swept Seas Over Northern Lighthouse—Oil Barge Broke From Atlas

The recent storm battered a number of steamers severely. News was given yesterday of the arrival of the steamer Zepora from the coast...

Our Dairy Products are the Freshest and Choicest

- AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb. 35c
Or 3 lbs. for \$1.00
14-lb. Box. \$4.50
LARGE TESTED EGGS, per dozen 35c
"Dixie" Pastry Flour, per sack \$1.75
Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour, per sack \$2.00
Picnic Hams, per lb. 15c
Finest Island Potatoes, per sack \$1.00
Ashcroft Potatoes, per 100 lbs. \$1.50

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

INDEPENDENT GROCERS. 1817 Government Street. Tel. 50, 51, 52 and 1590.

FULL DRESS SUITS

No gentleman, upon whom social duties have the slightest claim, can afford to ignore the demands of formal dress. Fit-Reform Full Dress Suits present every feature of distinctive elegance...

Full Dress Suits - \$25, \$30, \$35 and \$40
Tuxedo Coats - \$18, \$20 and \$22

ALLEY & CO. FIT-REFORM

1201 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table with columns for various goods like Royal Household, Flour, Eggs, etc. and their prices.

Chinese Railway

PEKING, Nov. 30.—The railway from Peking to Kalgai. It is to be extended recently with much ceremony, is not to be extended to the border of the Mongolian plateau to Kweihsu-cheng...

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands...

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MAJORITY SALES ARE REPORTED

Negotiations on for Site of Belmont Saloon

VANCOUVER MEN SEEK INVESTMENT

Local Real Estate in Great Demand—Fort, Douglas and Government Favored

While the demand for property in Victoria is greatest in the Belmont area, there is an expanding market for all kinds of land in and about the city...

Government and Humboldt

It is understood that negotiations are on foot for the purchase of a site on the corner of Government and Humboldt streets where the Belmont saloon stands...

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Serves You Best.
 Products are the
 and Choicest
 TTER, per lb. 35c
 \$1.00
 \$4.50
 dozen. 35c
 17c
 four, per sack. \$2.00
 18c
 \$1.00
 \$1.50
 "LTY" THIS WEEK
 25c
 ROSS & CO.
 1317 Government Street.

ESS SUITS
 on whom social duties
 claim, can afford to
 of formal dress. Fit-
 Suits present every
 elegance. They em-
 in design and finish
 at once to those of
 the value of the won-
 system of sizes is clearly
 Dress Suits. There are
 man, stout and slender,
 der size and over size.

\$25, \$30, \$35 and \$40
 - \$18, \$20 and \$22
 dity of cloth, silk and
 mmings.

N & CO.
 REFORM
 Victoria, B. C.

DIED.
 CULLIN—At St. Joseph's hospital on
 the 21st inst., Margaret, the beloved
 wife of Frank E. Cullin, a native of
 Wales, 32 years of age.
 BARKLEY—At Westholme, V. I., on
 22nd inst. Capt. Edward Barkley, R.N.
 SCOTT—At the family residence in
 the District, on the 26th inst., Cas-
 sius Phillips, eldest daughter of Mr.
 and Mrs. James Scott, age 14 years.
 A native of Victoria.
 NORTHCOOT—At the family residence,
 239 Menzies street, on the 27th inst.,
 Olive, beloved wife of Wm. W. North-
 coast, Esq., aged 70 years, a native of
 Kingston Mills, Ontario.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days
 after date, I intend to apply to the
 Chief Commissioner of Lands for a
 license to prospect for coal and pe-
 troleum on the following described
 lands, situated on Graham Island, in
 Skidegate Inlet: Commencing at a post
 planted 40 chains south from the north-
 west corner of Lot 1; thence south 80
 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence
 east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains
 to point of commencement; containing
 640 acres, more or less.
 Dated this 4th day of November, 1909.
 J. A. GRANT.
 Wm. Woods, Agent.

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 after date, I intend to apply to the
 Chief Commissioner of Lands for a
 license to prospect for coal and pe-
 troleum on the following described
 lands, situated on Graham Island, in
 Skidegate Inlet: Commencing at a post
 planted 40 chains east from the north-
 west corner of Lot 1; thence east 80
 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence
 west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains
 to point of commencement; containing
 640 acres, more or less.
 Dated this 5th day of November, 1909.
 F. W. GRANT.
 Wm. Woods, Agent.

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 after date, I intend to apply to the
 Chief Commissioner of Lands for a
 license to prospect for coal and pe-
 troleum on the following described
 lands, situated on Graham Island, in
 Skidegate Inlet: Commencing at a post
 planted 40 chains east from the north-
 west corner of Lot 1; thence east 80
 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence
 west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains
 to point of commencement; containing
 640 acres, more or less.
 Dated this 3rd day of November, 1909.
 JOHN LANGLEY.
 Wm. Woods, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days
 after date, I intend to apply to the
 Chief Commissioner of Lands for a
 license to prospect for coal and pe-
 troleum on the following described
 lands, situated on Graham Island, in
 Skidegate Inlet: Commencing at a post
 planted 40 chains east from the north-
 west corner of Lot 1; thence east 80
 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence
 west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains
 to point of commencement; containing
 640 acres, more or less.
 Dated this 3rd day of November, 1909.
 W. B. MONTGOMERY.
 Wm. Woods, Agent.

MANY SALES ARE REPORTED

Negotiations on for Site Occu-
 pied by Belmont
 Saloon
 VANCOUVER MEN
 SEEK INVESTMENTS
 Local Real Estate in Great De-
 mand—Fort, Douglas and
 Government Favored

While the demand for property in
 Victoria is greatest in the business
 area, there is an expanding inquiry
 for all kinds of land in and around
 the city. A number of high priced
 sales are on the verge of being closed,
 including business lots in the heart of
 the city.
 The building of the Pemberton block
 on Fort street, has enhanced the busi-
 ness value of that thoroughfare a fact
 which is exemplified by the number of
 purchases which have taken place
 there during the last few weeks. A re-
 newed interest is being taken in the
 property on Douglas and Yates streets.
 The majority of business property on
 the market is divided between these
 three streets.

The number of sales and the amount
 of inquiry are steadily increasing
 the value of business property. A
 similar increase is being evidenced in
 values just outside the present busi-
 ness zone, the expectation being that
 the city will expand rapidly and prop-
 erties now in the residential area will
 soon be included in the business sec-
 tion.

Fort Street Frontage.
 How owners are rating the value of
 their properties on Fort street is shown
 by an offer of \$45,000 made yester-
 day for a site between the new
 Pemberton block and Government
 street with a forty-three foot frontage
 on Fort street. The offer was refus-
 ed.

Some indication of the present rat-
 ing of business property in the city
 can be gauged from the fact that the
 price of \$30,000 is a standing offer for
 the lot on the north east corner of
 Yates and Broad street. But this price
 has been refused. The would be pur-
 chasers comprise a Vancouver syndi-
 cate. The lot has only a 30-foot front-
 age on Yates street and a 100-foot
 made at the rate of \$3,000 a foot.

Government and Humboldt.
 It is understood that negotiations
 are on foot for the purchase of a
 site on the corner of Government and
 Humboldt street where the Belmont
 saloon stands, and that if the sale is
 effected the new owners will erect a
 handsome six story structure com-
 prising offices and apartments. The
 lands situated on Graham Island, in
 Skidegate Inlet, are owned by
 Winnipeggers.

The lot on View street known as the
 Mandamus property, which was owned
 by a local man, the price involved being
 \$10,000.
 The vacant lot on the north west
 corner of Vancouver and Fort street
 measuring 50 feet by 120 has been pur-
 chased by A. E. Todd from its former
 possessor C. G. Wray.

At the recent auction of Dr. Frank
 Hall's residence known as the old
 Jackson Homestead, on Smith's Hill
 the house was purchased as an invest-
 ment by the Vancouver Improvement
 Company. The consideration is
 understood to have been \$7,000.
 Messrs. Currie and Power report the
 sale of a residence on Stanley avenue
 and a number of lots on Hillside av-
 enue.

Two business lots situated on Fort
 street have been put through the mar-
 ket through the agency of Pemberton
 & Son.
 The lot on Fort street whereon is
 situated the Davies auction mart, has
 been sold during the day to a party
 the deal being put through by
 Gillespie and Hart.

A large lot of growing property
 comprising 10 acres has been sold in
 the Gordon Head district, the purchase
 price being \$8,000.

MINING PROPERTY SOLD
 E. B. McKay Purchases Cascade Cop-
 per Company's Holdings

With the bids starting at \$100 and
 moving upwards at a sprightly rate,
 the Cascade Copper Mining Com-
 pany's holdings on the West Coast of
 the island were sold by Sheriff Rich-
 ards yesterday morning. Charles
 McKay, Esq., representing the purchaser,
 represented by E. B. McKay, provincial
 surveyor for \$500.
 The sale in the sheriff's office, was
 well attended and considerable in-
 terest in the property, which is gen-
 erally looked upon as a valuable prop-
 erty. The company became in-
 volved in difficulties some time ago
 and the sale yesterday was the result.
 The property is not developed to
 any extent as yet and Mr. McKay
 was not prepared to say yesterday
 what disposition will be made of the
 holdings immediately. It is under-
 stood however that considerable de-
 velopment work will be done in the
 near future.

IKEDA MINE SALE
 Japanese Property on Queen Charlotte
 Islands Taken Over by Consoli-
 dated Company

VANCOUVER, Dec. 1.—Confirmation
 of the report of the sale of the well-
 known Ikeda mine, Queen Charlotte
 Islands, is now at hand. The purchaser
 is the Consolidated Mining & Smelting
 Company of Canada. It is understood
 that the price approximates \$200,000.
 Mr. A. W. Davis, of Trail, has return-
 ed after a trip of inspection which he
 made of the property in company with
 Mr. Ikeda. The negotiations lasted a
 long time, and the Granby company of
 Grand Forks, was also negotiating for
 the purchase. It is understood that a
 smelting plant will be erected near the
 mine.
 The property is the largest mine
 worked in this province by Japanese
 capital. It was discovered some four
 or five years ago by some fishermen
 of Japanese nationality, and 47 claims

PARALYZED BY STRIKE

Switchmen's Stoppage of
 Work Affects Many Indus-
 tries in States
 THOUSANDS OF MEN
 ARE LEFT IDLE
 Tie-up Particularly Affects
 Mining in Montana and
 Idaho

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 1.—Every
 line of industry in the Twin Cities,
 Duluth and Superior, and all cities of
 the northwest dependent upon the
 movement of supplies, is seriously af-
 fected by the strike of railroad switch-
 men which began at six o'clock last eve-
 ning. It is estimated that upwards of
 12,000 men are idle on account of the
 strike order. Thousands of freight
 handlers and non-strikers are losing time
 by reason of the freight blockades in
 terminal towns, while a continu-
 ance of the strike for several days
 will throw additional thousands out
 of work. The railroad yards are filled
 with stalled freight trains, and an at-
 tempt to move a few by the aid of men
 drafted as switchmen is making no
 impression. The Railroad managers
 committee announced today that they
 were bringing in new switchmen to re-
 place the strikers, and today President
 Hawley, of the switchmen's union of
 North America, said: "All right, let
 them come, we will not object."
 Business men generally are begin-
 ning to feel the result of the strike.
 The first to be "hit" were the
 wholesale grocers and commission
 houses. Wholesale grocers report that
 nothing is moving, the flour mills, others
 are doing nothing, and their customers
 in the small towns who got their sup-
 plies from day to day are unable to
 get vegetables and fruit.
 Some of the larger commission houses
 today reduced their stock of goods
 and will make further reductions in
 the morning if the strike continues.
 At Minneapolis the flour mills closed
 down tonight, and it is estimated that
 3,500 men employed in them are idle.
 A continuation of the strike will cut
 out of employment about 7,500 more
 men who are employed in the co-
 operative and allied trades.

PREMIER LEAVES FOR THE SOUTH

Attorney-General Acting as
 Head of Government—Pro-
 vincial Building Plans

Hon. Premier and Mr. McBride
 left last evening for Puget Sound and
 California, a fortnight's complete rest
 having been decided upon by the First
 Minister as a due reward after the
 past strenuous six weeks. Mrs. Mc-
 Bride also has been far from comfort-
 able during some months past, and not-
 ably has occasioned anxiety to her hus-
 band and friends since the loss of her
 only son in his infancy about a month
 ago. Mr. McBride has made his own
 arrangements for the short holiday,
 which it is hoped will greatly
 benefit both Mr. McBride and his
 family. During their absence Hon. W.
 J. Boyser is Acting Premier, and the
 meeting of the executive arranged for
 Wednesday next stands over inform-
 ally. Announcements will be made of
 re-arrangements and several impor-
 tant appointments so soon as the Pre-
 mier returns.

Now that the election is over, there
 is every reason that each begin-
 ning will be made with the comple-
 tion of future generations will
 probably know as Parliament Square
 purchase of necessary properties
 on Superior street is now in progress,
 while negotiations have been initiated
 by the Vancouver Improvement Com-
 pany. The removal of the Drill Hall,
 in order that the block of provision-
 al buildings may be in harmony with
 the treatment of the government, Su-
 perior and Menzies street frontages,
 may be able to be given the origi-
 nal ideas of Hon. J. H. Turner, with
 respect to the creation of horticultur-
 al gardens, in which all floors of
 the province shall be adequately rep-
 resented.

REGARDS ACTION AS SLIGHT TO HIM

Considerable mystery surrounds a
 remarkable meeting held in Victoria
 of the announced "early" day
 concerned re-elected in Albert (al-
 though the returns are still incom-
 plete) as leader of the remnants of
 the party in the legislature. The se-
 lection and the manner in which it
 has been made, promise to split the
 party in twain. Mr. Jardine is not
 disposed to meekly follow after hav-
 ing been so discourteously treated.
 It would perhaps be incorrect to
 say that there is trouble in the ranks,
 the pluralization suggesting some-
 thing divisible. Unless, however, an
 explanation more satisfactory to Mr.
 Jardine than any he had received up
 to yesterday afternoon, presents it-
 self in the near future, serious dis-
 ruption is inevitable, the outcome be-
 ing that absolute unanimity will pre-
 sent itself in the Liberal Opposition
 embodied in Mr. H. C. Brewster, M.
 P. leader and following combined.
 Why Mr. Jardine, who has held his
 seat and added to his reputation as
 a politician while his so-called lead-
 ers have thrown themselves out of
 touch with the public, and have gone
 down to defeat should be excluded
 from caucus is a matter of leadership
 which he would seem to have as-
 sumed. It was discovered some four
 or five years ago by some fishermen
 of Japanese nationality, and 47 claims

CUSTOMS RETURNS SHOW INCREASES

Amount Collected Last Month
 Over \$50,000 in Excess of
 Same Month Last Year

The customs returns for the month
 just closed show a total of over \$50-
 000 in excess of those of the same
 month last year.
 During the month of November \$30-
 561.82 was collected for duties, \$48-
 900 in excess of those of the same
 month last year. Over ninety two
 newcomers having entered at this
 port during the month, each paying
 the customs tax of \$50, and \$15.10
 was taken in other revenues, a total
 of \$148,995.82. The total amount col-
 lected during November of last year
 was \$95,364.78. During that month the
 duties collected totalled \$32,315.93,
 and Chinese revenue \$18,929.85.
 The duties paid during last month
 totalled more than the total receipts
 of the same month last year. The

VAIO SEEKS HONOR IN FOREIGN FIELD

Brook Vaio will represent the Victo-
 rians in the Pacific Northwest
 West Championship meet to be held at
 Tacoma next Saturday. Vaio is a
 former champion, and has a record
 of 100 victories. He is a native of
 Italy, and has been in the hands of
 the best trainers in the world. His
 performance are fresh in the minds of
 the Victorians who keep posted on ath-
 letic news.

MANSON WILL HAVE BIG MAJORITY

With seven polling places to lead
 from in the Comox constituency, the
 Conservative M.P.E. elect arrived
 in the city last night and is registered
 at the Dominion hotel. He states that
 the three candidates who opposed him,
 namely Conservative, Liberal and Pro-
 gressive, will likely all lose their de-
 posits. With the exception of the
 figures about Manson 359, Corrie-
 wright 200, Duncan 171, and Foster
 141. The outstanding districts to be
 heard from are Cortez Island, Reed
 Island, Bold Point, Granite Bay, Reed
 Point, Harvey, and the district of
 Cortez Island and is only spending
 so far as the railway track and the dis-
 location of the island railroad. Mr.
 Manson was compelled to travel to Vic-
 toria via Vancouver.

PUBLIC DOES NOT SHOW INTEREST

The thirteenth annual meeting of
 the B. C. Society for the Prevention
 of Cruelty to Animals was held in the
 city hall Tuesday evening with C. N.
 Cameron, president, in the chair. The
 reports presented showed that during
 the year the affairs of the society had
 been in a flourishing condition and
 much good work had been done. The
 year would have been augmented had
 the society been able to secure more
 receipts of \$552.18 and expenditures of
 \$665.96, leaving a balance on hand of
 \$246.82. The executive officers were all
 re-elected and the following gentle-
 men elected as committee: Rev. W.
 Baugh, A. J. Dalling and others took
 part in the discussion.

NEW DISPOSITION ST. JAMES STABLES

The St. James' stud, owned by Irving
 H. Wheatcroft, of Victoria, is being re-
 moved from Woodburn Farm, at
 Spring Station, to the Oakland Farm,
 near Lexington, Ky. It consists of the
 stallions Cassin, Yorkshire Lead, and
 Go Between, 41 brood mares, 41 wean-
 ings, and about 25 yearlings. A few
 yearlings are at the Kentucky associa-
 tion track, and others will be put in
 the December sales. These changes
 are being conducted by Mr. Wheat-
 croft in person, who, in company with
 Mrs. Wheatcroft and son, has just re-
 turned from England. The Wheatcroft
 horses in training will be raced in two
 divisions during the winter. Those now
 at Jacksonville in charge of trainer
 Marion, who has won about \$30,000 in
 stakes and purses for the master of
 the stud this year. The investment in
 the number of about a dozen, in-
 cluding French Cook, the winner of the
 Victoria Derby, will go to Jaures, in
 charge of James Headley, who now has
 them in British Columbia. About
 March 1 Headley will bring his string
 from Jaures to Jacksonville, where the
 stable will be united. Another nego-
 tiation into which Mr. Wheatcroft has
 entered is for the lease of a small farm
 near Hamilton, Ont. It is his intention
 to send there in January about a dozen
 of his mares now in foal to Cassin and
 Yorkshire Lead, that their produce
 may be born in Canada and be eligible
 for provincial-bred horses. Thus far,
 Mr. Wheatcroft, who is virtually a
 beginner, and in no sense a betting man,
 has realized handsomely on his invest-
 ment in thoroughbred horses, and his
 plans are an indication that he con-
 siderably breeds and is making prob-
 able enough to justify his investing more
 thoroughly.

CRICKET SUPREMACY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The cricket supremacy of South Af-
 rica is about to be disputed by the
 M.C.C. team, under the captaincy of
 Leveson-Gower. If left Southampton
 for Cape Town on a week ago. South
 Africans have clearly demonstrated
 their right to compete with England
 on every level, and matters which
 visits hencforth appears assured.

CHRISTMAS GOODS AT PLEASING PRICES

Christmas goods at
 pleasing prices
 Christmas goods at
 pleasing prices

As Christmas draws near attention is
 turned to "who shall we get the baby?"
 Although the little tots cannot offer in
 words a flow of profound thanks, they can
 look up and smile, and such a smile is the
 mother's best Xmas gift.
 Our babies' and children's department is
 replete in every conceivable way: there is
 nothing that we have omitted and we would
 impress upon you the fact that we have

THEIR MAJESTIES

The Prettiest and Daintiest In Babies' Bonnets and Children's Hoods

You really must see our unparalleled display
 of headwear for the little ones, there is
 really pleasure in looking at them. The
 close-fitting bonnet is quite a favourite for
 very young children. These bonnets are in
 a variety of shapes, prettily trimmed with
 swan-down, silk and other tasty finishings.
 The majority of them are positively exclu-
 sive.
 Let us forget—we can clothe the babies
 and infants from toe to head, and we would
 recommend that you shop early and get the
 best choice.

Brighten the Hearts of the Little Ones, for They Brighten Yours.

The Ladies' Store
 1010 Gov't St.

TRAINS COME TO VANCOUVER

C. P. R. Service to Coast Is Restored—Trouble With Large Mudslide

VANCOUVER, Dec. 1.—Train service
 on the C. P. R. is being re-established
 today, and the first train to reach Van-
 couver since last Saturday arrived at
 1:30 o'clock tonight. It was closely
 followed by two others of the stalled
 westbound trains, and before midnight
 hundreds of people and a great mass of
 delayed mail and express matter will
 arrive in the city.
 The main line of the C. P. R. was re-
 ported clear of the mudslide this afternoon
 and stalled trains were promptly start-
 ed for the coast. This morning three
 passenger trains, two of them regular
 trains and the third a Chinese special,
 left Vancouver for the East.
 Yesterday afternoon a mudslide about
 30 feet long buried the railway track in
 the vicinity of Hammond. This ob-
 struction was cleared away last night,
 and the line near Lynton had been repaired.
 The trains which will reach Vancouver
 tonight from the east are those which
 have been stalled at Kamoka, just east
 of North Bend.
 The Great Northern line between
 Vancouver and Seattle is still out of
 business, and it is not expected that
 through connection will be re-estab-
 lished for two or three days. Five miles
 of telegraph wire washed out.

Blame for Collision

ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 1.—The in-
 vestigation into the disaster at Mc-
 NEB'S creek some weeks ago, when
 two N. E. R. trains met in a head-on
 collision, killing five persons, ended to-
 night. No blame is thrown upon any
 party except Driver Whalen of the
 freight, who was killed, and Conductor
 Thompson of the freight, who escaped.

Winnipeg Majority

WINNIPEG, Dec. 1.—Ed. Martin,
 president of the Martin-Boyd-Wyman
 company, is being urged to op-
 pose Mayor Sanford Evans in the divi-
 sion election to be held next month. Mr.
 Eddy is president of the board of
 trade, and would be a strong candi-
 date. The fight will be on the segrega-
 tion question.

No Other Make Is Worth Considering

If you have never played a
 Columbia Record on your ma-
 chine, be sure to get at least
 one of the new Double Disc Rec-
 ords and try it.
 Catalogues free for the ask-
 ing. Send us post card for one
 if you cannot conveniently call
 here.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.,



Four Weeks Until Christmas

Have you made your Puddings, Cakes, and Mincecatt? If you have
 not, we shall be pleased to supply the best ingredients.

RAISINS, seeded, 10 lb. packages 10c
 RAISINS, Sultan, per lb. 10c
 RAISINS, Valencia, per 2 lbs. for 25c
 CURRANTS, re-cleaned, 2 lbs. for 25c
 PEELS, English mixed, per lb. 20c
 CIDER, Botted, per bottle 25c
 RAY SUGAR, 3 lbs. for 25c
 ALMOND PASTE, GROUND ALMONDS, PURE SPICES, etc., etc.

The Family Cash Grocery
 Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Columbia Disc Records

Are two records in one—a dif-
 ferent selection on each side.
 It is not putting it too strong
 to say.

Fletcher Bros.

Headquarters for Talking
 Machines and Supplies.
 1221 Government St.

Religious Mania

SAULT STE MARIE, Ont. Dec. 1.—
 O. Swartz, a prominent lawyer here,
 jumped into the icy waters of St.
 Mary's river from the pier of the
 American ferry. He was fished out by
 immigration officials and returned to
 the Canadian side. Asked why he had
 done so he replied: "The Lord told me
 to." He had been regularly attending
 evangelical services in the American
 Soo, conducted by Shelton and Mc-
 Ewan, and when crossing on the ferry
 last night was down on his knees all
 the way across.

Quebec Passengers

QUEBEC, Dec. 1.—The steamer pas-
 sengers who arrived in port on Nov.
 14th last by the steamer Dominion

THESE

olution of This Problem

Some demands extra attention and right up to the 25th. Plans made for this greatest of who aren't interested in helps this problem of "preparations" of such helps—some item they

a host of little things—items 25c—that disclose short cuts, utensils to be found in the inspect our many offerings the little egg whip to kitchen

Pieces, \$22.50

inner service. Especially if just received. The decorative—well come in and see

25

one of These



and Price Here

ENIENT PRICE

of a good rest if you sleep on a that value—the best value offered materials. Come in and see what

ay be, there's little comfort if the

ESSES, an excellent mattress, \$12.00

ESSES—Sole agents. Price \$15.00

ses in all sizes.



Card Prizes in China that Combine Beauty and Utility

The thousands of pieces of china—"odd bits" we call them, to distinguish between china sold in sets and sold by single item—which form a conspicuous part of our stock, require no mental gymnastics to be considered appropriate prizes for the ladies at euchre or whist.

They combine a beauty which is rarely loved by every woman with a usefulness that it is her joy to exploit on every occasion.

Your list of prizes should be exclusively china bits if you would excite spirited competition in the contest.

Try it.

SEND FOR THIS—FREE

Our fine, large Catalogue for 1909 is printed on the finest paper. The book has almost 2,000 illustrations of good size. Every article is fully described and priced, making it an easy matter to do your shopping at home if you have this book. Send your name for a copy TODAY.

Washout Which Brought Death to Many



Engine Topples Into Culvert Topping Back On Bank Car

DETAILS OF WRECK THAT KILLED MANY

VANCOUVER, Nov. 30.—Another frightful railway tragedy occurred on Sunday morning in the Interurban district. A Great Northern worktrain, on which were 41 persons, including train crew, went through a washed-out culvert. Twenty-two of the Japanese laborers aboard the train were either killed outright or died within a few minutes. The white man most seriously hurt was George W. Kemp, a commercial traveller, whose right foot was so badly crushed that it was amputated at the Vancouver General hospital this morning.

Engineer Beattiger was bruised and crushed about the hips, but is resting well at the Royal Columbian hospital at Westminster, and will be out in a week. Fireman Purdy was injured almost not at all, the conductor and timekeeper, who were in the caboose at the rear of the train, were also altogether uninjured.

The accident occurred about a mile west of the city limits of New Westminster. The train consisted of an engine and tender, immediately following which was a box car, in which were six Japanese, then three flat cars, and finally a caboose. The train left Vancouver just after six o'clock, and was sliding easily down the grade between Burnaby Lake and the curve at the distillery, when it went through the culvert. The latter carries under the track a little brook known as Kilby creek, which empties into the Brunette river a quarter of a mile below the crossing of the North road, which connects Westminster and Barnet. It is about half a mile from the scene of the accident.

Washed Out By Rain.

Covering the culvert was a "fill" of grey sand about 20 feet in depth. The fill formed the track bed for a distance of five or six hundred yards, and was succeeded, towards Westminster, by a cut from which had been hauled back taken to make the "fill" just described. Saturday night's rain threw Kilby creek entirely out of its bounds. Slabs of wood and boulders were carried down the hill against the entrance of the culvert, which speedily became blocked. A small lake must have formed on the upper side of the "fill" which acted as a dam. Before the train came along the water had seeped through above the culvert, and then carried away a large part of the earth intervening between the culvert and the tracks above.

With the rails still holding, and probably several feet of caked sand underneath, the locomotive all but succeeded in crossing the culvert safely. The front trucks of the locomotive reached the further side when the tender went down, sliding back into the hole. Following the tender came the red box-car in which were the Japanese. It plunged headlong into the hole in such a manner that half of it still stood in the air above the level of the tracks. Then came the front flat car, which cut the box car exactly in half, as if the cleavages had been hane with a sharp knife. In the fraction of a second in which this was accomplished probably half of the all-fated Japanese lost their lives. The other two flat cars piled partly on top of the hole, with their trucks still partly on the tracks. The caboose, in which were Ellis, the conductor, a timekeeper, and a brakeman, never left the tracks at the west end of the cut.

White Men All Escape

When they felt the locomotive settle back and start to fall, the engineer and fireman jumped. How they escaped being killed is a mystery, for a great quantity of wreckage now covers the cab and the tender is lying

hard against the rear of the engine. Purdy, the fireman, leaped toward the left and had hardly a scratch. The engineer was not very seriously hurt. Young Kemp, the commercial traveller, was travelling in the locomotive, being on his way to Clevedale on a hunting expedition. His injuries have already been described.

When they felt the crash the three men in the caboose ran forward to the rescue. The conductor and brakeman assisted the engineer and Mr. Kemp as well as the Japanese they could reach, while the timekeeper ran back along the road to the home of the nearest settler. He was Fireman Bunting, who tells the following story of what he found when he reached the wreck:

"Early in the morning I heard a heavy train pass by. I had just dozed off to sleep when I was awakened by the noise of someone shouting outside. I jumped out of bed, and on reaching the outer door of my house heard a man at the gate, by which I have access to the Great Northern track, shouting frantically for a lantern. He climbed over and came in whilst I obtained the lantern, and then told me that a train had been derailed about a mile down the line, and that 40 men were buried in the debris. Having got the lantern he hurried off and I promised to follow him as quickly as I could. I hurriedly dressed and did so. At this time, about 6:30, it was pitch dark, the wind was howling fiercely through the trees, and the rain was pelting its hardest, and the flood water in the nearby creeks and the Brunette river were thundering and roaring as they rushed wildly along.

Horrible Scene

"When I reached the scene of the accident I found my visitor, who was I believe, the timekeeper travelling on the train, trying to get across the creek, along which the swirling torrent rushed fiercely. I joined him and together we tried to get over. We succeeded in forcing across on the west side by getting the culvert and the tracks above.

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Woman Killed in Duel

BRADFORD, Ark., Nov. 30.—In a street duel with knives at Alicia Miss Nora Owens was injured fatally by Miss Stella Belk, and died a few minutes later. The duel was the result of an old quarrel. Miss Owens was cut in four places, the fatal wound being in the left breast, where an artery leading to the heart was severed. Miss Belk was arrested.

Fund for Clergymen

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Announcement was made from the pulpit of St. George's church by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. W. McKim, that a gift of \$50,000 had been received toward the \$500,000 fund being raised to pension Episcopal clergymen at the age of 70 years or sooner if they are disabled. The name of the donor was not made known, but he lives in the Middle West. Thus far \$300,000 has been collected for the fund, which had its origin at the general conference in Richmond two years ago.

Death of Pioneer

VANCOUVER, Nov. 30.—William Allan died at his home here on Saturday, after a lingering illness of two months' duration. Deceased was born at Stratford, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 43 years ago, and came to British Columbia in 1872. He followed his profession of civil engineer and surveyor in the upper country for many years, combining with it cattle raising and ranching. Owing to lack of educational facilities for his growing family, he removed to Vancouver six years ago and had been extensively engaged since in business enterprises in this city and neighborhood. At the time of his decease he was president of the

tracks. Most of the Japanese had been dressed in slickers and rubber boots and these were carefully pulled over their faces and bodies. The covered head of one man was found, but his body is probably still amongst the wreckage. Three bodies, which could be seen, were still held firmly in the debris. They cannot be removed until a wrecking train has been secured; and the Great Northern is having so much trouble between Esquimalt and Everett that a wrecking outfit may not be obtainable for a couple of days.

Many Candidates Offer.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 30.—Seven candidates are already in the field, within ten of the thirteen counties in eastern Washington to hear from, as successors to Miles Polindexter, president of the Southern Club, of Spokane, and congressional representative of the Third district, who has died making way to date being Polindexter, Thomas Burke, Seattle; R. L. McCormick, Tacoma; John E. Humphrey, Seattle, who declares he has quit making way for other aspirants, and Leigh Richmond Freeman, North Yakima. Polindexter has the support of the Progressive Republican league, composed of editors and owners of daily and weekly newspapers in eastern Washington.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPH

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Ground Still Caving Away

Through the long rain of yesterday afternoon and last night, small sections of earth caved in at both sides of the locomotive so that it was feared that the ponderous machine would slide over to the left of the right-of-way. Police officers took charge of the situation early in the day and regulated the actions of hundreds of visitors who braved the rain and inspected the scene of the accident.

Before dark yesterday 14 bodies were recovered and laid out on the sandbank at the south side of the

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Swiss and Madras Curtain Muslin

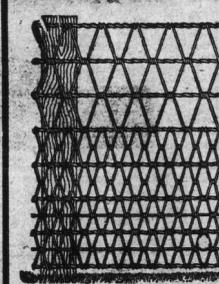
- Swiss Curtain Muslin—Spotted and figured, 36 in. wide. Per yard 25c. .20¢
- Grenadine Curtain Muslins—Fine net. Per yard20¢
- Madras Muslins—Tasselled, single and double borders, floral designs, in green, blue, ecru and white, 54 in. wide. Per yard, 50c and40¢
- Madras Curtain Muslins—Extra fine quality, fancy designs, double borders, 56 in. wide, in all colors. Per yard, 85c, 75c and70¢
- Madras Curtain Muslins—Ecru, with colored designs, 54 in. wide. Per yard, 75c and50¢
- Silkolines—In all colors, 35 in. wide. Per yard20¢

WE ARE ALSO SHOWING A NICE RANGE OF CURTAINS IN WHITE AND ECRU

Ask to see the Barrett Flexible Curtain Rods

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.



Ellwood Farm, Poultry and Lawn Wire Fencing

- Bull Proof
- Chicken Proof
- Fire Proof

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

Victoria, B. C., Agts. 644-548 Yates St.

Canada Shingle company, vice-president of the Nanaimo Gas & Power company, vice-president of the North-east Gas & Power company, and vice-president of the Gold Tero-Proof Pipe company. A wife and four children are left to mourn his loss.

Mme. Steinhilf Not Wanted.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Mme. Steinhilf, recently acquitted in Paris of the charge of murdering her husband, arrived in London yesterday. She travelled under the name of Mme. Dumont. She evaded the crowd of waiting reporters and went to a hotel. Traced to this place, she declined to see anybody and the manager of the hotel, upon learning her identity, requested her to leave. She took a train at Liverpool.

Opinion on Canada

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Percy Fitzpatrick interviewed prior to his departure for South Africa said: "Canada is not only a wonderful country, but she has a wonderful population full of energy, courage and hope. In Canada men force the pace with perfect confidence in the country itself and perfect confidence that their neighbor will also 'play up' so that there is a go-ahead community all working together. No body sits down content to wait for a year or so in order to see whether his neighbor is going to make a fortune."

U. S. Bluejackets Missing

COLON, Nov. 30.—Nine men are missing from the United States gunboat Margatta, which is lying off Port Antonio, Costa Rica. The gunboat sent out a general alarm by wireless and a request that ships in that vicinity keep a lookout for her rig and whaleboat. The gig, manned by a crew of four, and the whaleboat, with five men aboard, were carried out to sea in the heavy weather on Friday night. Nothing has been seen or heard of either boat since. A reward is offered by the commander of the Margatta for any one finding the boats or rescuing the men.

Suit Withdrawn

VANCOUVER, Nov. 30.—The suit of the Vancouver Power company, Limited, against J. R. Grant for damages for slander has been discontinued. It grew out of certain statements regarding the company's financial standing and ability to meet its obligations made by Mr. Grant at the meeting at New Westminster on October 18 to discuss the Coquitlam Dam question with the

YOU BUY THE BEST

AT ANTI-COMBINE PRICES

When you purchase your Groceries, etc., from

Copas & Young, Cor. Fort and Broad St.

COMPARE THEIR PRICES

They Will Keep You Posted and Save You Money

- CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S NEW MIXED PEEL—The finest in the world—per pound box15¢
- NEW CLEANED CURRANTS, 3 lbs. for25¢
- NEW SHELLED ALMONDS OR WALNUTS, per pound40¢
- NEW SULTANA RAISINS, per pound40¢
- NEW SEEDED RAISINS—Finest packed—16-oz. pkt.10¢
- Or 11 packets for40¢
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Emanuel class, occupied the chair and was assisted by the presidents and teachers of the other classes. After a welcome had been extended to the visiting classes the male quartette of the Centennial class gave a selection, which was very much appreciated.

Rev. Wm. Stevenson spoke on "Self-Denial," the main underlying thought of the lesson, and was followed by Mr. George Carter, who led the discussion, which waxed quite warm several times. Smoking and theatre-going became the centre of discussion and in closing Rev. Stevenson pointed out that men wasted much time on these subjects and let more important ones slip by. The question to ask a professing Christian today is not "Do you

smoke?" but "Are you employing young women behind your counters and paying them such a salary that they have to resort to disreputable means to dress decently?" This is a question which keeps many from entering the churches. Several minutes were allowed for the young men to become acquainted, after which the meeting closed with a hymn.

Excuses.

Cheer up, dear reader, Feel not blue We have our meals And so have you And—(Curses on this age of trade) We find our meal check is mislaid!

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASSES MEETING

Three Churches Combine to Study—100 Members Brave Rain to Spend Interesting Afternoon.

At the invitation of the Young Men's Bible class of Emanuel Baptist church, the Young Men's classes of the Congregational, Centennial Methodist and First Baptist churches united in studying the Sunday School lesson Sunday last at Emanuel church. In spite of the rain about one hundred young men were present and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent by all. A. H. Marriott, president of the

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cured our sores. Per-
u, too, if you tried it?"

but a few days' treatment with this
balm gave her ease. Then the
sores began to heal, and we con-
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In a short time she was quite healed.
"My little boy sustained a serious
scald on the neck. It set up
a bad sore, and quite a few things
we tried failed to heal it or give
him ease. Once more we turned
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and soon healed the wound."

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Eczema, itch, ulcers, cold
poisoning, chronic wounds,
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The Lords and Money Bills

Correspondence of the London Times.
The power of the House of Lords was permanently diminished by the Great Rebellion and the Commonwealth. Even the Cavaliers could not overlook the facts that the Commons had successfully resisted the forces of the Monarchy, that for four critical years—1649 to 1653—the Rump had practically governed England, and that after 1653 a single House had been the only check upon a military despotism. In 1660 the old Constitution of King, Lords and Commons was restored, but it was restored with two fundamental differences. The Monarchy could no longer hope to free itself from Parliamentary control; and within Parliament the balance between the two Houses had undergone a complete change. These alterations made themselves conspicuous in the reactionary Parliament which sat from 1661 to 1678. In its earlier Sessions this Assembly is described by Macaulay as "more zealous for Episcopacy than the Bishops," and in its later Sessions it was known to contemporaries as the "Pensionary Parliament." Yet it was this Parliament which shackled the Monarchy by insisting upon the appropriation of supplies, the audit of accounts, and the responsibility of Ministers. And it was this Parliament which struck the great blow against the financial powers of the House of Lords.

The jealousy with which, quite irrespective of party, the action of the Upper House was regarded made itself apparent in the very first Session. In 1661 the Lords carried, and sent to the Commons an apparently harmless Bill for the paving and repairing of the streets of Westminster. The Commons approved the object of the Bill, but on the ground that it laid a charge upon the people and that "it is a privilege inherent to this House and that it is a nature ought to be first considered here," they asked the Lords to be first to consider the Bill in their records, and promised to bring in a measure to the same effect. The Lords contended that this was contrary to the inherent privileges of their House, and inserted a proviso to that effect in the Commons' Bill. The Lower House refused to accept the proviso, and, as neither would give way, Westminster remained unpaved for four years.

This was the first beginning of the controversy which was to be fought out in the next decade, and of which the details have more than an antiquarian interest at the present moment. In 1671 the Commons passed a Bill imposing additional duties upon foreign goods for the protection of home and colonial industries. The Lords introduced several amendments, of which the most vital was the lowering of the duty on white sugar by a farthing and a half per pound. The Commons rejected the amendments and resolved nem. con. "that in all aids given to the King by the Commons the rate or tax ought not to be altered by the Lords." In the ensuing conference between the two Houses the Attorney-General asserted that "there is a fundamental right in the House of Commons as to the manner and the measure and the time, unalterable, and which they cannot part with." He added that "your Lordships begin a new thing." Another speaker gave a grossly irrelevant answer to the significant contention of the Lords that "by this way the Commons might annex things of foreign nature to Bills of money, and make another Magna Carta."

The question of principle was now fully raised, and the Lords resolved, also nem. con., that the power of making amendments in a money bill was "a fundamental, inherent, and undoubted right of the House of Peers, from which they cannot depart." To support this resolution they drew up arguments for a new conference, of which the following are still worth quoting. "If this right should be denied, the Lords have not a negative voice allowed them in Bills of this nature, for if the Lords cannot amend, abate, or refuse a Bill in part, by what consequence of reason can they enjoy a liberty to reject the whole? When the Commons shall think fit to question it, they may pretend the same grounds for it." "By this new maxim of the Commons a hard and ignoble choice is left to the Lords, either to refuse the Crown supplies when they are most necessary, or to consent to ways and proportions of aid which neither their own judgment nor the good of the Government and people can admit." "If positive assertion can introduce a right, what security have the Lords that the House of Commons shall not in other Bills (pretended to be for the general good of the Commons, whereof they will conceive themselves the fittest judge) claim the same peculiar privilege, in exclusion of any deliberation or alteration of the Lords, when they shall judge it necessary or expedient?" They went on to cite conclusive precedents to prove that they had frequently exercised the power in the past.

To this powerful state paper the Commons drew up a reply in writing. They dispute the precedents advanced by the Lords, pointed out that, if admitted, they would justify a claim to initiate as well as to alter money bills, and put forward rival precedents in their own favour. As to the argument that the two Houses are mutual checks on each other, they reply, "so are they still, for your Lordships have a negative voice to the whole." On the distinction between the whole and part, they point to the power of the Crown, which can veto but cannot amend a bill. Finally, they urge that, if the lord's claim were admitted, they would be able to increase as well as to reduce taxation, which, from the point of view of the Commons, was a reductio ad absurdum. The lords decided nem. con. that they disagreed with the arguments and disliked the

unusual expressions of the Commons. There the matter ended for the time, as Parliament was prorogued on April 22 and the bill was consequently lost.

In 1677 the controversy was opened. The Commons had voted supplies for building thirty ships of war. The Lords amended the bill, and inserted a requirement that accounts should be presented to them as well as to the Lower House. The Commons rejected the amendments on the now familiar ground that "the granting and limiting of all aids and supplies did wholly belong to the House of Commons." After a conference the Lords resolved that they were not convinced but that their right held good, but, in view of the danger to the country if the bill did not pass, they waived their amendments. At the same time, in an address to the Crown, they asserted that only out of loyalty they had "laid aside for this time so great a right."

In 1678 the question was raised for the last time in the Restoration Parliament. The Treaty of Nimeguen was now believed to be assured, and the Commons, dreading the military power of the Crown, voted supplies for disbanding the forces which had been raised for an expected war with France. Again the Lords introduced amendments. Notably they postponed the date of disbandment, which involved extra pay to the troops. The Commons rejected this as trenching on their rights, but offered to meet the wishes of the Lords by adding a proviso in place of the proposed amendment. The Lords, however, refused the compromise, pointing out that the amendment was reasonable, was in itself unsatisfactory and inadequate. The usual conferences followed, the Commons adhering to their assertion that the Lords could not amend, while the Lords maintained that the sole right of the Commons was that bills of money should begin in their House (thus conceding what they had disputed in 1661), but that "in all other respects, and to all other intents and purposes, our legislative power was as full and free as theirs." On July 3, on receiving a report of the conference of the previous day, the Commons adopted the famous resolution which remains to this day the foundation of their claims: "That all aids and supplies, and aids to his Majesty in Parliament, are the sole gift of the Commons; and all bills for the granting of any such aids and supplies ought to begin with the Commons; and that it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct, limit and appoint in such bills the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations and qualifications of such grants; which ought not to be changed by the House of Lords."

As the Lords resolved on the same day to adhere to their amendments, there was an absolute deadlock. What the result of the quarrel would have been it is impossible to say. But news had arrived that Louis XIV. refused to surrender any of his conquests until his allies, the Swedes, had recovered the territories lost in the war. This endangered the prospects of peace; it was no longer possible to disband the forces, and so the much-disputed bill was abandoned.

The last occasion on which the same matter of dispute was prominent in the 17th century was in 1689, the year of the Revolution. The Lords had amended an additional poll bill by inserting a clause that they should appoint commissioners to rate themselves and a collector to receive their assessments. The Commons rejected their amendments and drew up some noteworthy arguments for use in a conference. In these they renewed the assertion that taxes are the sole grant of the Commons.

And the Lords are not to alter such gift, grant, limitation, appointment, or modification by the Commons in any part or circumstances, or otherwise interpose in such a bill than to pass or reject the same for the whole, without any alteration or amendment, though in ease of the subjects. As the Kings and Queens, by the Constitution and laws of Parliament, are to take all or leave all in such gifts, grants and presents from the Commons, and cannot take part and leave part, so are the Lords to pass all or reject all, without diminution or alteration.

In reviewing the controversy, it is obvious, as Hallam long ago admitted, that the Lords had the best of the argument, both in the matter of precedents and in that of reasonableness. But, although they actually gave way on only one occasion—viz., in 1677—the ultimate victory rested with the Commons. This was due partly to their unanimity in the matter—very unusual at a time when political parties were in acute conflict with each other—but mainly to the weakened position of the Lords in the country. If public opinion had been on their side, there is little doubt that they would have made good their claim. Nothing but the support of public opinion could have enabled the Commons successfully to enforce resolutions which in themselves had no legal validity. From that day to this the Lords have in practice abandoned the claim to amend a bill which is obviously and demonstrably a money bill. But it is evident from the documents quoted above that they have retained in complete fulness their right of rejection—a right which is only limited in practice by considerations of unity and policy.

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir,—I cannot help protesting against the language used by responsible politicians and journalists about the constitutional power of the House of Lords to reject bills of aid and

supply. We hear from speakers and writers who ought to know better that the rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords would be revolutionary, would be a return to a Stuart times, would be to tear up the precedents of 300 years. Such language is extravagantly untrue. It might indeed be applied with propriety to any proposal that the House of Lords should impose taxes, or initiate bills of aid and supply, or make amendments which would alter the character, amount, or incidence of a tax. These things would certainly be a violation of well-established precedent. But every student of constitutional law and history must be aware that the distinction between initiating or amending a money bill and rejecting it has always been most strongly emphasized.

The constitutional law and practice of Parliament has this peculiarity. There are two bodies of law and practice equally authoritative and not always identical. One of them emanates from the House of Lords, and the other from the House of Commons—for the Houses are absolutely independent within their own sphere. When, therefore, we speak of the "Constitution" or of "constitutional" we speak vaguely unless we go on to explain that we mean the Constitution as interpreted by the House of Lords or the Constitution, as interpreted by the House of Commons. But in this instance the Constitution according to the Commons recognizes the power of the Lords to reject a taxing bill not less certainly than the Constitution according to the Lords. To the best of my recollection the House of Commons has never protested against the House of Lords rejecting a taxing bill except in 1860. And the Resolutions of 1860, which may be regarded as the utmost claim of the Commons in respect to finance, expressly recognize the power of the Lords to reject taxing bills. They state that the Lords had exercised that power, although infrequently, and then go on to say that it is a power "justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy." To regard a power with jealousy is plainly not to deny its existence. It is to insist that it should be used, not habitually, but rarely; not as part of the ordinary practice of Parliament, but only for grave causes and in exceptional circumstances. This is, I think, unquestionably the meaning of the Commons in 1860. The impression is confirmed by the language of their final resolution which speaks of guarding the rightful control of the Commons in the future "against an undue exercise" of the power of the Lords, and indicates that the Commons have the remedy in their own hands by combining all the financial proposals of the year in a single bill. Certainly the Commons were right. They had it in their hands to stop what they regarded as an undue exercise of the power of the Lords. The Lords cannot frequently, or as part of the ordinary practice of Parliament, reject the whole financial arrangements of the year. They can only do it on very rare occasions when grave and special reasons require such a restriction to that exercise which is not undue.

The constitutional power of the Lords to negative the whole of a money bill has never been denied by the Commons. Nay, it is so well recognized that, although the Commons usually object to the Lords amending a money clause in an ordinary bill, the analogy of rejecting the whole of a money bill is allowed to be applied to such money clauses, and it is not deemed to be a breach of the Commons' privileges if the Lords, instead of amending a money clause, strike it out altogether. But this is only another illustration of the emphatic distinction which has always been drawn between initiation and amendment on the one side and rejection on the other.

Whether the Lords would be wise to pass or reject the present Budget—in what direction preponderating considerations of public interest point—is of course a wholly different question. Much may be said on either side. And it is to be hoped that the House of Lords will not prematurely or hastily come to a decision. But so far as the question of constitutional right goes, it certainly seems to me that no well-informed person can sincerely doubt that the House of Lords has a constitutional right to reject the finance bill.

I am yours faithfully,
23 Bruton street, W. HUGH CECIL.

JOHN BRIGHT'S BOGEY.

John Bright once described the variety of stage fright with which he was familiar, with telling point. He was discussing public speaking with George Dawson, an eminent Englishman of his day, when, according to a paragraph in the late David Christie Murray's "Recollections," he said—
"Tell me, friend George, you have, I suppose, as large an experience in public speaking as any man in England. Have you acquaintance with the old nervous tremor?"
"No," Dawson replied, "or if I have it is a mere momentary quail, which is gone before I can realize it."
"Now, for my part," said the great tribune, "I have had practice enough, but I have never risen to address an audience, large or small, without experiencing a shaking at the knees and a sense of a scientific vacuum behind the waistcoat."

STEVENSON ON HIS TRAVELS

In The Macmillan Pocket Classics Series, the latest volume, published this week (October 13), contains Stevenson's "Travels With a Donkey and An Inbound Voyage." This puts, in attractive form, the two famous narratives at the disposal of any one with twenty-five cents to spend. In none of his works are the charm of Stevenson's personality and the brilliancy of his style more striking than in the story of those wanderings.

Discovery and Invention

In disclosing to acquaintances what he believed to be some of the causes of long life, the late Sir Isaac Holden, after dilating on the advantages of bananas as a food, used to conclude: "and, above all, not too many baths: they are weakening." This recidive observation is recalled by some remarks of Dr. Remlingen, which are quoted in Cosmos, on the infective dangers of water, even when used externally. Dr. Remlingen has found several instances of botanists who have contracted typhoid or cholera when their work has taken them into contaminated waters. The inference is either that the water has been accidentally swallowed or that it has come into contact with their food. Cosmos, which is inclined to make merry over the danger, points out that bathing is evidently an operation attended by the gravest risks, and suggests that the only way to avoid them is never to wash except in water that has been boiled, or, better still, never to wash at all. But the risks of water contaminated by the Eberth bacillus of typhoid are not wholly imaginary. A very curious instance of infection is described in the Journal de Medicine et de Chirurgie pratiques (September). The regiment of the 11th Dragons was stationed near the Savoureuse, a river fifty named, which waters a typhoid-infected valley. The river was so unsavoury that the men never bathed in it; but the horses were daily watered on its banks. The horses after being walked in the pools of the river, which was nearly dry at that time of year, were groomed and taken back to camp. The implements of their toilet were usually kept in the nosebags, and a good many of the troopers who took a piece of bread with them to eat on the way back were in the habit of putting this also with the brushes. An epidemic of typhoid in the regiment was most clearly traced to this cause, and the epidemic ceased when the use of the river was stopped.

Halley's Comet is expected to have now so far increased in brightness that it will be visible through 12-inch telescopes, and it will by calculation be nearly as bright as a fourteenth magnitude star and will appear as a very faint nebulosity. But, though it will be in position for observation all the winter, it will remain, according to Mr. W. F. Denning, a small and faint object till it blazes forth next April. At its last appearance its usual brilliance was not attained. No tail was visible for some time after its first appearance, and the shortening of its tail was speculatively attributed to the loss of matter while travelling near the sun in its perihelion periods. Another influence which may lessen the brightness of a comet during its approach to the sun is lessened solar activity at the time. It is sometimes supposed that the comparative absence of sun-spots indicates lessened solar activity, and in the eleven years cycle of sun-spots observed on the sun the minimum period is now approaching, though during the last month one very large sun-spot has been observed, and its appearance was coincident with a magnetic outbreak which was perceptible on the earth. The sun's surface is believed to be charged with negative electricity, and a magnetic storm on the earth has been supposed to be caused by a flight of negatively-charged electric corpuscles, which being expelled from the sun fall on the earth. By similar reasoning the comet's tail streaming away from the sun is believed to owe its appearance partly to the pressure of the sun's light on the very tenuous gaseous particles of the comet, and partly to the pressure of streams of corpuscles of the kind we have described. If, owing to comparative solar quiescence, the expulsion of such particles from the sun should not be very active, the comet's tail might suffer a diminution of brightness.

It will be remembered that though Greenwich Observatory made the calculations which enabled Dr. Wolf, of Heidelberg, to be the first to identify the image of the expected comet on a photographic star plate, yet the image had actually been registered, unperceived, on two Greenwich plates. To an astronomer the explanation of such an oversight is very simple. An article by Professor A. H. Turner, F.R.S., on the recent discovery of new satellites explains the difficulties very well. Some ten years ago, says Professor Turner, the announcement of the discovery of a ninth satellite of Saturn was made by W. H. Pickering. The image of the satellite was very faint on the plates, but a rough prediction of its future position, when Saturn should next be favourably placed for observation, was given. When Saturn next presented itself the satellite could not be found! It was looked for with the most powerful instruments, but on photographs of the region surrounding Saturn there seemed to be not the faintest impression on the film at the place where the satellite ought to be. Some very plain and not very complimentary things were said in print about bogus discoveries, to which there seemed to be at the time no suitable retort, and the matter was almost dropped out of memory. It was not till six years later that W. H. Pickering, after prolonged search, succeeded in finding the tiny ninth satellite of Saturn on no fewer than thirty photographs taken at Arequipa, in Peru, with the Bruce telescope. The reason why the satellite had been so difficult to discover was partly because its motion had been calculated in the wrong direction and partly because it was so very faint. The seriousness of the second difficulty will be realized when it is mentioned that it took Professor W. H. Pickering on the average four

hours to find the image of the satellite on each one of the thirty plates, even when he had ascertained the clue of its retrograde motion and knew, therefore, where to look for it. Professor Turner mentions that all discoveries of planetary satellites since the Seventeenth Century have been made in England or America, and are at present equally divided between the two nations, the share of each being eight.

In the course of becoming an exact science, medicine is paying greater attention than formerly to the action of drugs. While the general public, owing to the multiplication of pills and tablets, is in most civilized countries acquiring the practice of drugging itself, the tendency among physicians is to limit both the number and quantities of drugs in use. Apart from these tendencies the most important aspect of the question is the repression of the adulteration of drugs. In some countries adulteration has grown to dangerous proportions, and the Second International Congress for the repression of adulteration in food and drugs held in Paris, has been an event of considerable interest. At the recent meeting at Lille of the French Association of Science, M. Dorveau traced the history of what is perhaps the oldest known adulteration of food—the adulteration of coffee with chicory. The name of the gifted inventor of this mixture is unknown, but after a long discussion the date of the invention has been fixed at 1690—when the Dutch practiced it. It does not seem likely that William III. brought it to England; but Prussia adopted chicory in 1763, and the French, who did not use it till 1773, have since then been more active than any other people in spreading the adulteration. In the Presse medicale, whence this information is derived, appears an instance of adulteration of a very novel kind. It appears that what are known as "blood oranges" are sometimes converted to their sanguine hue by an injection of aniline dye. The fraud in a specific instance was detected by the discovery of a fine needle which had been used in the syringe. The needle was unfortunately discovered not in the orange but in pharynx of a woman who had eaten one of the oranges.

Sometimes a vague rumour is heard that an engineer has found some way of utilizing the enormous power of sea waves for mechanical purposes. No invention has yet, however, proved of any practical value. A paper read by Signor Riccardo Salvadori before the Italian Electrotechnical Association furnishes some good reasons why this gratuitous form of power cannot be utilized. One of the difficulties is the extreme variability of the supply of energy; but even if this difficulty were overcome, and the energy were accumulated (in reservoirs of compressed air, for example) the cost of the apparatus of accumulation would be prohibitive. The principal reason, however, why wavepower cannot be profitably captured that the mean horsepower of waves is really quite small. On most coasts waves a yard high would furnish only one horsepower per yard of coast. Waves two yards high would give seven horsepower per yard of coast, but the number of days in a year when these waves occur is comparatively small. The three-foot wave is that which occurs on more than half the days of the year, and the cost of an installation which would conserve its energies would work out to £200 per horsepower—a prohibitive cost.

The last two years have been fruitful in the discovery of the remains of primitive man. At the Natural History Museum a case has been recently added which shows the various types of primitive skulls. The Pithecanthropus erectus, found a generation ago in Java, and presumed to be the oldest direct ancestor of man; the Neanderthal and Spy skulls, found in Western and Central Europe; the Mouster skull, found in the middle Pleistocene strata of Dordogne; and latest of all the divided jawbone found at Heidelberg, and supposed by Dr. Schostenski to be of a type dating from the earliest Pleistocene or even to the late Pliocene, and certainly antecedent to any other European skull. The Heidelberg man is by hypothesis the ancestor of various types, of which the Spy man is one and the primitive Australian type another. M. Florentino Ameghino, of the National Museum of Buenos Ayres, has now published a memoir on a primitive human skull, found in some recent excavations at Buenos Ayres at a depth which warrants the supposition that it dates like the Heidelberg skull, from the late Pliocene. To the type M. Ameghino has given the name Diprothomo, and he regards the type as the precursor of the Homo pampeus, which is another primitive skull found in the South American Pleistocene. The skull is not complete, but the upper part is nearly perfect, and, like the skulls of other primitive men, it discloses what we may call a very shallow brain pan. There is hardly any forehead at all, and the Diprothomo would have appeared to have practically no top to its head. M. Paul Combes, in commenting on M. Ameghino's photographs and drawings of the skull, and in his deductions from them, remarks that this discovery, like others of less recent date, seems to show that some of the anthropomorphic skulls—like that of the Pithecanthropus or of the Heidelberg man—were not men at all, or the direct ancestors of man. They were merely collateral, and man has a direct descent through a pedigree not yet completely made out.

Science From an Easy Chair

(By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S.)

To what jewel or precious stone was Shakespeare alluding when he makes the excited Duke in "As You Like It" (after praising his rough life in the forest of Arden, and declaring that adversity has its compensations), exclaim:

"The toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head?"

No doubt the unprejudiced reader supposes when he reads this passage that there is some stone or stone-like body in the head of the toad which has a special beauty, or else was believed to possess magical or medicinal properties. And it is probable that Shakespeare himself did suppose that such a stone existed. As a matter of fact, there is no stone or "jewel" of any kind in the head of the common toad nor of any species of toad—common or rare. This is a simple and certain result of the careful examination of the heads of innumerable toads, and is not merely "common knowledge," but actually the last word of the scientific expert. In these days of "nature-study" writers familiar with toads and frogs and kindred beasts have puzzled over Shakespeare's words, and suggested that he really referring to the beautiful eyes of the toad, which are like gems in colour and brilliance.

This, however, is not the case. Shakespeare himself was simply making use of what was considered to be "common knowledge" in his day when he made the Duke compare adversity to the toad with a magic jewel in its head, commonly known as "a toad-stone," although that "common knowledge" was really not knowledge at all, but—like an enormous mass of the accepted current statements in those times, about animals, plants, and stones—was an absolutely baseless invention. Such baseless beliefs were due to the perfectly innocent but reckless habit of mankind, throughout long ages, of exaggerating and building up marvelous narrations on the one hand and on the other hand of believing without any sufficient inquiry, and with delight and enthusiasm, such marvelous narrations recorded by others. Each writer or "gossip" concerning the wonders of unexplored nature, consciously or unconsciously, added a little to the story as received by him, and so the authoritative statements grew more and more astonishing and interesting.

It was not until the time of Shakespeare himself that another spirit began to assert itself—namely, that of asking whether a prevalent belief or tradition is actually a true statement of fact, and of proceeding to test the belief by an examination of the thing in question, and not by merely adding the assertions of "the learned so-and-so," or of "the ingenious Mr. Dash." This spirit of inquiry actually existed in a fairly active state among the more cultivated of the Greeks. Aristotle (who flourished about 350 B.C.), though he could not free himself altogether from the primitive tendency to accept the marvellous as true because it is marvellous, and without regard to its improbability, yet on the whole, showed a determination to investigate, and to see things for himself, and left in his writings an immense series of first-rate original observations. He had far more of the modern scientific spirit than had the innumerable credulous writers of Western Europe who lived fifteen hundred to two thousand years after him. Even that delightful person Herodotus, who preceded Aristotle by a hundred years, occasionally took the trouble to inquire into some of the wonders he had heard of on his travels, and is careful to say, now and then, that he does not believe what he heard. But the mediaeval-makers of "bestiaries," herbals, and treatises on stones, which were collections of every possible fancy and "old-wives' tale" about animals, plants, and minerals, mixed up with Greek and Arabic legends, and the mystical medical lore of the "Physiologists," that Byzantine Cyclopaedia of "wisdom which you wait"—deliberately discarded all attempt to set down the truth; they simply gave that up as a bad job, and recorded every strange story, property, and "application" (as they termed it) of natural objects, with solemn assurance, adding a bit of their own invention to the gathered and growing mass of preposterous misunderstanding and superstition. In the seventeenth century the opposition to this method of omnivorous credulity (which even today, in spite of all our "progress," flourishes among both the rich and the poor) crystallized in the purpose of the Royal Society of London for the promotion of Natural Knowledge—whose motto was, and is, "Nullius in verba" (that is, "We accept no man's bare assertion,") and whose original first rule, to be observed at all its meetings, was that no one should discourse of his opinions or narrate a marvel, but that any member who wished to address the society should "bring in" that is to say, "exhibit" an experiment or an actual specimen. A new spirit, the "scientific spirit," produced and was nourished by this and similar societies of learned men. As a consequence the absurdities and the cruel and injurious beliefs of witchcraft, astrology, and baseless legend melted away like clouds before the rising sun. In the place of the mad nightmare of fantastic ignorance, there grew up the solid body of unassailable knowledge of Nature, and of man, which we call "science"—a growth which made such prodigious strides in the last century that we now may be truly said to live in the presence of a new heaven and a new earth!

It was, then, a real "stone," called the toad-stone, to which Shakespeare alluded. It is mentioned in various old treatises concerning the magical and medicinal properties of gems

and stones, under its Latin name, "Bufonius lapis," and was also called Borax, Nosa, Crapandinus, Crapaudina, Chelonitis, and Batrachites. It was also called Grateriano and Garatronius, after a gentleman named Gratterus, who in 1473 found a very large one, reputed to have a marvellous power. In 1657, in the "translation by a person of quality," of the "Thaumatrographia" of a Polish physician named Jonstonus, we find written of it: "Toads produce a stone, with their own image sometimes. It hath very great force against malignant tumors that are venomous. They are used to heat it in a bag, and to lay it hot, without anything between, to the naked body, and to rub the affected place with it. They say it prevails against the enchantments of witches, especially for women and children bewitched. So soon as you apply it to one bewitched, it sweats many drops. In the plague it is laid to the heart to strengthen it." Another physician of the same period appears to be affected by the old traditions about the stone and how he tested them. He says it was reported that the stone could be cut out of the toad's head. (In the book called "Hortus Sanitatis," dated 1490, there is a picture, now before me, of a gentleman performing this operation successfully on a gigantic toad.) Our sceptical physician, however, goes on to say that it was commonly believed that these stones are thrown out of the mouth by old toads (probably the tongue was mistaken for the stone), and that if toads are placed on a piece of red cloth they will eject their "toad-stones," but rapidly swallow them again before one can seize the precious gem! He says that when he was a boy he procured an aged toad and placed it on a red cloth, in order to obtain possession of "the stone." He sat up watching the toad all night, but the toad did not eject anything. "Since that time," he says, "I have always regarded as humbug ('badineries') all that they relate of the toad-stone and its origin." He then describes the actual stone which passes as the toad-stone, or Bufonius lapis, and says that it is also called batrachite, or brontia, or ombria. His description exactly corresponds with the "toad-stones" which are well-known at the present day in collections of old rings.

I have examined twelve of these rings in the British Museum, through the kindness of Mr. C. H. Read, P.S.A., the Keeper of Mediaeval Antiquities, and four in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. Two of these are of chalcedony, with a figure of a toad roughly carved on the stone, and are of a character and origin different from the others: The others, which are the true and recognized "toad-stone," or "lapis Bufonius," are circular, slightly convex "stones," of a drab color, and with a smooth, enamel-like surface. They are platelike discs, being of thin substance and concave on the lower surface, which has an upstanding rim. I recognized them at once as the palatal teeth of a fossil fish called "Lepidotus" common in our own oolite and wealden strata. They were white and colourless in life, but are stained of various colours according to the nature of the rock in which they are embedded. A drab colour like that of the skin of the common toad is given to them by the iron salts present in many oolitic rocks; those found in the wealden of the Isle of Wight are black. That the "toad-stones" mounted in ancient rings are really the teeth of a fish has been already recorded by the Rev. R. H. Newell ("The Zoology of the English Poets," 1845), but he seems to be mistaken in identifying them with those of the wolf-fish (Anarhichas). They undoubtedly are the palatal teeth of the fossil extinct ganoid fish Lepidotus.

Before leaving the queer inventions and assertions of the old writers about these fossil teeth, which they declared to be taken out of the toad's head, let me quote one delightful passage from a contemporary of Shakespeare (Lupton, "A thousand notable things of sundry sortes. Whereof some are wonderful, some strange, some pleasant, divers necessary, a great sort profitable, and many very precious," London, 1595). "You shall know," he says, "whether the Toadstone called 'crapaudina' be the right and perfect stone or not. Hold the stone before a toad, so that he may see it. And if it be a right and true stone, the toad will leap towards it and make as if he would snatch it from you; he envieth so much that a man should have that stone. This was credibly told Mizaldus for truth by one of the French King's physicians, which affirmed that he did see the trial thereof."

We have thus before us the actual things called toad-stones, and believed by Shakespeare and his contemporaries to be found in the head of the toad. How did it come about that these pretty little button-like, drab-colored fossil teeth were given such an erroneous history? This question was answered by the late Rev. C. W. King, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in his book on "Antique Gems" (London, 1860). He says, "I am not aware if any substance of a stony nature is ever now discovered within the head or body of the toad. Probably the whole story originated in the name Batrachites (Frog-stone or Toad-stone), given in Pliny to a gem brought from Coptos, and so-called from its resemblance to that animal in colour." We have not, it must be noted, any specimens of the Toadstone at the present day actually known to have been brought from Coptos. It is quite possible that the fossil fish-tooth was substituted ages ago for Pliny's Batrachites, and was never found at Coptos at all

Whether that is so or not, the fact is that Pliny never said it came out of a toad, but merely that it was of the colour of a toad.

The Pliny referred to is Pliny the Elder, the celebrated Roman naturalist, who wrote a great treatise on natural history, which we still possess, and died in A. D. 79, whilst visiting the eruption of Vesuvius. He says nothing of the Batrachites being found inside the toad, nor does he mention its medicinal virtues. The name alone—simply the name "Batrachites," the Greek for toadstone—was sufficient to lead the fertile imagination of the mediaeval doctors to invent all the other particulars! It is a case precisely similar to that of the old lady who was credited with having vomited "three black crows." When the report was traced step by step to its source it was found that her nurse had stated that she vomited something as black as a crow!

The belief in the existence of a stone of magical properties in the head of the toad is only one of many instances of beliefs of a closely similar kind which were accepted by Pliny (although he records no such belief as to the toadstone), and were passed on from his treatise on natural history in a more or less modified form to the middle ages, and so to our own time by later writers. Thus Pliny cites, as stones possessing magical properties, the "Bronte" found in the head of the tortoise, the Cinea in the head of a fish of that name, the Chelomite, a grass-green stone found in a swallow's belly, the Draconites, which must be cut out of the head of a live serpent, the Hyaeina from the eye of the Hyaeena, and the Saures from the bowels of a green-stone. All these and the Echites, or viper-stone, were credited with extraordinary magical virtues, and many of the assertions of later writers about the toad-stone are clearly due to their having calmly transferred the marvelous stories about other imaginary stones to the imaginary toad-stone. The only stone in the above list which has a real existence is that in the fish's head. Fish have a pair of beautiful translucent stones in their heads—the ear-stones or otoliths—by the laminated structure of which we now can determine the age of a fish just as a tree's age is told by the annual rings of growth in the wood of its stem. The fresh water crayfish has a very curious pair of opaque stones (concretions of carbonate and phosphate of lime) formed in its "stomach" as a normal and regular thing. They are familiar to every student who dissects a crayfish, and I am told that in Germany today, as in old times also, the "krebstein" is regarded by the country-folk as possessed of medicinal and magical properties. I am not able, on the present occasion, to trace out the possible origin of all the stories and beliefs about stones occurring within animals. They are more numerous than those cited by Pliny; they exist in every race and every civilization and refer to a large variety of animals. Probably many of these beliefs date from prehistoric times. In the East the most celebrated of these stones, since the period of Arabic civilization, is called a Bezoar stone. "Bezoar" is the Persian word for "antidote," and does not apply only to a stone. The true and original "Bezoar stone" of the East is a concretion found in the intestine of the Persian wild goat. Those which I have seen are usually of the size and shape of a pigeon's egg and of a fine mahogany colour, with a smooth, polished surface. The Persian goat's bezoar stone is found, on chemical analysis, to consist of "ellagic acid," an acid allied to gallic acid, the vegetable astringent product which occurs in oakgalls used until lately in the manufacture of ink. The bezoar stone is probably a concretion formed in the intestine from some of the undigested portions of the goat's food. Such concretions are not uncommon, and occur even in man. "Bezoar stones" are obtained in the East from deer, antelope, and even monkeys, as well as goats, and must have a different chemical nature in each case. Minute scrapings from these stones are used as medicine, and their chemical qualities render their use not altogether absurd, though they probably have no really valuable action. It is probable that their use had a later origin than that of the "stones" connected with magic and witchcraft. Sixteenth century writers were ready to invent a history for their knowledge was defective, declared the bezoar stone to be formed by the inspissated tears of the deer or of the gazelle—the "gum" which Hamlet remarked in aged examples of the human species.

The substance called "ambergis" (grey amber), valued today as a perfume, is a foecal concretion similar to a bezoar stone. It is formed in the intestine of the sperm whale, and contains fragments of the hard parts of these whales. "Hair-balls" are formed in the intestines of various large vegetarian animals—and occasionally stony concretions of various chemical composition are formed in the urinary bladder of various animals, as well as of man. The "eagle-stone" is also a concretion to which magical properties were ascribed. I have seen a specimen, but do not know its history and origin. Glass beads found in prehistoric burial places are called by old writers "adders' eggs," and "adder-stones," and were said (it is improbable that one should say "believed") to hatch out young adders when incubated with sufficiently silly ceremonies and observances. A celebrated "stone" of medicinal reputation in the East is the "Goa-stone." This is a purely artificial product—a mass of the size and shape of a large egg, consisting of some very fine and soft powder like fuller's earth, sweetly scented and overlaid with gold-leaf. A very little is rubbed off, mixed with water, and swallowed, as a remedy for many diseases.

"Mrs. Barkley, are you familiar with 'Songs Without Words'?" "Oh, yes—quite! Mr. Barkley frequently sings them when he comes home early in the morning."

About the Little Dinner

When most people talk about eating they indulge in a vulgar levity, says the London Daily Telegraph. It is commonly supposed that such a matter as the planning of a menu can be approached with the gay flippancy of a cabinet minister. To this melancholy, fatuous delusion may be traced many ruined homes, the tragedies of many lives of fair promise. A household in which the art of eating is not zealously studied is abnormal, unwholesome and unhealthy. "Tell me what you eat," says the sublime French aphorism, "and I will tell you what you are." Yet there are people who expect you to reverence their great souls when they assure you that they don't know what they're eating—it is all one to them. Of course, you will generally be right to believe they are lying. If not, award them the proper compassion earned by the halt, the maimed and the blind. If a poor creature really does find all food taste alike he is no better than a person to whom all colours are alike, or for whom music means nothing. The reason why people pretend to be in this wretched condition is the vulgar notion that it is not spiritual or not intellectual to be interested in your dinner. Hence households where they want to be cultured at all costs treat the menu as a thing that anyone can make in a moment. There is, of course, another extreme. It is possible to elaborate and over-elaborate, to pile course upon course, till the diner is only fit for some bloated giant of the First Empire. But there is not much danger of such horrors nowadays. For years taste has been turning towards simplicity. Look at the menus of fifty years ago. In one—not a banquet of any special occasion, but a chance day's dinner at a table in St. James' of excellent reputation—there are six entrees, saddle of mutton and pigeons. No separate course of vegetables appears. The sweets are many and of appalling solidity. We do not do things in that fashion nowadays. Compare with it the menu of a Parisian dinner in our time. The occasion was of some importance, and, moreover, the Christmas season might well have induced a prodigality of courses. But these were all:

Potage poule au pot Henry IV.
Merlans a la Bretonne.
Chapons du Man rotis.
Ragout de Truffes.
Fonds d'Artichaut demi-glace
Bombe Chantilly.

It is an illustration of the modern principle that at dinner you ought not to taste an interminable succession of courses, but to eat heartily of a few.

"A Plain Leg of Mutton"

There were certainly giants in the old days. Our capacity is far below theirs. The simplest family dinner, in the days when Michael Angelo Titmarsh wrote dithyrambic pages about them, groaned beneath a profusion of heavy dishes, which would suffice the modest appetites of our suburbs for a week. But already the symptoms of change were plain to the discerning eye. It was the same Titmarsh who sang the hymn of the simple life:

A plain leg of mutton, my Lucy,
I pray thee, get ready at three.
Be it smoking and tender and juicy,
And what better meat can there be?

Few of us now dine at three. But a good many of us are not ashamed to profess our preference of the "plain leg of mutton," or some similar innocent dish, over all the refinements in the world.

"Soup, fish and roast," said one of the great modern maitres d'hotel, "make dinner enough for an emperor." It is not to be taken too literally, for your maitre d'hotel, like other great artists, is fond of talking paradox. Doubtless he would add to his ideal dinner of three courses several little matters of vegetables and sweets to clothe the austere dignity of its form. He would probably decorate it for the taste of the general with an entree or two. But the mere fact that the modern academicians of the art of the kitchen talk in this strain shows that gourmandize is out of date. The gourmand has yielded to the gourmet. It is a far cry to the time when the skilled epicure could detect three appetites during the dinner—the first a brutal appetite which would devour anything with enthusiasm, the second an appetite less impatient but not less keen, which demanded delicacies; the third an appetite which had to be excited and titillated by piquancy and novelty. We enjoy simpler emotions. But it would be foolish to argue that we enjoy them less. There is an old story of a briefless barrister, who, wishing to propitiate a wealthy epicure, gave him a dinner of mutton chops grilled before a sitting room fire, plain boiled potatoes and a beef; and at the end the epicure confessed, with pathos in his voice, that he had never known so alluring a meal. The change of taste in the last half-century has followed the moral of that virtuous tale. Yet the simplest dinner boasts a variety unknown to the great days of old. We have at least begun to understand the importance of vegetables. They rank now with the greatest delicacies of fish, flesh and fowl. We command countless treasures of fruit, once unknown to any but the wealthiest table, and there held in small honour. And naturally we are far less carnivorous than of old.

The Sedentary Life

No doubt a part of this change is to be ascribed to the sedentary habit of modern life. Men chained down in the middle of big towns can only endure a diet of rich and heavy meals at peril of their health. The discovery has

been made tardily, but the results of it are in evidence on all hands. Men who work in an office no longer take a large, solid midday dinner. The thought of that high-principled gentleman of Sam Weller's acquaintance, who, in the early hours of afternoon, used to make a hearty meal off the joint, and get up with a dozen crumplets, afflicts our generation with the nightmare. How did they manage in the brave days of old? Was any work done after the orgy at midday? Some people declare that in those days everybody could afford to doze the afternoon away. But it is probable that the real explanation lies in longer hours. Just as the modern German is at his office a good deal earlier than the Englishman, and leaves it later, but has a large break in the middle of his day, such was the manner of the Victorians. We like to have more time at home, more time for sport, for amusement, and so we cannot afford to spend many minutes on midday refection. A short interval means less food. We must have something which gives our sedentary digestions no trouble, on pain of inefficiency all through the afternoon. The light lunch has become as characteristic of the workaday world of modern London as the hatless head. Not so long ago, if a man had no stomach for chop or steak or a cut off the joint, he must needs put up with a sandwich or bread and cheese. Then, the beginning of a new era, came a time when he could get a scone or a bun, or even a boiled egg. Now the carte of the tea shop provides him with viandes froides assorties worthy of a good restaurant, a little army of entrees to choose from, and soup and fish and vegetables. The lunch of one or two light dishes of this kind is the fashion of today. No doubt it has its dangers. You may see far too many young people trying to live on bread and pastry and tea. But those whose business it is to watch and aid and follow the development of public taste will tell you that there is far less of this error than of old. The lads who used to support life on a scone and butter now have soup and an apple dumpling, or fish, or an egg, or a neat little portion of an entree. This change of diet is among the most sensible examples of food reform which one can easily find. Some of us will like it none the worse because it is not the result of fanatical advocacy, but of common-sense and commercial enterprise. Whatever we may choose to think about that, it is interesting to note the variety of the fare which awaits the choice of the modern city worker. You may look round the marble tables, and find hardly two people eating the same sort of food. Once upon a time, if they did not choose to have chops, they must have had steak. So by degrees we learn how to live.

THE AEROPLANE DANCE.

There exists in Paris an academy of dancing masters, learned gentlemen who have the whole history of the terpsichorean art at their finger-ends, and who know everything there is to be known about dancing and dancers. They want to see established in Paris a Conservatoire of Dancing, just as there is a Conservatoire of Music. So far their efforts in this direction have not been successful; but they do not despair. Meanwhile, they devote themselves to reviving antique dances and inventing new ones.

The latest effort, due to Professor Lefort, is the "aeronette," a freak dance, suggested by that most topical of things, the aeroplane. It should make for hilarity, wherever it is danced this winter, involving, as it does, a quickest imitation of the starting of the motor, arm-wagging and arm-fluttering for the flight, and ending with the descent, which the dancers express by stamping their feet and lowering their head.

While on the subject of dancing, we might add that a leading feature of the Coliseum is Milla Ida Rubenstein, who also leads more or less directly from Russia. This lady is now giving her Dance of the Seven Veils, which created such a sensation recently at the Chatelet Theatre in Paris—where they are judges of dancing. When the turn begins, the lady is wearing seven veils, and at the conclusion of each dance she removes one of the veils till she gets down to the limit, or thereabouts. The writer did not have the advantage of seeing this dance in Paris, but can quite imagine that the French ideas of the limit, and ours, would be rather different, and that here, at least, spectators will get nothing but grace and beauty; and if there are any other features in the dance that add to its sensationalism; they are not likely to be seen in this country. Of course, Parisian taste is different from our own, and even the Salome dancers over there have been known to shorten their London costumes by a head or two, in order not to seem prudish.

CHAPTER AND VERSE FOR IT.

The story goes that a certain college president in Indiana, a clergyman, was addressing his students at the beginning of the college year.

He observed to them that it was a "matter of congratulation to all the friends of the college that the year had opened with the largest freshman class in its history."

Then, without a pause, says Lippincott's Magazine, the good man turned to the lesson for the day, the Third Psalm, and began to read in a loud voice:—

"Lord, how are they increased that trouble me!"

Sir T

Theodore Martin, the lawyer who was born in that educated at the High School, he was "bred to Aytoun followed the profession of law, and after achieving success and a fortune. It was in 1840 that he set up as a Parliar the hundreds of business sulted the firm of Martin only a few have known it was a famous man of le end of his days Theodore hard at his legal business was able to write of him "a long and very crowded ature has occupied the may say of this portion himself said of Aytoun, his legal practice was of him a power of masterful cal and other questions, service to him at a later ing for the translator of knowledge of affairs which to the biographer of the

Verses and T

At the same time, T mor and versifying power his profession and he and that followed his coming in Tait's Magazine and and parodies afterward, Rabelaisian name of "Bo editions of this admirable between 1845 and 1902. afterwards worked together of Goethe's Poems lished it in 1858. Nine friendship had been seen dore Martin produced which contains many of their literary collabora name had become well tions. "He was popular great friend of Thacker of the generation. He ent actress Miss Helen prepared a translation of Rene's Daughter"; and in the well-worn path of by so many translators of biographical and critical followed in 1870, in the Classics for English Rea two were, in a sense, the addition of a verse tran and Epistles, in a com tion. But only a year ance of the "Odes," the the field with a version tervals during later year lations of "Faust," of s and of Dante's "Vita N "Faust" has passed into tions.

In all these works the ies are apparent; copious rule, an understanding of They are exceedingly p have a "go" and a melo admiration; they are the words run naturally in use the English language ease. But it would be translations, in the st scholarship of Oxford to the word, or to seek of Horace and Catullus seems to have been Thomas Moore. Conin came as near to Horac ever likely to come; a followed the simple r cult to follow—that an chosen—which shall re spond to a Horatian shall be used uniform odes to which it applies plays for all the Sappi stanza, for all the Alca every case his aim is t sible to the phrasing as of the original. This is posed to that of Theod us one kind of gallopin lis," another for "Natis rhymed couplets for "This variety pervades so that the last thing i do is to recall or suggest that difference between read as a whole, and t which the scholar det might, for all the Engl been one and the same, the versions are not t ingly. They are full turns of phrase, and it them that they read n poems than like trans

The Life of the

It was while Theo gaged upon the life of Victoria requested him a very different order of the Prince Consort, posed that he had some Court which suggested but this is an entire n says in the dedicatory ume, he had not been with the Prince Consort friend Sir Arthur Help from outside, with no o those which might bel

The Dinner

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How did our generation with at midday? Some people declare these days the habits of business were being that everybody could afford to afternoon away. But it is probable that explanation lies in longer hours. The modern German is at his office earlier than the Englishman, and later, but has a large break in the day, such as was the manner of the old. We like to have more time for sport, for amusement, we cannot afford to spend many minutes on a short interval of food. We must have something to eat, but our sedentary digestions no longer find it difficult to get through the light lunch has become as a matter of course, and it is not long ago that the workaday world of modern man had no stomach for chop or cut off the joint, he must needs put sandwich or bread and cheese. Then, the coming of a new era, came a time when we get a scone or a bun, or even a glass of beer. Now the carte of the tea shop with viandes froides assorties of a good restaurant, a little army of choice from, and soup and fish tables. The lunch of one or two light courses is the fashion of today. No one has his dangers. You may see far more young people trying to live on bread and tea. But those whose business is to watch and aid and follow the current of public taste will tell you that it is less of this error than of old.

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heads to the subject of dancing, we might expect a leading feature of the Coliseum is Ida Rubenstein, who also hails more directly from Russia. This lady is now the star of the Seven Veils, which is such a sensation recently at the Chateaux in Paris—where they are judges of the dance. When the turn begins, the lady is dressed in seven veils, and at the conclusion of the dance she removes one of the veils till she is down to the limit, or thereabouts. The

idea did not have the advantage of seeing the dance in Paris, but can quite imagine that the French ideas of the limit, and ours, would be very different, and the Coliseum is, above all, a family house. So that here, at least, spectators will get nothing but grace and beauty; there are any other features in the dance which add to its sensationalism, they are not to be seen in this country. Of course, the taste is different from our own, and the Salome dancers over there have been obliged to shorten their London costumes by a foot or two, in order not to seem prudish.

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Lord, how are they increased that trouble

Sir Theodore Martin

Theodore Martin, the son of an Edinburgh lawyer was born in that city in 1816, and was educated at the High School and University. Like his friend and elder contemporary Aytoun, he was "bred to the law"; but while Aytoun followed the profession with dislike, Martin devoted to it his best hours during many years, and, after migrating to London, achieved success and a fair measure of fortune. It was in 1846 that he came southwards, and set up as a Parliamentary solicitor. Of the hundreds of business people who have consulted the firm of Martin and Leslie, probably only a few have known that the senior partner was a famous man of letters. To almost the end of his days Theodore Martin worked very hard at his legal business, so that in 1902 he was able to write of himself as having passed "a long and very crowded life, of which literature has occupied the smallest part."

We may say of this portion of his career what he himself said of Aytoun, that "the discipline of his legal practice was of great use in giving him a power of mastering the details of political and other questions, which was of distinct service to him at a later period." It did nothing for the translator of Horace, but it gave a knowledge of affairs which was indispensable to the biographer of the Prince Consort.

Verses and Translations

At the same time, Theodore Martin's humor and versifying power found scope outside his profession and he and Aytoun, in the years that followed his coming to London, published in Tait's Magazine and in Fraser, ballads and parodies afterwards collected under the Rabelaisian name of "Bon Gaultier." Sixteen editions of this admirable book were called for between 1845 and 1902. The two friends soon afterwards worked together upon a translation of Goethe's Poems and Ballads, and published it in 1858. Nine years later, after the friendship had been severed by death, Theodore Martin produced a memoir of Aytoun, which contains many interesting details of their literary collaboration. Meantime, his name had become well known in other directions. He was popular in society, and was a great friend of Thackeray and other leaders of the generation. He had married the eminent actress Miss Helen Faucit, for whom he prepared a translation of Hertz's play, "King Rene's Daughter," and he had made a mark in the well-worn path that has been trodden by so many translators of Horace. The translations of the "Odes" appeared in 1860; a small biographical and critical volume on the poet followed in 1870, in the series called "Ancient Classics for English Readers"; and in 1882 the two were, in a sense, thrown together, with the addition of a verse translation of the Satires and Epistles, in a complete two-volume edition. But only a year after the first appearance of the "Odes," the translator came into the field with a version of Catullus; and at intervals during later years he produced translations of "Faust," of some of Heine's poems, and of Dante's "Vita Nuova." Among these "Faust" has passed into about a dozen editions.

In all these works the same literary qualities are apparent: copiousness, grace, and, as a rule, an understanding of the author's meaning. They are exceedingly pleasant to read. They have a "go" and a melody that command our admiration; they are the work of a man whose words run naturally into verse, and who can use the English language with readiness and ease. But it would be untrue to call them translations, in the strict sense which the scholarship of Oxford and Cambridge applies to the word, or to seek for the true inwardness of Horace and Catullus in a writer whose style seems to have been formed upon that of Thomas Moore. Conington, a few years later, came as near to Horace as an Englishman is ever likely to come; and he laid down and followed the simple rule—simple, but difficult to follow—that an English metre must be chosen which shall as nearly as may be correspond to a Horatian metre, and that this shall be used uniformly in dealing with the odes to which it applies. Thus Conington employs for all the Sapphic odes one four-lined stanza, for all the Alcaic odes another; and in every case his aim is to keep as close as possible to the phrasing as well as to the thought of the original. This is a method entirely opposed to that of Theodore Martin, who gives us one kind of galloping metre for "Vixi puellis," another for "Natis in usum," and a set of rhymed couplets for "Non semper imbres."

This variety pervades the whole translation, so that the last thing in the world that it can do is to recall or suggest Horace. Nor is there that difference between the version of Horace, read as a whole, and the version of Catullus, which the scholar demands. The originals might, for all the English reader knows, have been one and the same. Still, when all is said, the versions are not to be spoken of slightly. They are full of melody and happy turns of phrase, and it may be truly said of them that they read much more like original poems than like translations.

The Life of the Prince Consort

It was while Theodore Martin was engaged upon the life of Aytoun that Queen Victoria requested him to undertake a work of a very different order of importance—the Life of the Prince Consort. It is commonly supposed that he had some official position at Court which suggested her Majesty's choice; but this is an entire mistake. As he himself says in the dedicatory letter in the first volume, he had not been personally acquainted with the Prince Consort; recommended by his friend Sir Arthur Helps, he came to the task from outside, with no other qualifications than those which might belong to any accomplished

man of letters who was at the same time a man of the world. Naturally, this important undertaking completely possessed him for many years, for the work to be done was immense, and the interest of it absorbing. The task was approached in a spirit of natural diffidence, for Theodore Martin well knew what arduous work it would be, and how difficult he would find it to do his duty at once to the Queen, to history, and to the public. He wished, as he said, to prove himself "at once warmly sympathetic and austere just." The task, as he again and again admitted, was greatly lightened for him by the confidence and kindness shown towards him by her Majesty, by whom "nothing, however confidential, was withheld which might reflect a light upon the Prince's character or enable the biographer to present him in his true colors before the world." It is not necessary here to discuss over again the manner in which Theodore Martin performed the great labor of his life, or to write a new criticism of those five invaluable volumes. Enough to say that in them he produced a book which must ever remain a standard authority for the political history of the first half of the Queen's reign, and which, by the picture it gave of the real occupations of the court, did as much to strengthen the Monarchy as it did to raise the reputation of the Prince.

The story of Theodore Martin's relations with the Queen and court is told at length in a little volume entitled "Queen Victoria as I Knew her," which he printed for private circulation at the end of 1901, and issued to the public seven years later. In this he collected a number of the letters written to him by the Queen from the time of his first undertaking the Life of the Prince Consort down to the very end of her reign. These letters afford fresh evidence of the Queen's kindness of heart and simplicity of character, and of the real comfort which she derived from friendly intercourse with a few persons who had no official connection with the court, and who were not in the literal sense of the word her servants. Of these persons Sir Theodore Martin and his distinguished wife were among the most noteworthy. Although, indeed, there seems an odd contradiction between the formal third person method in which the letters were written and the intimacy of their contents, this, we suppose, is quite natural to those who live among them. In one of the letters (June, 1869), Her Majesty's words bring out in an almost painful way the isolation of the Queen's position, while at the same time they are a tribute to Sir Theodore Martin's honesty and tact. Her Majesty writes—

"The Queen has received Mr. Martin's most kind letter of the 3rd. . . . She really is at a loss to say how much she feels his constant and invariable kindness to her, and how deeply grateful she is for it. In the Queen's position, though it might sound strange, she has so many to serve her, she feels the assistance rendered her by others in private matters, in which her official servants, from one cause or another, seem to feel little interest, and to be very helpless, is of immense value; and she considers it most fortunate, to say the least, to have found so kind a friend as Mr. Martin. The Queen likewise feels that in him she has found an impartial friend, who can tell her many important things which her own unbiassed servants cannot hear or tell her."

This is the burden of many of the letters, while now and then, we have a really valuable contribution to our knowledge of the Queen's own life and character. For example, on the publication of the "Leaves from a Journal," at the beginning of 1868, the Queen fell almost at the proverbial pleasure of the young author in reading the reviews of her first book, while at the same time she demurred to some of the remarks simultaneously made by the Press as to the long continuance of her retirement. The following words from a letter to Mr. Martin (as he then was) on January 19, 1868, give a painfully interesting exposition of the Queen's feeling, even so long after her bereavement, as to the difficult and arduous nature of her public duties:—

"Two things there are in some of the reviews which the Queen wishes Mr. Martin could find means to get rectified and explained:—(1) That the Queen wrote 'The Early Years.' Pray have that contradicted. (2) That it is the Queen's sorrow that keeps her secluded to a certain extent. Now, it is her overwhelming work and her health, which is greatly shaken by her sorrow, and the totally overwhelming amount of work and responsibility—work which she feels really wears her out. Alice Helps was wonder-struck at the Queen's room; and if Mrs. Martin . . . at it, she can tell Mr. Martin what surrounds her. From the hour she gets out of bed till she gets into it again there is work, work, work—letter-boxes, questions, etc., which are dreadfully exhausting—and if she had not comparative rest and quiet in the evening, she would most likely not be alive. Could I . . . truth not be openly put before the people? So much has been told them, they should know this very important fact, for some day she may quite break down."

Married Life and Last Years.

Sir Theodore Martin's marriage and married life deserve more than a passing word, for of his celebrated wife it may truly be said, in the sentence from Lady Ritchie which is quoted on her tomb, "the charm of which is quoted for her home and for her friends that loved her," yet "her gracious gift of genius belonged to the world." It was in 1851, when she was 34 and had already had a brilliant career of 16

years upon the stage that Helen Faucit married Theodore Martin, in the old church at Brighton. They spent their honeymoon in Italy, and after no long time she returned to the stage, as they had all along agreed that she should do. Till well into middle life this fine actress and admirable woman, who had been encouraged as a child by Edmund Keen and had long acted "leading lady" to Macready, held the first place among English actresses of serious plays. She made her debut as Julia, in "The Hunchback"; she moved great houses by her rendering of the stilted part of Mrs. Haller—the great part, as we remember, of Penderic's Miss Fotheringay, and later she "created" Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." But it was as Juliet, as Imogen, and as Hermione that she achieved her greatest triumphs; and those were the parts she really loved. But all through her 46 years of married life she was much more than an actress. She was her husband's best friend and his counsellor, the joy of his home, and the friend of his friends. She helped him in his literary work, for, as he himself points out, it was not for nothing that she had studied the great masters of English style. Perhaps it was partly from the knowledge that Lady Martin had been so sound and helpful a critic while the "Life of the Prince Consort" was in progress that Queen Victoria first extended towards her that friendship and affectionate regard which never failed for over 30 years. Some time after Lady Martin's death her husband was betrayed into the one error of taste—a very natural one in the circumstances—that has been recorded against him. He wished to place her monument near Shakespeare's, in Stratford-on-Avon Church. There was an outcry on the part of the more vociferous of those who felt the immeasurable distance between the master and even the best of his interpreters; and the monument, with Foley's fine relief, was set up in Llantsytho church, near Lady-Martin's home. But Sir Theodore, at the same time, gave a marble pulpit to Stratford, and a sermon was preached in it in Helen Faucit's honor, by the churchman who of all in our time, has best appreciated the drama and the stage, the late Canon Ainger.

On the appearance of the last volume of the Prince Consort's life, in 1880, Theodore Martin was made a K.C.B., and in 1896, on his eightieth birthday, the Queen sent him the insignia of a Knight Commander of her newly-founded Victorian Order. In 1881 he was chosen Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, and about the same time the family of Lord Lyndhurst asked him to undertake the biography of that most combative of lawyer-statesmen, and the book was published in 1883. The acrimonious discussion to which some portions of it gave rise are not yet forgotten. A volume of fresh translations from German poets followed in 1886, and this was succeeded by other books, such as the memoir of his wife (1900), and the sixteenth edition of "Bon Gaultier," with an interesting preface.

The Martins were very constant and unchanging, at least during the last half of their lives, in the matter of dwelling-places. In 1861 they visited the Vale of Langollen, fell in love with the house called Bryn-y-silio, and four years after bought it. Here they lived a good deal of every year; here the Prince Consort's Life was mostly written; and here on August 26, 1880, Queen Victoria paid them a visit. Here, too, on September 15, 1906, Sir Theodore celebrated his ninetieth birthday, with some ceremony and much cordiality on the part of neighbors and friends. It is sad to record that his latest relations with his London home were not so pleasant. It was on the east side of Onslow square, and the once quiet thoroughfare that runs before it, has lately been invaded by the motor-omnibus. Our readers will remember the moving letters from Sir Theodore which we published three years ago. He was not content with merely writing to protest, he worked hard, as an old lawyer can, to find some way of bringing those cacophonous monstrosities under the control of the law; and if that control is ever effectively granted, much of the initiative will have been that of Sir Theodore Martin, at a time when his ninetieth birthday was at hand.

Generally speaking, the death of a nonagenarian is the occasion for reminiscences of a distant past, and little more. It is otherwise in the case of Sir Theodore Martin. Till a very short time ago, he was uncommonly strong in body and mind. It was no uncommon thing to meet him out at dinner, where he took his full share of the conversation, and discoursed with ready familiarity of the politics, the literature, the art and the drama of the day. He was often seen at the Athenæum Club, and he used to mount the staircase with an alacrity that put many younger men to shame. He had long outlived almost all of his contemporaries and the friends not only of his early life, but of his middle and later years—such as the late Sir Frederick Burton, at one time director of the National Gallery, who had lived on terms of the closest friendship with the Martins, and whose portraits of Lady Martin were among her husband's most treasured possessions. Of these friends he would always talk with a charming freedom, but he never lived wholly in the past—he kept his faculties alive by facing the present and enjoying it.

Madame de Navarero.

Among the guests, entertained by Miss Marie Corelli at the formal opening of Harvard House, at Stratford-on-Avon, was Madame de Navarero, who, but a few years back, was fascinating England and America alike by her beauty and talents, as Miss Mary Anderson—"our Mary," as she was affectionately called by her compatriots. Madame de Navarero is one of the very few women to turn her back on the world when on the pinnacle of success, for the sweets of domestic life, finding, as she herself admits in her memoirs, in the expressive French phrase, "il coule trop que de briller dans le monde."

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The Way to See Elephants

The way to see elephants is to choose some grey hour, either when the day is closing in or when clouds and rain serve the double purpose of making almost a cathedral light within the elephant house and of keeping other visitors away. Sit, then, on one of the benches which are set back against the wall, and if you choose your seat rightly you will have four elephants before you in plain view at once. Not a sound comes from them, but they are hardly ever still. Occasionally one may for a while become immobile as if sleeping, but it is only for a minute or two; for the rest, all are constantly on the move, rocking, swaying, shifting uneasily from foot to foot, switching their tails, twitching their great fan-like ears, their trunks swinging almost ceaselessly. Look at them now through half-closed eyes, and in the silence and the dim light, as the huge bulks heave and oscillate it needs no great stretch of the imagination to see that the thick upright poles which make the cage bars are really tree trunks and the shade is the shade of forest branches overhead. Out there amid the crowds by the great lawn and the bandstand, the elephant is for all the majesty of its "voluptuous gait," no more than a plaything, a sort of animated vehicle; but these in here, undistracted by the presence of the public, have forgotten that they are captives, and they rest as unconcernedly as in some deep covert among the Indian hills, wild things again leading their quiet lives.

Among their old contemporary trees. It is an experience worth trying. You begin to feel that, with Mulvaney, you are "by way of being" acquainted with an elephant messiah, and, indeed, you might go elephant hunting for many years without getting so good a view of four of the great "serpent-handed ones" as their case together. Such scenes as those of which Captain (afterwards Sir) Cornwallis Harris tells in his "Wild Sports of Southern Africa," where on one occasion "the whole face of the landscape was literally covered with elephants," are not for every sportsman nowadays. The African elephant, it is true, is more often seen in the open and in numbers than its Asiatic relative; for the latter is no lover of the sunlight, but prefers the shadows of the forest thickets, where its great body is often so hard to see that Colonel MacMaster tells how once he waited for some time "within a few feet, not yards" (so it is written) of a huge tusker, "unable to see anything more than an indistinct dusky outline of the form," until at last the elephant took alarm and bolting, made good its escape. General Hamilton records how, when a party of hunters were creeping in Indian file upon a herd which they knew was close at hand, a cow elephant, hitherto unseen, thrust out her trunk and blew at the chest of the leading man so suddenly that he fell back into the arms of the man behind him. The African elephant in many districts haunts not the forests but open expanses of thick scrub or grass, no higher than itself, so that its back remains exposed to all the heat of the tropical sun; but even then, so dense sometimes is the scrub or grass that, writing of East Equatorial Africa, Mr. Neumann (quoted by Mr. Lydekker) says—

"In such places you may hear and even smell the elephants; but unless you approach within a few yards you are not likely to see them. And even when, by perseverance and caution, you have arrived almost within arm's reach, perchance only a foot, a forehead or a waving ear may be visible."

Even when not screened by any cover, in spite of its size, and, indeed, often largely by reason of it, the elephant may be extremely difficult to see under the shadow of trees, the eye failing to take in the whole contour of the animal or to recognize it for what it is. Happily, however, if the elephant is hard to see, it is, though possessed of the finest sense of smell perhaps of any animal, itself shortsighted. Were it not so, elephant hunting on foot would, as Mr. Neumann says, be "almost equivalent to suicide."

The elephant's legs are different from those of any other animal, straight and columnar, excellently adapted to support its weight; and their shape, coupled with the fact that elephants so seldom lie down, was doubtless responsible for the old belief that they could not bend their limbs. So Shakespeare—

"The elephant hath joints, but not for courtesy; Its legs are for necessity not flexure."

It is still doubted whether they ever lie down in a wild state. Gordon Cumming thought that he found evidence, in marks upon the ground, that the adult bulls did stretch themselves out full length for a few hours' rest about midnight, but the young and the cows, he believed, remained always on their feet. Mr. Selous doubts whether even the old bulls lie down, and he has known a herd to keep moving and feeding throughout the twenty-four hours. "Except when rolling in mud and water," he thinks it likely that an African elephant "never lies down during its whole life." All authorities seem to agree that elephants "sleep less and more lightly" than any other animal, and Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling estimates the period of slumber taken standing up to average about four hours in the twenty-four. But the life of an elephant is placid, and it is free from the worries of a conscience; so that, though sleeping so little and in spite of the continuous strain of supporting its huge bulk (the still lamented Jumbo weighed 6½ tons), it lives to an age almost great enough to justify the poet's fancy of the "contemporary trees." Aristotle said that elephants lived for 200 years, and it may not have exaggerated, for there seems to be an authentic record of one living to be 130.

At less than a quarter of that age the fine Indian elephant presented to the Society by his majesty when Prince of Wales is—since the death of Guy Fawkes, the old hippopotamus—the father, or more correctly the mother, of the gardens. She is probably now about forty, having been brought back by his royal highness from his Indian tour in 1876, and, as indeed she ought to be, still in the prime of life, for an elephant is not considered to reach its best till somewhere between the ages of 30 and 35. The mantle of doyen of the zoo is one which falls on strange shoulders, for before Guy Fawkes it was worn (not over gracefully, one is tempted to believe) by a rhinoceros, whose predecessors had been in turn a parrot and a pelican. It may be that there are other creatures in the gardens older than Gaj Bahadur, for many things, such as tortoises and snakes, ravens and eagles may well live to be over forty; but no other inmate of the gardens has been there for 33 years. And it seems one of the saddest things in connection with the zoo that this noble animal, the king's elephant, cannot be allowed at large. Once, many years ago, when she was out walking, an employee attached to the commissariat department of the gardens slapped her in passing. For some reason she resented it and, picking him up in her trunk, she swung him once—only a few feet—and then dropped him. The man seems to have been more frightened than hurt, but the order had to be given, and since then, year in and year out, she has stayed rocking behind her bars. It was necessary, but it seems hard; for from that moment, as she had always been before, she has shown herself the most docile of creatures, with a repertoire of tricks which, under proper guidance, she is never reluctant to show off; and when she makes salaam, bringing her trunk up, with a rasping purr-rut, till it touches her forehead between the eyes, it is done in so lordly a fashion that he must be a graceless mortal who does not remember that she is a lady, at least take off his hat in return. But nearly all the elephants have some way of their own of cultivating the friendships which may result in buns or bits of biscuit.

Second in size of the Indian elephants is that presented in 1903 by the Maharajah of Benares, and it is one of the two which now carry children. She "speaks" when nicely asked and gives evidence of that reasoning power which makes the elephant so splendidly useful a servant of man in having learned, when a piece of biscuit or other dainty falls to the floor where neither you nor she can reach it, to blow it out to you, as she cannot get it to herself, that you may pick it up and give it her again—a small thing, but one step further than most animals commonly carry their thinking. The government of India has officially pronounced the elephant a "stupid animal"; but it is worth remembering that in Hindu mythology it is Ganesha, the shrewd, successful god of worldliness, the patron of successful business undertakings, who wears the elephant's head and brain.

Of the five elephants now in the gardens only one is African (and it is the only male, which, like the others, has his tricks, for he waltzes absurdly to command, although no one who has known elephants well, or has sympathy with them, can be especially glad to see them do it. There remain two young ladies at the other end of the row, one a plump maiden of five, which the present Prince of Wales also brought back from his more recent Indian tour (this being the other of the two which now carry children), and, last, a mere slip of a girl of three, presented by Sir John Hewett, now looking round and hearty, though for some time after her arrival she fettered herself "to skin and bone." But even so, when reduced to skin and bone, there is a good deal of an elephant left, though she be but three years old.

It is perhaps curious that neither in the Old nor in the New Testament is the elephant directly mentioned in the canonical books of the Scriptures, though frequent references to it are frequent enough in the Apocrypha, however, the elephant figures conspicuously. In the first book of Maccabees we have details of the army of Antiochus Eupator, which included "two and thirty elephants, exercised in battle"—

"Moreover they divided the beasts among the armies, and for every elephant they appointed a thousand men, armed with coats of mail and with helmets of brass on their heads; and, besides this, for every beast were ordained five hundred horsemen of the best."

"And upon the beasts were there strong towers of wood, which covered every one of them, and were girt fast to them with devices; there were also upon every one two and thirty strong men that fought upon them, beside the Indian that ruled him."

Thirty-two men on one elephant is doubtless an exaggeration, but the reference to the mahout, "the Indian that ruled him," is curious. Later in the same book we learn how Eleazar, the son of Mattathias, earned the surname of Saravan, for that he "crept under an elephant and thrust him under and slew him." The elephant, then, was primarily a great engine of war, and in Oriental legend it is always the symbol of power and prowess in battle. But it has not always been a comrade in arms to be trusted. It was not only at the siege of Arcot, when the British bullets threw the elephants into panic and drove them back to spread havoc in their own ranks, that the "castle-bearing elephant" has been more dangerous to his friends than to his enemies. Alexander, we are told, in invading India, found himself opposed by "only

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(Continued on Page 11.)

FRIDAY'S LEADING BARGAINS IN LADIES' NEW NET WAISTS. REG. PRICE \$4.75; FRIDAY, \$3.50

Without a doubt, the values we are offering on Friday in Ladies' New Net Waists will appeal to every lady who is on the lookout for a good waist at next to nothing prices, and it will be greatly to your advantage to be here early on Friday morning to participate in these splendid bargains. The three styles which we are enumerating below will give you a fair idea of what they are like:

Ladies' Brussels Net Waist, Regular Price \$4.75; Friday, \$3.50

Ladies' Brussels Net Waist, has separate slip of Japanese silk underneath, front has voke of fine tucking, trimmed with fine guipure lace, embroidered down front with embroidery in swatiska design, also back; sleeves full length and tucked, fastened down back, colors being ivory and ecru. Reg. \$4.75; Friday, \$3.50.

Ladies' All-Over Waist, Regular Price \$4.75; Friday, \$3.50

Ladies' Waist made of fine all-over Brussels net, front is trimmed with full length half-inch tucks, each alternate tuck being trimmed with ball trimming, collar is shaped and attached; sleeves trimmed with tucks finished with valenciennes lace insertion and frills of lace, lined throughout with fine quality silk, fastened at back. Reg. price \$4.75; Friday, \$3.50.

Ladies' Cream Waist, Regular Price \$4.75; Friday, \$3.50

Ladies' Waist made of all-over cream lace insertion, front and back is made in V-shape design, fold of insertion trimmed with bias fold of taffeta silk in surplice effect extending down front and over shoulder, attached collar, full length sleeves finished with narrow fold of silk. Reg. price \$4.75; Friday, \$3.50.

Special Friday Bargains in Men's Furnishings, Etc.

MEN'S SHIRTS—Special purchase in Montreal of Men's Fine Oxford Shirts. Values \$1.25 and \$1.50. Friday's Sale. **\$1.00**
 MEN'S SHIRTS—Men's Fine Woven Oxford, Zephyr and Print Shirts, specially selected patterns, in neat stripes and checks, new designs, blue, green, fawn and various other shades. Regular value \$1.25 and \$1.50. Friday's Special **\$1.00**
 MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—New Imported Irish Linen and Lawn Handkerchiefs for men just arrived, bought at the factories and marked special prices 35c, 25c, 12½c. **10¢**
 MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's Extra Fine Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. **35¢**
 MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's Hemstitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, full size. Special. **25¢**
 MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, linen finish, hemmed borders. Special. **12½¢**

MEN'S IRISH LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS

The Fore-runner of our New Neckwear. Special 50c

MEN'S NEW SILK NECKWEAR, carefully and tastefully selected Four-in-Hand Ties, in a great range of pretty shades, patterns and colors, that are sure to please everyone. Very Special Value. **50¢**
 MEN'S PRINT SHIRTS, good print and percale shirts in various patterns, stripes, checks and plain shades. The colors are tan, blue, mauve, green, grey and black and white. Sizes 15½, 16, 16½. These are our regular line of shirts and were good value at \$1.00. Special. **75¢**
 MEN'S UNDERWEAR—Men's Extra Heavy Pure Wool Underwear, first grade, imported shirts and drawers. Sizes 34 and 32. Well finished and strongly made. The regular price of this underwear is \$1.50 per garment. Special. **\$1.00**
 MEN'S COAT SWEATERS—Men's Heavy Ribbed All-Wool Coat Sweaters, in shade of grey, trimmed down the front with self shade in red, blue or green. Special. **\$2.00**

Linens on Sale Today and Tomorrow

Today and tomorrow offers splendid opportunities to procure Christmas needs at saving prices.

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, SPECIAL TODAY AND TOMORROW 50¢

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 62 to 70 inches wide, in neat floral and conventional designs. Special for today and Friday, per yard. **50¢**

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, SPECIAL TODAY AND TOMORROW 75¢

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 66 to 70 inches wide, in floral and conventional designs. Special today and tomorrow, per yard. **75¢**

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, SPECIAL TODAY AND TOMORROW \$1.00

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, extra good quality, 66 to 72 inches wide, heavy satin finish, floral designs. Special today and tomorrow, per yard. **\$1.00**

DURABLE SATIN DAMASK, SPECIAL TODAY AND TOMORROW \$1.50

DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK TABLING, 66 to 72 inches wide, handsome floral and conventional designs. Special today and tomorrow. **\$1.50**

TABLE NAPKINS, PER DOZEN \$1.50

TABLE NAPKINS, hemmed ready for use, extra good quality, three-quarter size. Special for today and tomorrow, per dozen. **\$1.50**

TABLE NAPKINS, PER DOZEN \$2.50

TABLE NAPKINS, hemmed ready for use, three-quarter size, assorted patterns. Special today and tomorrow, per doz. **\$2.50**

Low Prices on Ladies' Hosiery

LADIES' PLAIN CASHMERE HOSE, seamless feet. Colors, black and tan. Per pair. **25¢**
 LADIES' ASSORTED RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE, fast black stainless dye, black and tan. Per pair. **25¢**
 LADIES' PLAIN COTTON HOSE, heavy weight, fine velvet finish. All sizes. Per pair. **25¢**
 LADIES' PLAIN CASHMERE HOSE, seamless feet, fast black. All sizes. Per pair. **50¢**
 LADIES' OUT SIZE CASHMERE HOSE, good heavy weight. All sizes. Per pair. **50¢**
 LADIES' PLAIN CASHMERE HOSE, with natural wool feet, seamless. Per pair. **75¢**

Sale of Children's Millinery at \$1.00

Tomorrow, every mother will be able to make a good, sensible gift to the little one in the shape of a stylish hat. The showing of these which is to be seen in our Government St. windows is indeed worthy of special notice. Every color and shape is represented, while the special price for **\$1.00** Friday is

Special Friday Bargains in Ladies' Skirts

Regular Values \$8.50 for \$5.75

Tomorrow offers a splendid bargain in Ladies' Fine Skirts. These are in serges, pleated effects in black, blues, and browns. The regular price was \$8.50. Special **\$5.75** Friday Sale

New Items in Christmas Books

BOYS' OWN ANNUAL	\$1.75	BLACKIES' ANNUAL	\$1.00
GIRLS' OWN ANNUAL	\$1.75	LITTLE TOTS'	35¢
GIRLS' REALM	\$1.75	CHATTERBOX	75¢
LITTLE FOLKS	\$1.00	CHATTERBOX ANIMALS	60¢
SUNDAY	\$1.00	WONDER BOOK	\$1.00
YOUNG CANADA	\$1.25	WONDER BOOK OF ANIMALS	\$1.00
CHUMS	\$2.00	BUSTER BROWN BOOKS	50¢
OUR DARLINGS	\$1.00		
PLAY BOX ANIMALS	\$1.00		

New Is the Time to Choose the Annuals.

New Copyright Fiction

Stradella, by Marian Crawford	\$1.25	The Suitable Child, by Duncan	60¢
Martin Eden, by Jack London	\$1.50	The Danger Mark, by Chambers	\$1.25
Actions and Reactions, by Kipling	\$1.50	Diamonds Cut Paste, by Castle	\$1.25
Gentle Knight of Old Bradenburg, by Casco-den	\$1.25	The Romance of Michael Trevail, by Hocking. Price	\$1.25
The Nun, by Bazin	75¢	The Country Corner, by Le Fevre	\$1.25
The Heart of a Gypsy, by Napier	\$1.25	Anne of Green Gables, by Montgomery	\$1.50
A Certain Rich Man, by White	\$1.25	Anne of Avonlea, by Montgomery	\$1.50
Sebastian, by Danby	\$1.25	Greater Power, by Bindloss	\$1.25
Spies of the Kaiser, by Le Quex	\$1.25	The Hungry Heart, by Phillips	\$1.25
The Virginian, by Wister	75¢	Calling of Dan Mathews, by Wright	\$1.25
My Lady of the South, by Parrish	\$1.25		

Hundreds of Others.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF TOY BOOKS
 Prices from 5¢ to \$1.50
 CALENDAR PADS, Each 2½¢ and

Some Leaders in Shoes for Friday's Selling

LADIES' GLAZED KID LACE BOOT, Blucher cut, patent tip, Cuban heel, American make. **\$3.00**
 LADIES' SOFT PLIABLE KID LACE BOOT, extremely flexible sole, low military heel, American make. **\$3.00**
 LADIES' FINE CALF LEATHER BOOT, Blucher cut, Cuban or low heel. A very reliable boot. **\$3.50**
 LADIES' PATENT LEATHER LACE BOOT, Blucher, dull mat kid top, high Cuban heel. Very dressy. **\$3.50**
 LADIES' "QUEEN QUALITY" BOOT, in glazed kid, patent leather and gun metal calf. All styles in this famous boot. **\$4.00**
 LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS

Children's Buster Dresses. Reg. Val. to \$4.40, Friday, \$2.50

In fine quality Venetian cloth. Blue, green and red. Trimmed with fancy silk soutache braid and patent leather belts. Sizes 2, 3 and 4 years.

Also Buster styles, in dark blue English serge, with patent leather belts and brass buttons.

CHILDREN'S ALL-WOOL PLAID DRESSES, trimmed with contrasting materials, in the new French styles. Sizes 3, 4 and 5 years.

CHILDREN'S ALL-WOOL PANAMA CLOTH DRESSES, made in Russian style. Trimmed with fancy silk braid and patent leather belts. Sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Umbrella Time Is Here

LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with fancy handles and fast black gloria covers. **\$1.50**
 LADIES' UMBRELLAS, fancy and natural wood handles, with silk and wool cover. **\$2.50**
 LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with fancy pearl handles and beautiful quality gloria cover. **\$3.50**
 LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with natural wood handles, good silk cover. Colors, black, navy blue, brown and dark green. Price. **\$5.00**
 LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with fancy handles, silver and gold-plated mounts. A splendid assortment to choose from, \$7.50, \$6.00, \$5.00 and **\$4.75**

Four Specials from the Glove Dept. for Thursday

LADIES' CHAMOIS KID GLOVES, two clasp, French make, white and natural. **\$1.00**
 LADIES' GLACE KID GLOVES, two clasp, Perrin's make, fine French kid. Colors, tan, browns, slate, navy, green, rose, mauve, beaver, white and black. Per pair. **\$1.00**
 LADIES' FLEECE LINED MOCHA KID GLOVES, in browns only. All sizes. **\$1.00**
 LADIES' SILK GLOVES, tucked wrists. Something new for evening wear. In black, cream and white. Pair. **\$1.00**

DO YOUR XMAS SHOPPING EARLY

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

DO YOUR XMAS SHOPPING EARLY

VOL. L. NO. 307.

CAMPAIGN IS BIT

Liberal and Unionist
 ions Use Language
 Fiery Order

GREAT GATHERING IN TRAFALGAR

Suffragettes Endeavor
 vent the Ministers F
 Speaking

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Great Britain is interested in the least campaign. The country into two great camps, one those who support the lords refusing consent to the Compons must have absolute the finances of the nation. of course, many other issues tariff reform versus free these are being pushed into ground by the conflict between houses. It was officially ann day that parliament will be d While the local organiza busy selecting candidates the the great parties are carry general campaign. The Rad had long foreseen the con finance bill, are not allowi to grow under their feet this afternoon, one of the tions, the National Democra held in protest against the the lords, one of the most no strations ever seen in Edi. Fully 20,000 persons, the laboring and artisan clered in Trafalgar Square, w the Radical speakers, who the members of the upper c

Suffragettes Acti
 The early divergent note elsewhere, came from the who, after a term of compar again started to include in a break up the Radical in Trafalgar Square crowd, ho too great for the system effect. They were more a southerly, where by climbing and shouting through the sk succeeded in interrupting the cer churchilla's meeting, an where, aided by roughs, the diversion by attempting a meeting which Sir Gray, the former foreign sec addressing. Being folled Leith police, who charged with batons, the women gence by hurling bricks t windows of the public build tary Gray, whose speech interrupted to any extent, sp for the reformation of the u ber.

Mr. Churchill was able to his speech, and undaunted perience, held a meeting at this evening. In continui Lancashire campaign. He r idea that the old age pensi navy could be paid for by a reform, and refer Balfour's offer to assist the cotton in the Empire as a view of the fact that th when in power, although something in this directi action.

Nonconformist Atti

The National Council Churches has issued a ma ing attention to the acti House of Lords, which "makes reforms" as supported by the Liberal and Unionist, and c people to support the can eduction from searian r

The Unionists are nomi didate in every constitu land and Scotland, and ception of the seats. H speaker, the Right Hon. J Lowther, and Joseph Chan represents Birmingham. The Liberals or the Lab nominate a man to oppose Liberals have deing no Mr. Chamberlain's seat, of his illness.

Radical Democri
 Trafalgar square was d ed this afternoon at a d which had been organiz tional Democratic league, pose of publicly protesting action of the House of Lo ing the budget.

A large number of Libe members of parliament v the speakers. The lords nounced as being guilty folly. The meeting adop tion condemning the Hou for its action as a disti the constitution and u surpation of the rights o Commons. This was of the prime minist's of the House of Commons, on to declare that the po by the lords was a seri the hard won liberties of The resolution also declar the complete abolition power at present exerci House of Lords.

After the meeting ady 1000 men and boys r Downing street, where the cheered for Asquith for Then the crowd started quie of Lansdowne's hou intercepted by mounted p ally dispersing the

Counting Chan
 It is no counting that Mr leaves the result of the co will be far from a walki be the policy of the Uni the fighting from the mending or ending the They will insist that th