

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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MR. GREEN'S RESIGNATION.

It is with very great regret that we announce this morning the resignation of the Hon. R. P. Green from the Office of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, which he has so ably and satisfactorily filled ever since the formation of the present government.

In a legislative province like this, in the existing law relating to timber limits, an evidence of Mr. Green's appreciation of the requirements of business and the possible development of the lumbering industry before the last change in the law there was no stability in the tenure of timber licenses, and they therefore possessed little commercial value to men operating under their terms.

He went on to say that berries at 4 cents a pound paid; that the jam factories would give 4 1/2 cents, and last year the average was around 10 to 15 cents. So you see, he added, that we have a margin between 4 and 10 cents, and with this much profit to work on, if the hired help does not get good wages, it is something wrong in the arrangement.

All prices are relative. In this part of Canada, good apples are now selling for from \$1.50 a box up; eggs are pretty near any price the seller chooses to ask; butter is 30 cents and upwards a pound; geese are 25 cents a pound; local turkeys, almost anything, and certainly 35 cents a pound, and so on. Now, when prices like these are obtainable, why cannot a farmer afford to pay high wages? He cannot do so, of course, unless he produces a sufficient quantity of products to make it worth while hiring help, but if he is content to do business in a little way, he ought not to hire help. Loose-lay was selling yesterday at \$45 per ton. The quotations in Eastern Canada range from \$7 to \$8. The difference is enough to offset the higher wages paid here. But again we say that any wages are too much for a man to pay, who does not farm on a sufficient scale to need help.

THE CALL OF THE NORTH.

Chester Pirkins, in the Metropolitan Magazine for December writes the following verses under the title, "North-West Wind". From the midnight hour of the pole, To the lands of your Southland seas, From the still of the caves of the Cold, To the resonant marches of men, By the breath of my arctic blasts, I summon my sons To the arms of the North again.

Ye have fathomed the fens of the East, And the reach of the West ye know, And the wilds of the Earth, as the beast, But the breath of my arctic blasts, Ye have failed of the goal; And the drums of the North, they shall Till ye win to the prize of the Pole!

In these stirring lines, the poet gives expression to one of the unconquerable impulses of men, that is of the men of the North Temperate Zone. Only a few of us have any special desire to reach the Pole, but to all of us the North has its fascination. Prosaic people, who would laugh at the suggestion that they are not most eminently practical, feel it. They come down from the Yukon, and are restless until they get back again. Hardships seem only to whet their appetites for what the North endroths with its long winter nights and its deep mantle of snow and ice.

VICTORIA'S CLIMATE.

Mr. A. W. McCurdy's discovery in regard to the climate of Victoria, as set out in a paper read by him before the Natural History Society, is that the Summer Isotherm of 60 deg. and the Winter Isotherm of 40 deg. describe a meridian curve at Victoria. By Isotherms is meant, speaking colloquially, the average temperature for any particular season. The Summer Isotherm of 60 means that part of the continent over which the mean winter temperature is 40 deg. Fahrenheit. The Summer Isotherm above mentioned crosses the continent at Cape Preston, crosses the St. Lawrence north of Quebec, touches the southern points of James Bay, sweeps in an irregular curve to Dawson, and then drops directly down to Victoria. Throughout this region the average temperature is the same along the line thus drawn across the continent.

THE BUTE INLET ROUTE.

The Cumberland News thinks that the Colonist does not appreciate the difficulties at ending railway construction to the interior of the province by way of Bute Inlet. Our contemporary is quite mistaken. Reference has already been made on more than one occasion in these columns to that phase of the case, and one of the reasons why we have urged an expenditure for a full and complete survey is that there may possibly be an easier route than that followed by Mr. Macreth Smith. At the same time, there is nothing in Mr. Smith's route that would prevent a line constructed by it from serving admirably as a transcontinental road.

PARISH POLITICS.

The Toronto Sun is one of those "superior" papers. It holds itself immeasurably aloof from us less excited folk, who endurable circumstances. They forget that the southern half of the little island of Great Britain is not the only place that is British, that Canada is British, and that the man who advances things Canadian is displaying quite as much British bias as if he eternally whistled "God Save the King" and carried around a Union Jack.

opinions expressed by engineers and woodmen of note, as well as from personal knowledge and observations. That this route will ultimately be utilized is a certainty, and equally certain it is that the railway, who first utilizes it will be foremost in the trans-Pacific trade, for a direct line crossing the Isthmus of Panama, steam ferry, and from there to the Quatsum, or some other suitable Northwest Island port, will save much time over the present roundabout routes, and we venture to suggest, even over the much talked of G. T. P. route and terminus at Kaizen Island, Port Simpson, or Nassau Gulf. As regards Victoria, this route will apply fully as well as the Seymour Narrows one being but 40 miles or so further north, and there being no natural difficulties to construction on that portion of the island.

While we would greatly prefer the proposed bridges, we are by no means averse to a full investigation. In fact this is the thing that we ask above all others, that the route mentioned by The News would be better, even with a ferry, than one by way of Bute Inlet with bridges. The suggestion of a company that is doing very exceedingly valuable, and we hope it will receive every consideration. What we want is the shortest and best route from Vancouver Island to the plains of Alberta.

SOME LOCAL SUBSIDIES.

The subsidy for steam service between Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway is to be increased from \$3,375 to \$12,500; that for the service between Victoria and the West Coast from \$3,750 to \$5,000; and that for the Queen Charlotte Islands service from \$450 to \$600. We suppose that we ought to be duly grateful for these small favors, but in the view of the possibilities of Canadian commerce, the Toronto paper says that our trade with Mexico is so small that it is grouped among "other countries." We do not object to the grant as such, but we think the subsidy granted is very small.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

A substantial increase in the output of our mines and greater confidence on the part of investors in the mining industry in the province, form a gratifying announcement, such as the Colonist is able to make this morning. The Provincial Mineralogist briefly reviews the work of the year in an interview printed in another column. Every one who is doing anything in the mining industry has had reason to believe that the condition of mining was making good progress, and a gain of two and a half millions in the value of the product is quite as much as the most sanguine hoped for. There is no doubt that the judicious administration of the Department of Mines has contributed to this excellent result, and it is also beyond all question that the feeling, now universal, that we have reached stable political conditions in the province, has stimulated investment. In many respects, the industry of our mining industry is steadily on the up-grade. The work of recent years has demonstrated the permanency of mineral deposits here, improved methods of reaping their fruits, made profitable work that not very long ago could only have been carried on at a loss. Nothing attracts more attention than a successful year in mining, and the new investments in the industry give cannot fail to have a very beneficial effect upon the province.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

The Colonist has high authority for saying that every public department in the province will show a satisfactory budget for the coming year. The condition of British Columbia is excellent. While this is in large measure due to the general improvement in business throughout Canada, it should be noted that the London Star, in a recent issue, reached its conclusion that the country is prosperous; if it is decreasing, the contrary opinion prevails. In British Columbia the revenue being in so large a degree derived from investments and industries, its buoyancy is a special subject of congratulation. The change during the last three years has been very marked. When the present government came into office, the financial condition of things to be faced. The government faced it courageously, although it is always an unpopular thing to ask the people to pay more taxes, and they have been paying. But the people of British Columbia are in the main men of good sense, and they accepted the inevitable. The credit of the province is restored, and the public stood by the government in its effort to restore it. Things are in excellent condition now. If we had received anything like fair play in the matter of better terms in connection with the British Columbia bond, the province is able to make a splendid financial showing, that cannot fail to have a great influence for good everywhere.

ABOUT HEATHENS.

The Colonist had a paragraph the other day about Bishop Ridley and British Columbia heathens. The Bishop's remark has attracted considerable attention, and the London Daily Telegraph reports his statement in these words: "Bishop Ridley, late of Caledonia, speaking at a meeting of the Church of England society, said that he had never seen a heathen in 1879 he did not find a single Christian. His life in Yorkshire had prepared him for the savagery which he encountered in British Columbia. Now there was scarcely a heathen person in the whole of the country, which was thrice the size of England." The London Globe commented as follows: "Yorkshire will be pleased. Bishop Ridley has been telling an audience at Torquay that 'his life in England had prepared him for the savagery which he encountered when he first went to British Columbia.' Mr. H. Turner very properly did not say that sort of thing to pass without having a word to say, and he sent the London Daily Telegraph the following letter, which was printed in this paper: 'Sir—My attention has been called to a statement in your issue of the 27th inst., purporting to have been made by Bishop Ridley at a meeting of the Church of England Society at Torquay, that when he arrived in British Columbia in 1879 he did not find a single Christian. It is not to be quite possible for the bishop to have made such a statement. In 1879 the Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., was lieutenant governor. Sir Matthew Baillie Begg, then premier, and there was in the province a white population, principally English, Scotch, and Irish, of probably 60,000, including the military and military officers, professional men, and others. I had then been a resident of the province for some seventeen years, and I can say positively that none of them—not even the bishops—were savages, and I believe that the great majority were Christians. If Bishop Ridley meant that there was not a Christian among the Indians, I cannot agree with him there either, for good and successful missionary work had been going on for nearly twenty years throughout a very large part of the province there was less savagery amongst the Indians than we would perhaps find at the present time among other people much nearer home. As to the bishop's residence in Yorkshire fitting him for the savagery in British Columbia, I must leave it to Yorkshiremen to reply. Yours faithfully, H. Turner.'

opinion of the Sun, so glaringly absurd as to call for special condemnation, about half are connected with the route to the interior of British Columbia generally. They are: The subsidy to the steamship line to Australia, that to the New Zealand service, that to the San Francisco service, and that to the Victoria and British Columbia generally. They are: The subsidy to the steamship line to Australia, that to the New Zealand service, that to the San Francisco service, and that to the Victoria and British Columbia generally.

ably find throughout Canada as a whole surprisingly little interest in the things which are being done in the province. We have our own affairs to think about. We are engaged in building a nation. Perhaps we are not doing the work as wisely as we might, for the British people always were, and probably always will be, in the eyes of the superlatively wise, a set of blunderers. They have failed, their enemies and critics being the judges, in about everything they have attempted to do. If the outcome of their blunders is a world-embracing Empire, which is the only really free country in the world, that is more by good luck than good management. So probably in the opinion of very wise people—the people who have leisure to be wise because they are not doing anything else—we may be making a sorry muddle of things in Canada, but history warrants us in thinking that in some mysterious way things will work out pretty nearly right in the end.

One of the mistakes, which Canadians make in this respect, is that in maintaining British institutions they are displaying a strong British bias. Another is that they believe that they have shown a British bias in their readiness to give their services for the defence of the flag. Another is that they have exhibited the same tendency in giving a British preference in the customs schedule. Another is their unanimous adherence to British custom. Another is the manner in which they are developing in Canada the keystone of the Imperial Arch. These things are being done without any selfish purpose, and with love and loyalty for the old land. Canadians take the existence of these things for granted and anxious Englishmen would be perfectly safe to do the same.

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They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be, paid by native subjects, or subjects of the most favored nation. This treaty is now a part of the law of Canada, and all federal or provincial legislation must be regulated accordingly, so that there is very little use in discussing what we shall do in respect to Japanese desiring to enter the country in the future. It may not be uninteresting, however, to make a few observations as to how this treaty will operate in view of certain laws heretofore passed by the British Columbia legislature. We have statutes providing that no Japanese shall be employed in certain kinds of work; but as will be observed from the third paragraph above quoted, "in whatever relates to rights of residence" Japanese shall be employed in the same priviledges, liberties and rights of native subjects or citizens of the most favored nation." We therefore have such a question as the following raised at once: Is the right to work at any employment a "right of residence"? And if this is answered in the affirmative, will it not follow that all the legislative restrictions upon the employment of Japanese, passed by the provincial legislature, are impliedly repealed? We express no opinion on the subject, but the questions are certainly of great present interest. As to the right of franchise, that is in no way affected by the treaty. An alien may have rights under a treaty, which he will lose by becoming naturalized.

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THE RIGHTS OF JAPANESE. A contemporary has declared that a part of his policy was to prevent Japanese from entering Canada. This may be very laudable, and it may not be; certainly it is a waste of energy. The British and Japanese governments have entered into a treaty, which has been made applicable to Canada by an Act passed by the Parliament of Canada. That treaty provides among other things as follows: "The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

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ably find throughout Canada as a whole surprisingly little interest in the things which are being done in the province. We have our own affairs to think about. We are engaged in building a nation. Perhaps we are not doing the work as wisely as we might, for the British people always were, and probably always will be, in the eyes of the superlatively wise, a set of blunderers. They have failed, their enemies and critics being the judges, in about everything they have attempted to do. If the outcome of their blunders is a world-embracing Empire, which is the only really free country in the world, that is more by good luck than good management. So probably in the opinion of very wise people—the people who have leisure to be wise because they are not doing anything else—we may be making a sorry muddle of things in Canada, but history warrants us in thinking that in some mysterious way things will work out pretty nearly right in the end.

One of the mistakes, which Canadians make in this respect, is that in maintaining British institutions they are displaying a strong British bias. Another is that they believe that they have shown a British bias in their readiness to give their services for the defence of the flag. Another is that they have exhibited the same tendency in giving a British preference in the customs schedule. Another is their unanimous adherence to British custom. Another is the manner in which they are developing in Canada the keystone of the Imperial Arch. These things are being done without any selfish purpose, and with love and loyalty for the old land. Canadians take the existence of these things for granted and anxious Englishmen would be perfectly safe to do the same.

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

The Colonist will greet its readers again on Christmas morning, but as good wishes are always timely, it takes this occasion also to extend them to every one, old and young, rich and poor, friends and opponents. Whatever we may have during the rest of the twelvemonth, we have no enemies today, tomorrow or next day. If any people think they are in that class, we can assure them that they are mistaken. It would be a good thing if that could be said always. But as it cannot, let us all unite this Sunday in saying: 'All with this uncharitableness, Good Lord deliver us.'

CHRISTMAS. A grade of traditions, some of them little more than myths, encircle the globe, and they all point to the extreme north as the original home of man. To this idea science lends its countenance, not directly, of course, but in a round about way, for science does not attempt to deal directly with such matters. It demonstrates that in the cooling process to which the earth was put at one time subjected, the polar regions would necessarily be the first part to become sufficiently cool to permit of the existence of life upon it, and this is to some extent an argument that man may first have appeared there. If he did, we have an explanation for some things not so easily understood otherwise, and one of them is the origin of Yule Tide, which the Christian church has adopted as its great holiday. December 21st is the shortest day of the year. It is the winter solstice; that is, this is the time when the sun reaches his furthest apparent southern point and pauses before beginning his northward journey. When he is fully on his way we have Yule Tide. 'Tis very easy to believe that people living in high northern latitudes would have observed this period of the year as one of rejoicing. It would not be nearly as significant a period to people in a latitude, in which the sun is above the horizon every day in the year; but in the far North, where he does not appear at all for several weeks, his return from his distant journey would be an occasion for rejoicing. The Yule Tide festival of the Norsemen was very probably a continuation of the celebrations of a still more northern race, whose very remote ancestors were a people who had been driven from their Circumpolar home by that tremendous and very little understood event known as the beginning of the Glacial Period. If all this is true, then we may be today participating in festivities, which have had their origin in those far-off days, which geologists call the Tertiary Period, days long before the hairy mammoth roamed over the plains of Yukon and Siberia, days when there was no such thing as ice or snow on all this world, and when, if traditions do not altogether lie, a very high degree of civilization was reached in short days of the true Eden. The fact that the church in its wisdom has taken this festival of the coming of the sun and consecrated it to the memory of the coming of the Light of the World, adds to the interest of the occasion even from an historical point of view, and the connection of the holiday season with the traditions and myths of uncounted centuries does not detract in the slightest degree from the value of the religious associations which surround it.

CHRISTMAS. Christianity is of Syrian origin, speaking historically; it found its most cordial recognition at first in Egypt. Long before Rome paid any more than slight passing attention to the new cult, it had devoted followers and very learned teachers in Alexandria. Oddly enough these first seats of its influence no longer recognize it, except under a sort of political compulsion. Christianity is tolerated in Syria and Egypt, because the Moslem authorities dare not drive it out. There is something quite remarkable about this. It is one of the extraordinary facts of history that races, which at the time of Christ were dwelling somewhere in the forests and mountains on the borders of the Roman Empire, are now bearing the banner of the religion, which was taught first in the lands around the Levant. Upon this fact some of those who love to speculate upon unorthodox things, hang one of their strongest arguments for the identity of the Anglo-Germanic people with the Lost Tribes of Israel. But be these things as they may, it is worthy of remark that Christmas is not acknowledged in the land where it originated. There are no carols sung on the hillside where the shepherds heard the song of "Glory to God in the Highest and on earth Peace."

CHRISTMAS. The popularity of Christmas is very remarkable. It has had a hard struggle against heavy odds. Puritanism would have none of it and even the church was disposed to dispute its eminence in the popular mind. Once it was styled a relic of paganism; then, among Protestants, a relic of popery, and in days when a name was enough to condemn any thing this was all that it was necessary to say. Even now there is a disposition among some people to depreciate any special celebration of the day for one reason or another. But in spite of all this it gains in popularity favor. More is made of it every year. It is as great a day from a religious point of view as ever it was, and it is a very much greater day from the family point of view. In the United States it has quite taken the first place in popular esteem from Thanksgiving, once the great semi-religious holiday of the Republic. There must be a reason for this and we are glad to be able to

think that it is to be found in the general tendency of the age towards higher ideals, to a fuller recognition of the principles which are the base of the religion founded by Him to whose birth the day is consecrated. Christmas brings many pleasures with it, but it also brings many duties. One of these is to remember those who are not as fortunately situated as we ourselves may be. It is true that in Victoria there is little poverty that is abject, but there must be many instances where a little kindness would not be displaced. This has been a good year for our city. Let us show our appreciation of it by seeking out those who may not have shared in its blessings as fully as could be wished and extending to them some little help that may make the season a joyous one to them. Christmas is a particularly delightful time, because it is the one time in the year when gifts can be freely given and accepted without any sense of obligation or patronage. No doubt much has been done already in Victoria along the lines now spoken of, but there remains yet another day in which those who have forgotten can remember to do something, and those who have been forgotten can be remembered.

HOPE. Among the qualities of the human soul none is more wonderful than Hope. The dictionary makers tell us that the root of the word is unknown, in which respect it is something like the quality for which it is a name. If we seek to define it, we are conscious of our inability to discover any combination of words to convey the exact meaning. It is born with us; it enters beyond the veil of death with us. It serves to lighten us on our way all through life. Perhaps at times its flame is so dim that it seems about to expire, but it soon gains fresh strength, although its brightness may be subdued. What is this wonderful quality? Whence comes it? Will some wise materialist explain by what process of evolution Hope can have been developed from 'inorganic matter'? In some vague way the source of Hope seems to be in memory, not the individual memory of any one, but in that of Humanity. In the story of Eden we are told that our first parents looked back to their lovely home, which the sword of fire guarded. We do not refer to this as the origin of Hope, but only by way of illustration; the story of Paradise and the Peri as told by Moore would serve as well. Humanity seems to have an innate recollection of something higher, nobler and surer than anything which seems possible of attainment here, of a certain and unchangeable happiness, an absolute freedom from all care or desire, and if this is this that seems to be the foundation of Hope. We read that God created man in His own image. May not Hope be the memory of the divinity that is within us?

HOPE. It need hardly be said that in suggesting this we are not thinking of mere expectancy or anticipation. We do an act and hope for good results. We learn of what others have done and expect certain results to follow. But this is hope in a minor sense only. It is not that sublime impulse of the soul, which "maketh us not ashamed" no matter how difficult and dreadful may be our surroundings, which makes us superior to all material circumstances, and tells us that in some way, which we may not hope to understand, we are greater than everything else but God Himself. May we not say that Hope is the spark, which, when we have shuffled off this mortal coil, will bring in increasing brightness until it becomes one with the Fountain of Light?

HOPE. This theme is of special interest at Christmas time. The story of the watching shepherds and the song of the angels may or may not be verifiable history; but it is true, nevertheless, that man has ever been looking for a voice from Heaven. "Art Thou he that shall come, or shall we look for another?" is a question as old as history, and probably as old as humanity itself, not always asked in the same form, but at all times, and in all lands, the spoken or unspoken question of mankind. For uncounted centuries human wisdom, that is, the wisdom that deals with weights and measures, the scalpel and the microscope, and such things only, has told us that we are of the earth earthy, and nothing more; yet there is something within us that refuses to assent to such a view, something that tells us that we have a right to look for that which is better than the material things with which we are surrounded, that tells us that there is somewhere some one who will vindicate us. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," said Job. Some translators made him say "Vindicator" and perhaps that is the better word; but that is quite immaterial. What the patriarch meant was that he was absolutely certain that he was in alliance with the divine, and in due time he should be justified and stand face to face with the Eternal One. This declaration was the inspiration of Hope. And there has been no change in humanity since the remote day when the story of Job was written. Disabuse your mind of the notion that these things have changed any during the centuries. What was true of Job may be true of each of us. We have only to let the spark of Hope glow in its own way and there is no passage in life so dark that it will not illuminate it. This holiday season ought to be a season

of hope. Its lessons are full of ground for it. Dismiss all considerations of a religious character and simply let the spirit of Christmas fill your mind. Do not trouble yourself about doctrines or historical accuracy or anything of that uncertain nature. Take the simple plain facts of everyday life at this time of the year, the cordial greetings of friends, the new desire to do something to make others happy, the forbearance with each other's shortcomings, the consideration for other people's feelings, the pleasure in the happiness of other people that we all feel at this time. Just think these things over a little while, and then ask yourself, if after all that can be said against poor human nature, there is not enough good in us all, if we only gave it a chance, to "Make this earth an Eden. Like the Heaven above."

HOPE. To quote that old nursery hymn that most of us, thank God, had sung to us when we were children. Christmas is full of Hope for the world. It tells us that a millennium is not impossible, though it may be remote. It proves to us that there are ideals towards which we may strive and not vainly. From this thought to Him whose name Christmas bears the transition is both easy and natural. His simple and beautiful life, His wise teachings, His inspiring promises are all in keeping with the Hope that dwells within us all. We would all of us like the story of Jesus to be true. Our very nature makes us long for just such a story. The Hope that is within us can find what it needs most only in such a story. Then why not accept it? Why trouble our heads about what other people say? Our heads about what other people say? The song which the shepherds heard will, if we will only listen to it, set out heartstrings vibrating in unison with the better-than-libraries of the world. A child can understand it; a philosopher can do no more. The message of Jesus in a message of Hope, and Christmas Day is the festival of Hope.

Fairy Tales. A new cult has arisen, which declares that fairy tales, nursery rhymes and all those other classics that you and I were brought up on are pernicious, and must no longer be told to children. We have reached, so they tell us, an age when the mind of infants should be trained up to deal with things of real value, and that the imagination should be curbed at all costs. Up-to-date nurseries will have wall paper showing Wall Street, with borders of dollar marks, and instead of picture books representing creatures, that common sense will tell us do not exist, the suckling financier will be given nearly bound volumes, made of linen, and the pictures will be of bonds and stock certificates, and the baby will be accustomed from earliest infancy to cutting off coupons. As education so gets old enough it will be educated, so that it will not cry for its bread and milk, and why one roars has a different odor from another. He cannot tell you. Of course neither he nor any one else can tell you why you are able to smell the perfume, but that is getting into the higher realm of the mysterious. Dissolve sugar in hot water and let the solution cool. It will form cubical crystals. Some of them may be imperfect, but all will show the cubical structure. Examine granulated sugar under a glass and you will see the shape of the crystals of which it is composed. They are, always the same. But why they are the same no one knows, any more than any one knows what becomes of the sugar which the water has dissolved. What sort of a material is water that it makes many other things disappear, when they are put in it? They are there just the same, but you cannot see them. Ask your chemist again why hot water will dissolve more of some things than cold water will, and why of other substances it makes no difference whether the water is hot or cold. He cannot tell you anything about it. For only knows what you do, and it will form cubical crystals. This sort of questioning might be repeated ad infinitum. The limitations of human knowledge are very narrow. We only know superficial things and are not very sure about many of them. Thrust a stick into water. It appears to be bent at the point of contact with the water. The stick is not where it appears to be, and there is a stick where you can see none. What sort of a trick is this that Nature plays upon us? Go into a darkened room. Make an aperture through which the sunlight from out of doors can come; then hold at a short distance from the aperture a piece of white paper and you will get an inverted picture of the landscape. This pretty little experiment any one can try, but no one can tell you in what way the landscape is itself upon the paper. Place a little fine, dry sand upon a piece of glass, and draw the bow of a violin, or something else that will give rapid vibrations down the edge of the glass; the sand will take different symmetrical shapes according to the place where you draw the bow. All that scientific men know about this is that it is the case. They do not even know whether the knowledge is of any value or not. And so we might go on, taking up one aspect of common things after another, and showing by what a cloud of mysteries we are surrounded. But notwithstanding all this, there are some people who must have what are called the higher mysteries explained to them, so that there will be the least necessity for relying upon that innate

Fairy Tales. Mary had a little lamb, Its fleece was white as snow; And everywhere that Mary went, The lamb was sure to go. One day the girl got tired Of seeing it around And sold it to the butcher For fifteen cents a pound. No longer will the restless infant be lulled to slumber with Scott's lovely, but utterly anachronistic song which informs the baby that his sire is a knight, when in point of fact he may only be an editor, or a broker, or a shoemaker or one of those genies, who in gowns and bands are alleged to devote all their talents to making the worse appear the better reason, but something like the following will take its place: O hush thee, my baby, thy father's down town, Thy mother is trying her new Paris gown. And instead of that utterly impossible belled-of-the-four-and-twenty blackbirds, we will have this: Sing a song of sixpence, I pocket full of rye, Four and twenty town kites Lying in a row. When the Boom was opened, Listen, baby, dear, Daddy caught a Sucker And made fifty thousand clear. Of course there will be a foot note explaining that "sixpence" is an obsolete piece of money, and that "dough" is a profane word used to express the source of all good, or the root of evil in any case may be. No longer will any one entertain the "Baby's Creed," which runs as follows: I believe in my papa, I love my mamma so dearly; I believe in Santa Claus Who comes to see me yearly; I believe the fairies dance; O'er the fields of heather; I believe the brides to be, On the bough together; I believe my dolly knows; Every word that's spoken; I believe it hurts her too, When her nose is broken; O, I believe in lots of things, I can't tell half the rest; But I believe in you, Mamma, First and last and best. All such things are to be abolished. The little tot, who tells you that she was quite sure she heard a fairy singing just as she was going to sleep, will be sternly corrected and informed that it was probably a mosquito, and be given a lecture on typhoid germs. The little boy, who

persists in getting behind the sofa and comparing an ogre, will be given a course in sub-conscious mind, which is able to learn the truth of things intuitively. HOW TO BE A CRITIC. There was, and perhaps is at present for he was an active enough fellow twenty years ago, back in an eastern province a man, who had a great reputation as an art critic. His opinion was asked upon every picture at which he looked, and just as people came for miles and miles to see Kattahava's show, so they used to journey to his shrine for his opinion. One day in an unwonted fit of candor he admitted that he did not know any more about pictures than any one else. He could tell when he liked a picture, but so, he said, can any one else. This was not all, however. He knew a lot of expressions. He could say "chiaro oscuro" in a way that made you feel like calling for your mother. He could talk of "atmosphere" in a tone that would almost make the canvas curl up with shame, when he said the picture "breathed"; and when he talked like that, you began to wonder whether you were an intelligent being or only something that happened along. And he looked exceedingly wise all the time. He would walk up to a picture, as though he was going to smell it; then he would walk back from it as though it were a poor relation. Then he would put his head sideways, just like a little cock-sparrow. Then he would look very stern, and with great deliberation emit some of the above-mentioned expressions. He was careful never by any chance to say whether the picture was good, bad or indifferent, and he had a splendid reputation. It is just the same in music, and it is not a little interesting to hear a lot of people talk learnedly about that delicate art. They throw language around in a way that is perfectly astonishing, and the poor soul, who simply knows good music when he hears it, realizes that he is many stages lower than the angels than he thought he was. If you want to be a successful musical critic, lay in a good stock of words. It is not absolutely necessary that you should understand them. If you happen to use them in the wrong place, the other party to the conversation is quite likely to conclude that he or she is ignorant of their proper application, and thus your very blunders may gain you a reputation for excited wisdom. Criticism is a wonderful thing. Most so-called learning is expended upon it, and upon making the laws of the nation, and the funny part of the whole business is that, if the opinion of the public and the verdict of the years are nearly always wrong. We are not sure that what has been said above has any special value, but perhaps it may have. There are a lot of people who are said to like things, or at least to admit that they like them, for fear that they may be displaying ignorance. Of course there is an exception in the case of very rich people. They can like anything they please. Just as they can spell anyway, they like. What would be ignorance in you or us, gentle reader; is only pardonable eccentricity and delightful simplicity in them. You have perhaps heard the following story: "Mama," whispered the small boy, "Uncle George is eating with his knife." And the mother answered: "Hush, Johnny, Uncle George is rich enough to eat with the fire shovel, if he wants to." But the rest of us are not so, and many of us are ashamed to say that we like things, for fear of the people who talk of chiaro oscuro, fugues, realism and other things. But let us not worry. If you like a thing say so. Haven't you noticed sometimes at a musical performance how the name of the learned people will sit enraptured while some article excites something so elaborate that they wonder what it is all about, and how they sigh when it is over. Perhaps you think the sigh is prompted by exquisite pleasure. It may be in one case out of a hundred, but in the other ninety-nine it is due to relief. "What a wonderful strain that was," exclaimed the critic; and the common man replied: "If he strains that way much longer, he'll bust." This article is not intended to imply that there is not such a thing as high art, but only that much that passes as art is simply artificial.

Sleep, baby, sleep. Thy father watches the sheep; Thy mother is shaking the dreamland And down falls a little dream on thee. will be disciplined by the nearest Mothers' Club. No child can be taught too early that sleep is the domination of the sub-conscious Ego over the Objective Mind, whatever that may mean. No well brought up child should be allowed to go to sleep without being set right in its ideas of such matters. But we have a sort of notion that the new cult will prove a failure. While the embalmers dance through the leafy woods, the imagination of the larger crowd, perhaps some of the larger growth, will people the globe with fairies. As long as Night spreads her dark mantle over us, so long will thoughts of ogres and angels find a place in young souls. The good old ditties, which our grandmothers sang to our mothers, and their grandmothers sang to them, the ditties that have come down through the centuries, the only real classics, will never die. About twenty years ago there was a determined effort to kill Santa Claus in America at least. None of the children's papers would print anything about him. But they did not kill him, by any means. He simply arose in his majesty and swept his enemies to the winds. And why? Because he represents the essential good that is in the whole of us. He is more honored today in America than ever since Christopher Columbus discovered it. And so it will be with fairy tales. They will live, long after the serious productions of the day are forgotten.

SOME COMMON MYSTERIES. Did you ever think of the mysteries which surround us? Do we not mean the greater mysteries, if there can be any gradation of things which are absolutely inexplicable, but of what may be called the common mysteries of animate and inanimate nature. Take a penny, for example. Observe its coloring. A chemist may take the sap of a pansy and analyze it, and may be able to tell you of the ingredients of which it is composed, but he cannot tell you why this life-giving fluid of the plant, when it gets to a certain point, ceases to make stalk or leaves and begins to make flowers, nor why it is that after it has begun to make flowers, it deposits a certain kind of coloring matter in one place and another kind in another place, and does it with a beauty of arrangement that art cannot rival. Pick up a rose and breathe into your nostrils its delicate odor. Then ask your chemical friend what the odor is, and why one rose has a different odor from another. He cannot tell you. Of course neither he nor any one else can tell you why you are able to smell the perfume, but that is getting into the higher realm of the mysterious. Dissolve sugar in hot water and let the solution cool. It will form cubical crystals. Some of them may be imperfect, but all will show the cubical structure. Examine granulated sugar under a glass and you will see the shape of the crystals of which it is composed. They are, always the same. But why they are the same no one knows, any more than any one knows what becomes of the sugar which the water has dissolved. What sort of a material is water that it makes many other things disappear, when they are put in it? They are there just the same, but you cannot see them. Ask your chemist again why hot water will dissolve more of some things than cold water will, and why of other substances it makes no difference whether the water is hot or cold. He cannot tell you anything about it. For only knows what you do, and it will form cubical crystals. This sort of questioning might be repeated ad infinitum. The limitations of human knowledge are very narrow. We only know superficial things and are not very sure about many of them. Thrust a stick into water. It appears to be bent at the point of contact with the water. The stick is not where it appears to be, and there is a stick where you can see none. What sort of a trick is this that Nature plays upon us? Go into a darkened room. Make an aperture through which the sunlight from out of doors can come; then hold at a short distance from the aperture a piece of white paper and you will get an inverted picture of the landscape. This pretty little experiment any one can try, but no one can tell you in what way the landscape is itself upon the paper. Place a little fine, dry sand upon a piece of glass, and draw the bow of a violin, or something else that will give rapid vibrations down the edge of the glass; the sand will take different symmetrical shapes according to the place where you draw the bow. All that scientific men know about this is that it is the case. They do not even know whether the knowledge is of any value or not. And so we might go on, taking up one aspect of common things after another, and showing by what a cloud of mysteries we are surrounded. But notwithstanding all this, there are some people who must have what are called the higher mysteries explained to them, so that there will be the least necessity for relying upon that innate

SOME COMMON MYSTERIES. sense, which some people call faith, but which is probably only the operation of a sub-conscious mind, which is able to learn the truth of things intuitively. THE STORY TELLER. The New Generation. Weekly Mail and Empire. Scotch Nursery. Time—The hour after three-year-old niece for the day; Did you fall on the nasty floor? Let Auntie kissum's head. Infant of the Future: How assure you that a kiss can do no good. That is a worn out superstition among children and his toes. Aunt: Den don't let us think about it any more. We can play with the nice toot-toot. Infant of the Future: The way in which you call a locomotive a toot-toot is too ridiculous. And now that I think of it, I may tell you that father's dog is a St. Bernard and not a bow-wow. Aunt: Don't be cross with auntie. We shall have a lovely time all day; The explanation is that Zulu dignitary Infant of the Future: Dear me, aunt, I wish you had consulted me regarding the matter. I do not feel in the humor for entertaining today. A-SOUTH AFRICAN BATTLE-CRY. Exchange. South African football players, recently in London, have been exciting a good deal of curiosity in this city by their Zulu war cry. A writer in Notes and Queries says of it: "The cry really consists of two words and should be written 'Izama Izama.' 'Izama' is Zulu for 'name,' and 'Izama' is a possessive pronoun, meaning either 'his' or 'their.' It merely means 'That in his name.' The explanation is that Zulu dignitary does not allow warriors, when they rush into battle, to mention the names of their enemies, but the leaders shout, 'That in his name,' pointing to the victim with their spears." TAY-PAY'S NERVES. New York Times. T. P. O'Connor, the Irish politician, began an after-dinner speech in Philadelphia in this way: "I must confess that I dread to make after-dinner speeches. At the most sumptuous dinners, even at such a dinner as this one, if I know that at the end I must make a speech, I am nervous, I have no appetite, I find little to admire in the best efforts of the chef, I find little to interest me in the music, I find little to interest me in the dancing. I am really in the hands of the Lord of the Flies. I must confess that I dread to make after-dinner speeches. At the most sumptuous dinners, even at such a dinner as this one, if I know that at the end I must make a speech, I am nervous, I have no appetite, I find little to admire in the best efforts of the chef, I find little to interest me in the music, I find little to interest me in the dancing. I am really in the hands of the Lord of the Flies. I must confess that I dread to make after-dinner speeches. 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company.

CAUSE IS PECULIAR.

anton, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Burr Hill
war veteran of Grand Rapids,
today as the result of a bullet
received in the civil war which
he healed, and in which blood
recently developed.

GE BIGAMY CASE
EFORE OTTAWA COURT

hearted Man Takes Second
life and First Attends
Ceremony

a, Dec. 20.—An extraordinary
bigamy is to be tried before
O'Keefe. Matilda Hay-
a prepossessing girl of 17, de-
leave the Home for Friendless
The matron told her she must
a year unless she was about to
die. Accordingly a German im-
migrant August Wank 30 years
undertook to go through a form
age with the girl, Wank and his
great friends of hers. Wank's
present as a witness at the
and the girl took a situation as
a servant. The facts came out
ago, and Wank was arrest-
was remanded for a week.

VISIT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—Consul Kun-
pacific that during the recent
Japanese warships will visit
within the next few months.

D STATES CROP REPORT.

ington, D. C., Dec. 20.—A bulle-
by the Agricultural Department
of the total production of wheat
of corn to be 2,979,416,001;
heat 492,288,004; spring wheat
66.

"A Great Mistake"

An automobile was stopping in front
of the inn as a second arrived which
had evidently met with some accident.
People came running out to help repair
it. A lady hidden to her ears in the
heavy fur coat, was leaning out of the
car window instructing the chauffeur.

A gentleman in the first auto was
asking the way to Chateau Cour-sur-
Seules, the country seat of Countess
Valois.

"Straight ahead, sir," replied the land-
lord. "Just follow the telegraph poles
and you cannot miss it."

"Thank you."

He was just about to order his chauffeur
to go on when the lady stepped
him.

"Excuse me, sir, I hear you are going
to the court. Would you please do me
a great favor?"

"My wife gave me a great pleasure to be
able to do anything for you madame."

"Will you please tell Countess Valois
that I am delayed because of a puncture
and that she need not worry about me.
Oh, I forgot to give you my name—
Baroness de Foutoucoix."

Fernand descended from his auto. "If
you have no objection, I would be very
pleased to have you take a seat in my
car."

"It is rather against good form."

"But Baroness, I should be exceedingly
happy if I might be allowed to do
a favor for a friend of the Countess.
My eyes, from his name, are excellent
connections and knows the whole
world. Of course, his name is only plain
Hertzmond, but it would be very easy
for him to get a title. I must thank
you for giving me the opportunity of
meeting him."

"Oh, I love Germaine. You are also
a friend of hers, I suppose?"

"My family comes from Norway, but
I have traveled very extensively, and
I have met a number of most interesting
persons of high rank. Only a few months
ago, during my trip throughout England,
King Edward sent for me—I have met
him while he was still Prince of Wales."

"He is very pleasant, isn't he, and
very elegant."

"He dresses in exceedingly good taste,
but his shoes are poor, and I told him
so."

"You did?"

"Yes, in his own interest. He was
suffering from sore feet, as was also the
Duke of Connaught."

"You know him too?"

"Yes, just as I know the Crown Prince
of Germany, Prince Ferdinand of Bul-
garia, Abdul Bey, the nephew of the
Sultan, and a number of other crown-
ed heads, from head to foot," he added.

Country of Upper Peace

W. H. Footner in Edmonton Bulletin.
Dunvegan is one of the oldest, possi-
bly in the North. It was famous in the
old York factory days and even up to within
a few years, it was the headquarters of
the Hudson's Bay company for the Peace
River district. The big warehouse and
store are still standing, with the office
between and behind is the trim cottage
of the factor surrounded by maple trees
and snowflakes. At present Dunvegan is
the homesport for the North. The total
population are two white men and
a half breed, and an occasional camp
of Beaver Indians. The life of the set-
tlement has been drained by the fish-
ing communities to the south, Spirit
River and Grande Prairie. But Dunve-
gan may have a greater future than ever
before it. Duncan McDonald believes
so, (he is the second white man) and he
is prepared to wait years for it if need
be. As I mentioned in a previous article,
Dunvegan is the starting place and
practically the only place for a railway
to cross the Peace. Since writing that I
notice that a charter for a railway from
Edmonton to Dunvegan and northward
is to be applied for at the next ses-
sion of the Alberta legislature. So Dun-
can McDonald may be right after all.

At Dunvegan the trail crosses the
Peace River again and continues to the
south for fifteen miles to Spirit River
where there are about fifteen white set-
tlers. The leading white settler at
Spirit River is Charles Bremner, who
has been in the country for twenty-two
years. He owns a hundred and fifty
head of cattle, a hundred and fifty
head of sheep, and a half cent a pound by
the carcass. There have been two first class
seasons and the trappers have averaged
a thousand dollars each in winter. In
consequence, there is a ready sale for
fishy jewelry, perfume, loud silk hand-
kerchiefs, and other luxuries and there
is a continual round of dances and big
spreads during the winter.

The whole of this part of the country
is made up of alternating patches of bush
and prairie country. To the east of the
Spirit River is Grizzly Bear prairie, to
the south is Grand Prairie which contains
nearly 4,000 square miles, and to the
west are the Pine Coups, Red Willow
and Beaver Lodge prairies. This is the
country of the chinook wind and mild
open winters.

It has been my intention to see Grand
Prairie, but on the way up I heard so
much of the romantic reputation of
Ponce Coupe (Poos Coopy) that I de-
termined to see it at all costs. The
season was growing late and there was
not time to do both, so I was compelled
to depend upon hearsay for my informa-
tion about Grand Prairie.

This big stretch of country lies about
fifty miles south of Spirit River. It is
roughly speaking about sixty miles
square. Opinions differ widely as to the
value of the land. The truth of the mat-
ter is that much poor land and much
good land as well may be found in this
big tract. One in the middle of the
prairie it has been repeatedly burned over
and the land is full of great cracks. The
soil is principally prairie. Around the
edges of the prairie differ, it is to be
found some of the finest land in the coun-
try, especially in the vicinity of Kleekan
lake to the east, which is spoken of with
the greatest enthusiasm by all who have
seen it. There are half a dozen or more
white settlers at Grand Prairie, each of
which has a small bunch of cattle. Not-
ing is grown there except a few oats

"DISOBEDIENCE"

An Episode of the Plains, by A. Lescock

The woman made her way to the door
and looked out. The moon was riding
swiftly through the heavens. The night
was raw. She drew her cape close about
her and listened attentively. Not
a sound save the falling of leaves upon
the crisp earth. She stood for a moment
wrapped in the silence, scarce daring
to breathe. When a big branch in the
forest nearby went crashing to earth,
she stepped back quickly into the house
and bolted the door.

She moved over to the fireplace and
threw on a few logs of wood. It was
a long time before she could get the
fire making it burn. After she had suc-
ceeded in raising a cheerful blaze, she
crouched down on a stool near it and
rested her head. Her face was pale
and her eyes looked hunted. She had
been very frightened before.

A few months previous she might have
been called a country belle. She had been
a runaway match. She had met the man
of her choice at the house of an ac-
quaintance to which she had been for-
warded. He had praised her dainty
eyes and she had fallen an easy victim
to his flattery. She was an orphan and
her aunt had not looked for her. She
did not look for forgiveness to her.

She had been married scarcely a
month when she began to apprehend that
over the tender heart which she had
sprung up since the fire, she saw a big
brown bear quietly prowling in a little
polar bear. She only had one twenty-
two rifle in the parlor and it was dam-
aged the day before by one of the
horns stepping on it. Bruin was not
more than twenty-five yards from her.
He raised his head and sniffed the air
and went on with his meal. Michel crept
up as close as possible and plucked him
with his little pop-gun. Then with a
series of yells the bear sprang down
on him and bruined him on the order
of his going but took to the prairie. It
was a glorious chase. I had no idea of
how good he was. A bullet in his
hind leg lit right over the front ones
as you have seen them in comic pictures
and progress in a series of bounds. At
the time my horse was so close I
almost have been killed and dropped a
stone on him but I had no weapon of any
kind, not even a rope.

In answering suddenly my stirrup
broke and I fell off my horse. I
heard much to the amusement of Michel.
When I managed to gather myself to-
gether and to catch my horse, the hunt-
ing party had dispersed. I was long
caught up to them shortly afterwards
and found that Mr. bear had hidden him-
self in a poplar bluff and they were try-
ing to beat him with their rifles. I was
short of the chase occupied a good two
hours. The unfortunate bear tried all
the tricks he knew, he climbed trees, he
went into the water, he hid himself in
a ditch and I was ready to give him my
hand.

"But, Baroness," replied Fernand, tak-
ing from his pocket an elegant case. "I
have not the slightest intention of of-
fending you. The Countess assured me
that you did not mind me. I am sure
had told her so yourself. It will only
take a minute, and you will be rid of that
painful corn. You may let me have your
foot without fear. I have never yet
failed to cure a patient."

The Baroness had need of all her will
power to keep from bursting out laugh-
ing. "To think that he wants only my
foot, and I was ready to give him my
hand."

"After this we lived on bear steaks and
chops for a week and very good meat it
is too.

The final dash through the woods was
very exciting. Michel was anxious to
kill the bear before he was shot. He
was a big fellow, and I was bringing up
the rear with old Cy as usual and I had my
pistol. Cy had no idea of follow-
ing the trail. He simply made a dash
for the trail of the horse ahead regard-
less of any obstacles.

When his pistol hit anything, something
had to be done. I had to keep him
at any cost, for if he lost sight of the
horse ahead he lost his bearing altogether
and traveled in a circle.

Finally we made a regular gallop
through the bush. In the gathering dark-
ness it required sharp work to avoid the
branches which swung out over the trail
about the level of the horse's head. We
camp at Spirit River about eight o'clock
and the next day started on our long
journey home.

SEAWEED IN JAPAN.

\$2,000,000 Yearly Derived From It—
Plans to Increase the Crop

Papan, which wastes nothing in its
domestic economy, realizes \$2,000,000 an-
nually from its seaweed products. Ac-
cording to the report of G. Davidson,
an attaché of the British Em-
bassy at Tokio, more than fifty varieties
of the seaweed found along the Japanese
coast are utilized either for food or as
manufactured products.

The traveler sees bundles of dried sea-
weed, white with the crystallized salt
of the sea water, hung from the front of
every food stall. The coarse varieties are
steamed and served with fish. Some of
the delicate sprigs of sea grass are boiled
in fish soups and remain a vivid green,
floating against the red lacquer of the
soup bowls.

Other species of seaweed are used in
the manufacture of glue, of plaster and
of starch. Whole villages are devoted to
seaweed fishing and the drying and
packing of the product for shipment to
the manufacturing plants in the large
cities. In the country the seaweed is
used by the farmers who use the coarse
ropy kelp for fertilizing their vegetable
fields.

During the past few years the Japa-
nese Government has taken up the sub-
ject of the seaweed industry for the
purpose of giving it encouragement. Ex-
periments have been carried on in dif-
ferent places along the coast with a view
to increasing the yield of the deep water
algae. The Government offers a reward
for the best method of producing iodine
from sea plants.

COMFORT FOR SMOKERS.

Lovers of tobacco in its many seduc-
tive forms, who have been at times a
trifle conscience-stricken by reason of
the alleged deplorable effects of the to-
bacco habit upon the human system, should
benefit by being able to smoke their
pipes in peace, since no less an author-
ity than the London Lancet, the force-
ful journal of the medical world, has
risen up to declare in the most deliberate
and positive way that tobacco smoke con-
tains an appreciable amount of formal-
dehyde, one of the most powerful of germ-
killing and germ killers. It is because
of the presence of this chemical agent
in tobacco smoke that users of the weed
are largely immune from the dread dis-
eases of the throat, lungs, and
nasal passages. The reasoning,
which seems to be quite conclusive, is
that the smoke, as it passes through the
mouth and nose, effectually disposes of
the microbes constantly deposited there,
and thus, supplies a useful ounce of
prevention for many diseases. What
part of formaldehyde in 10,000 parts of
water is sufficient to destroy all bacterial
life, the amount of nicotine found in
tobacco smoke is so infinitesimal that it
has no injurious effect upon the human
organism.—Leslie's Weekly.

France manufactures 1.2 millions
worth of ribbons yearly.

A CLOSE INSPECTION
OF HARNESS
B. C. Saddlery Co.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia,
Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.
Dr. J. Collis Browne
Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, London
Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley
Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully
equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazel-
ton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton
sacks. Small pack train in connection with business.
R. S. Sargent, Hazelton, B. C.
Fourteen years in Business at Hazelton.

King of Fences
Ellwood Wire Fencing
Bull Proof,
Chicken Proof,
Fire Proof
Write for Catalogue and Prices to
The
Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.,
Limited,
Victoria, B. C. Agent

AFRICAN MUSIC
The natives can bring out wonderful re-
sults from this musical medium. In some
districts the art of playing the wind in-
strument is reserved to princes of the royal
blood.
Natives of Central Africa possess a great
variety of wind instruments, but they are
for the most part of a rude character,
made from natural materials and some-
times ornamented with rude representations of
human heads, possibly out of respect to some
native Mosai, or Wagon.
Sometimes a band of seven or more
trumpets in different keys has been heard
playing in a grove of trees, so much
so, in fact, as to elicit praise from stran-
gers who have heard the music.
Africans rejoice in a great number and
variety of whistles. Artistic instru-
ments are taken from both animal and vegetable
sources.
A talented maker of musical instruments
can contrive a whistle as cleverly from
the horn of an antelope as from a piece of
bamboo. The whistle is an important adju-
vant to the tom-tom in war. Its shrill notes
are uttered to excite the warriors to the
charge. Fetich men also use it in their
appeals to superstition and fear.
Some truly marvellous flutes are found in
some cases a number of reeds are bound to-
gether, and the notes that they produce are
no means unpleasant. Some of the
three play the flute with their noses.
One peculiar instrument found in the
mountainous regions of the marimba, which
has the effect of the reeds enhanced by having
them bound to a hollow piece of wood, or
sounding board.
In many cases a catravan is employ-
ed by the strains of the marimba, and
some sections it serves the most practical
purpose of summoning the people to pay
their taxes.
Stringed instruments began in a simple
way, but have been evolved to the point
where they rank fairly well with the harp,
lute and mandolin of Europe and Am-
erica.
A common form of mandolin has a bent
neck and a hollow body with skin in-
stead of wood. This generally has five
strings.
All natives, of course, cannot play on
the more complicated of musical instru-
ments, especially the stringed instruments.
The northern and central sections here
are many professional musicians, who
are paid to play at the houses of the
princes of old, chanting deeds of the trou-
bles of their country, and some of the
praises of noted chiefs as they produce the
music of their country.
When I was struck by the automa-
tism of the music, I thought of the
of the dorsal and cervical vertebrae, ana-
lyzed the sound, and I am sure you will
find that out on the map? It
indicating one that hung on the wall,
Chlorodyne.

As the Winter Season
is coming on rapidly
a heater will soon be
necessary. We have
them in all sizes and
prices. Also the large-
est stock of Stoves
and Ranges in the
province.
Catalogue Sent for the Asking
Albion Stove Works
LIMITED.
Victoria, B. C.
NOTICE
CHAS. DAY & CO., LONDON,
Are The Sole Export Bottling Agents For
John Jameson & Son's Whiskey
And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature:
"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would re-
quest the attention to this Official Export Label, and to our Trade Mark
and Name on all Corks, Capsules and Cassettes, also to age mark."
John Jameson & Son

ACQUIRES STEAMERS FOR LUMBER BUSINESS

Member of Graham Island Company Gives Some Details of Plans

The syndicate that will form the Graham Island Lumber Company has already acquired two large steam freighters, which will be employed exclusively in carrying its lumber to California, Mexico and South America.

The big mill you mentioned in yesterday's Colonist is going to be built at the earliest possible moment. It will give employment to between 400 and 500 men, and afford subsistence to settlers who have not the means to stay continuously on unimproved farms.

Transportation Facilities. One of the difficulties up to the present in any project for the development of the Queen Charlotte group, has been the want of proper transportation and mail facilities.

The company has already two steamers, with a capacity of 3,000,000 feet each, that will be used for the transport of the lumber to the coast.

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SAD NEWS FOR ROOSEVELT

NO USE FOR TELEPHONES

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 21.—Returns from 93 Manitoba municipalities give the vote on the government telephone question as 10,454 for and 7,498 against.

BONAPARTE APPEALS FOR MORE STRENGTH

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney-general of the United States, delivered an address at the Academy of Music here tonight.

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FESTIVE SEASON IS REDUCING TRANSFERS

Owing to Christmas Holidays There Is Lull in Real Estate Market

As a result of the advent of the Christmas holiday season there is not now as much general activity in realty circles as has been the case during the past few months.

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FRENCH GOVERNMENT STRONGLY SUPPORTED

New Religious Measure Is Carried by Vote of 413 to 166

Paris, Dec. 21.—The government's new religious measure was received with enthusiasm in the chamber of deputies today, and the bill carried by a vote of 413 to 166.

Paris, Dec. 21.—The government's new religious measure was received with enthusiasm in the chamber of deputies today, and the bill carried by a vote of 413 to 166.

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TRANSFER AT HALIFAX

Patrol Leaves Dawson With Mail for Fort Macpherson and Herschel

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—Col. Gourdeau and Captain Spain will leave for Halifax on Sunday to receive the mail for the coast from the Imperial authorities on Jan. 1.

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JAMES BRYCE ADMITS HE HAS APPOINTMENT

President Roosevelt Says He Is Acceptable to United States

London, Dec. 21.—The appointment of James Bryce to be ambassador at Washington in succession to Sir Mortimer Durand is now admitted by Mr. Bryce himself.

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POLICE START ON TRIP TO NORTHERN WILDS

Patrol Leaves Dawson With Mail for Fort Macpherson and Herschel

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—(Special.) The Mounted Police department has been notified that, following the present established last winter, a patrol would start from Dawson last Tuesday.

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TWO ADDITIONS TO BOSTON

If Subsidy Is Given Ve Run With Tremont Shawmut

Tremont Returned From the Orient. The Indian will be altered.

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TOWN WELCOMES TRIPLETS

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 21.—The birth of triplets, two girls and a boy, to Mrs. Harvey Walton, wife of a Connellsville steel worker, yesterday was made the occasion of a general observance by

EXPRESS BOX STOLEN

Reed, Nev., Dec. 21.—A Wells-Fargo express box, said to have contained a quantity of gold, was stolen from a train here after the arrival of last night's train from Tonopah.

REGINA CELEBRATION

Regina, Sask., Dec. 21.—Regina celebrators will celebrate their annual meeting with an elaborate banquet at which it is expected 150 settlers with their families will be present.

NOT GUILTY OF MURDER

Brampton, Ont., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Alice C. Brant, on trial for the murder of a child at Port Credit last winter, was declared not guilty by the jury tonight.

WOUNDED BY NEGRO

Oklahoma City, Dec. 21.—Captain Macchia, U.S.A., was shot and severely wounded by a negro tonight at Fort Reno.

OUTS OFF CHILDREN

Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 21.—The will of the late ex-Senator Brown, filed today, disclaims the paternity of Mrs. Bradburn's children, and cuts them off absolutely.

TO REPAIR BREAK

Imperial, Cal., Dec. 21.—Responding to the call made by President Roosevelt on E. H. Harriman to proceed to make a closure in the break in the bank of the Colorado River, repair trains were started toward the break before midnight last night.

AGREEABLY SURPRISED

Many sufferers from rheumatism have been agreeably surprised at the prompt relief afforded by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

W. R. McCONNELL DEAD

London, Dec. 21.—W. R. McConnell, the well-known lawyer, died in London yesterday.

BANK CLEARINGS

New York, Dec. 21.—The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending Dec. 20, showing percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year.

PROMISES TO DRUMMERS

Montreal, Que., Dec. 21.—At the annual banquet of the Dominion Commercial Travelers' association last night, Premier Gouin announced that the commercial travelers' tax would be repealed at the next meeting of the legislature.

RAISED RATES

Alaska Companies Charged With Combining. A Juneau dispatch says that the States grand jury has submitted a report on the alleged combination of the Alaska Steamship Company, Alaska company, Humboldt Steamship company, all of Seattle, and the Pacific Steamship company of Vancouver, B. C.

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Author of the Morning

and chased the unwelcome from front to back... In view of the expected state visit to Jahangir he had donned his best garments...

of your reception is due to the promptness of a higher intelligence than that which the Emperor is endowed with... "I would never have believed that you would have been so kind as to supply him with inspiration..."

of a second time, and she was sure that Mowbray looked towards her and bowed gracefully, even raising his hat to her... "In Agra, during the Mogul dynasty, such was the perfection reached by the art of embroidery..."

peered, until Mowbray, harassed by evil forebodings, resolved that further inaction was not to be indulged in... "Each man was willing, as he selected three, and one other, whom he commissioned to search the bazaar and inquire in likely quarters for tidings of Jai Singh..."

could not have uttered the word more accurately... "And what was he to say, or do? Through it was always a likely thing that Sir Sahib would know..."

She laughed again, and the silvery notes of her mirth were pleasant if disconcerting... "All in good time," she said. "Let us go to the house, but first inquire, if you do not know, who have preceded me..."

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPPOSA. A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical.

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 2-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

7 PANDORA STREET. Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full...

DAILY REVIEW OF THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table with columns for Vegetables, Flour, Fruit, and Meats. Lists various goods and their prices per unit.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia...

It appears that all our evening contemporary news is speaking of the interest in connection with the Seymour Narrows bridge...

CHAPTER XXV.

"Under which King, Bezonian? Speak, or die!" - King Henry IV, Pt. II, Act V, Sc. 3.

Lumberman's Friend. All travellers, and those engaged in outdoor work, should always have a bottle of...

Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It is the most powerful liniment manufactured and gives instant relief in cases of Wrenches, Bruises and Sprains.

Try Hirst's Little Liver Pills for indigestion and dyspepsia. Ask your dealer or send us 25c. direct. A handsome souvenir card free.

In regard to the possibility of a coal shortage in Victoria, which seems, when analyzed, to depend upon several conditions...

ARTHUR HOLMES. NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease for fishing purposes...

Claim No. 1.-Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land...

FERN WRECKED AT TEN MILE POINT

Little Steamer Struck Rock and Slid into Deep Water Yesterday Morning

MAUDE IS DOING SALVAGE WORK

The Queen City Takes Presents to Cape Beale for Mrs. Paterson—The Amur in From Skagway

The little tug Fern, constructed into a cruising steamer three years ago by James Anderson, and used in making surveys at Kaien Island, latterly owned by Capt. W. E. Gardner, formerly master of the steamer City of Nanaimo, was wrecked Wednesday night on a rock near Ten-Mile Point. The Fern was bound to Victoria when she struck and slid up on the rock. The master and engineer left the vessel yesterday morning. Soon afterward, as the tide fell, it keeled over, and went down. The captain made his way to the nearest telephone and notified the B. C. Salvage company. Buoying Calcutt once dispatched Capt. Charles Harris in charge of the wrecking steamer Maude, and the wreckers are endeavoring to raise the little ship.

The Fern was originally built as a small passenger steamer for service on Lake Washington, Seattle, and afterward used at Tacoma. She was used converted into a halibut fishing vessel, and made several trips to the fishing grounds off Cape Scott. Three years ago she was purchased by Mr. Anderson, who converted her into a cruising steamer. She was housed in, staterooms, lavatories, and other passenger accommodations added. She was used in the survey work at Kaien Island. Not long ago the vessel was sold to Capt. Gardner. He was not on board at the time of the disaster.

The Fern was a steamer about 60 feet long and 12 feet beam, and valued at about \$8,500. She is reported to have been insured through E. P. Rithet & Co. of this city for \$2,000.

THE CHRISTMAS TRIP.

Queen City Takes Holiday Cheers—Presents for Mrs. Paterson.

Steamer Queen City, Capt. Townsend, left last night for Cape Scott, and was the first of the west coast of Vancouver Island, carrying Christmas supplies for the many ports of call on the island coast. There was a large complement of passengers. Every berth was occupied and there were passengers who did not occupy berths. Among those who went to the coast were W. Deffenhagen, a special writer of the Seattle Times, and E. Davidson, photographer of the Seattle paper, who are bound to Cape Beale to "write up" Mrs. Thomas Paterson, heroine of the Goldens disaster. The two newspapermen will land at Bamfield and go over the trail by way of which Mrs. Paterson carried the news to the steamer Queen, which heroic feat resulted in nine lives being saved. If opportunity affords, they will also visit the scene of the Valencia wreck, and probably go to the Sochart wreck.

The Queen City took many Christmas presents for Mrs. Paterson. There was over \$500 from the Seattle Merchants' Exchange, collected by the Seattle companies and others, \$220 contributed in Victoria, a medal sent from Seattle by shipping men, addresses, one splendidly engraved, and in instance of the women's Council of Victoria, and a silver service of four pieces given by Capt. Townsend and the officers and crew of the steamer Queen City. These are given in recognition of the efforts of the wife of the Cape Beale lightkeeper in connection with the Coloma disaster. Two children of Mrs. Paterson were also on board, homeward bound for Christmas.

The passengers of the steamer also included John J. McKenna, H. Rioman, for Clayoquot; G. Adams, for Skagway; J. Wallace, for Clayoquot, and A. F. Gwynn, for Alberta.

THE COAL SCARCITY.

Steamers are finding it difficult to get bunker coal owing to the heavy demand for fuel. Steamer Salvor, which called at Ladysmith on her way from the wreck of the Themis, was obliged to leave without securing any. Steamer Sheila, on time charter for carrying coal from the island mines to San Francisco, has been lying five days at Ladysmith awaiting cargo. Steamer Wellington has been twelve days at the docks, and her cargo is being put on board slowly. On arrival at San Francisco the cargoes are speedily disposed of, teams often waiting all night for loads from the vessel. Tramp steamers loading at Portland and Puget Sound have had difficulty in getting bunker coal, as the mine owners will supply only those with which contracts have been made.

Three tramp steamers have been tied up for a week on Puget Sound because of the failure to secure fuel. It has been estimated at Seattle that there is a shortage of 10,000 tons of coal in the steamship trade of Puget Sound.

AMUR FROM NORTH.

Returned Yesterday From Skagway—Had Rough Trip.

Steamer Amur, Capt. Hughes, returned yesterday from Skagway and Northern British Columbia ports, bringing 63 passengers, about half of whom came from Yukon interior points on the coast. The steamer was delayed in northern waters by heavy weather, gales, with rain and snow, being encountered day after day. The weather was very cold in northern waters, the thermometer at Skagway registering 20 degrees below zero when the steamer left the Lynn Canal port.

At the beginning of December the thermometer fell to 70 degrees below zero at Yukon Crossing, half way between Whitehorse and Dawson. The Skagway Alaskan of December 1 says: "At Lower Labarre the thermometer was frozen. At Whitehorse, 100 miles away, the temperature was 56 below zero. It was 22 degrees below zero at White Pass and 17 below at Glacier. At Skagway it was 2 below.

"The severe cold is not the only disagreeable feature with northern weather, but the worst storm that has prevailed on the Summit and between there and Bennett in seven years is raging. The snow is packed up in great drifts, which move along the line of the railroad in great waves.

"So severe was the weather for the

25 miles between the White Pass Summit and Bennett that no trains were sent out from Skagway or Whitehorse today and the old rotary is resting quietly in its berth at the shops. Not a wheel has turned on the White Pass road today."

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Tees was hauled out at the B. C. Marine railway to have a new propeller adjusted, and will proceed north to Naas and way ports today.

Steamers New England and Manhattan have arrived at Vancouver from the northern halibut banks, the former with 25,000 pounds of fish, the latter with 50,000.

Some of the residents at Clayoquot secured a portion of the loot from the wrecked bark Coloma. With a steam launch a party visited the wreck before it broke up and saved ropes, blocks and other things to the value of about \$100.

Bark Deannount from Glasgow for Victoria, was spoken Nov. 20 in latitude 14 N., longitude 24 W.

British steamer Manor, which was under charter to load lumber here for Callao, may not come. The steamer has been sold at a British merchant's sale to a Greek firm for £15,150. She is now at Cardiff.

Capt. Mason of ship Waverlee, now in Royal Roads for orders, from Talchano, says his steamer had a rough voyage, encountering ten gales in as many days when nearing Plattery. A French ship, Celtic Queen, which had been towed to Port Townsend, reports having sighted a French vessel off Cape Plattery, which signalled: "I am seriously damaged." The Celtic Queen was close to the breakers near Barkley Sound on the 11th.

Fourteen prominent tugboat owners of Puget Sound have formed an association to raise towage rates at the beginning of the year. Sixty-three tugs are controlled by the combine.

Local News

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot wear.

Socialist Lecturer.—George H. Goebel, a national organizer of the Socialist party of the United States, will deliver a lecture in Victoria on the evening of Friday, Jan. 4. Mr. Goebel is well known throughout the United States and Canada as an able lecturer.

Plans For Hotels.—F. M. Rattenbury, the architect, is at present busy on the plans for the big hotel at Prince Rupert. The plans show that the building will be a handsome structure. It will be of wood, and three stories in height. Mr. Rattenbury states that it will be finished by the middle of June. He is also engaged upon plans for a new hotel at Bamf.

Killed By Bull.—At McPherson's station, Cowichan district, yesterday, John McPherson was gored to death by a bull. Deceased who was a married man, had been a resident of the district for a long time. No particulars of the affair are available, only the brief announcement of his death being conveyed to officers of Dominion lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F. in this city, of which deceased was a member.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society.—The special committee of the Anti-Tuberculosis society met at Bishop's hall on Friday evening when they selected committees to make a canvass for subscriptions. A meeting of the newly appointed committees will be held in the city hall on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock. All interested in the movement are invited to be present. A donation of \$10 towards the fund was received from His Worship Mayor Morley yesterday.

EVIDENCE OF WRECK.

Lightkeeper at Carmansh Point Reports Finding of a Body.

A wreck, involving loss of life, has evidently occurred off the Vancouver Island coast according to a message received by the local agent of marine, Capt. James Gaudin, yesterday from W. P. Daykin, lightkeeper at Carmansh point. The telegram reports the finding of the body of a white man in the surf half way between Carmansh point and Cloosee. It was expected the body would be secured when the tide ebbed last night.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

At St. Barnabas church there will be held a midnight celebration of the holy sacrament, commencing at 11:30 p. m. on Christmas eve. The rector will be the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. James Simonds, who will deliver a short address.

The service will be interspersed with Christmas carols, copies of words will be supplied for the congregation. The rector wishes those who intend making their Christmas communion at this service to kindly send their names to him some time the day before. The musical portion will consist of Adams communion service in E, and the organists' selections will be from the "Messiah."

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.
1	9 23	7.8	8 25	7.4	10 09	8.7	12 42
2	7 48	7.7	9 01	7.7	10 39	8.6	12 18
3	6 23	7.6	7 25	7.5	9 08	8.2	11 45
4	5 01	7.5	6 01	7.4	7 58	8.0	11 14
5	3 42	7.4	4 41	7.3	6 38	7.8	10 46
6	2 28	7.3	3 27	7.2	5 20	7.6	10 21
7	1 19	7.2	2 18	7.1	4 05	7.4	10 00
8	12 10	7.1	1 10	7.0	2 53	7.3	9 42
9	11 01	7.0	12 01	6.9	1 44	7.2	9 27
10	9 52	6.9	10 52	6.8	13 36	7.1	9 14
11	8 43	6.8	9 43	6.7	12 28	7.0	9 02
12	7 34	6.7	8 34	6.6	11 20	6.9	8 51
13	6 25	6.6	7 25	6.5	10 12	6.8	8 41
14	5 16	6.5	6 16	6.4	9 04	6.7	8 32
15	4 07	6.4	5 07	6.3	7 56	6.6	8 24
16	2 58	6.3	3 58	6.2	6 48	6.5	8 17
17	1 49	6.2	2 49	6.1	5 40	6.4	8 11
18	12 40	6.1	1 40	6.0	4 32	6.3	8 06
19	11 31	6.0	12 31	5.9	3 24	6.2	8 02
20	10 22	5.9	11 22	5.8	2 16	6.1	8 00
21	9 13	5.8	10 13	5.7	1 08	6.0	8 00
22	8 04	5.7	9 04	5.6	12 00	5.9	8 01
23	6 55	5.6	7 55	5.5	10 52	5.8	8 03
24	5 46	5.5	6 46	5.4	9 44	5.7	8 06
25	4 37	5.4	5 37	5.3	8 36	5.6	8 11
26	3 28	5.3	4 28	5.2	7 28	5.5	8 18
27	2 19	5.2	3 19	5.1	6 20	5.4	8 27
28	1 10	5.1	2 10	5.0	5 12	5.3	8 38
29	12 01	5.0	1 01	4.9	4 04	5.2	8 51
30	10 52	4.9	11 52	4.8	2 56	5.1	9 06
31	9 43	4.8	10 43	4.7	1 48	5.0	9 23

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 12th meridian west of G. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water. The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

At the Eleventh Hour

WE just invite you to step into our store and enjoy yourself, remembering that "no one" nor "anything" has been overlooked. Secure THE BEST GIFTS that are obtainable at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. Complete your purchases early tomorrow amidst surroundings that will exhilarate you, adding a charm to all gifts purchased under the pleasantest auspices!

Final and Heartiest Greetings to All!

David Spencer, Ltd.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

There are but few of you who are not directly interested in the opposite sex. Quite a number of you would give "HER" or "HIM" a pair of Gloves if you knew the correct size and the color of their choice; quite a number of you would give something else if you knew what would exactly please. We are anxious that all should be pleased, and we have therefore solved this complex problem by the issue of "GLOVE SCRIP." Here is your opportunity to give just the very thing that personal choice selects! Secure one of these GLOVE SCRIPS today, to whatever amount you decide. Send it to either! All will then secure just THE VERY XMAS GIFT that is most desired from any one of our stores, either in Victoria, Vancouver or Nanaimo.

SPENCER'S GLOVE SCRIP is redeemable at par anytime, anywhere, within twelve months of issue.

In a newspaper it would be impossible to reproduce a facsimile of the scrip as it appears, showing the gold seal, etc., but below is a representation that is sufficiently illustrative.



No. _____ Victoria, B. C., _____ 190

Spencer's Glove Scrip

Redeemable at David Spencer's, Ltd.

This is to Certify that the holder of this Scrip is entitled to gloves or any other article of par value on presentation of this Scrip.

REDEEMABLE IN VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND NANAIMO

Value, \$ _____

David Spencer, Ltd.

Some Very Pretty and Dainty Gifts—Sure to Please

- Are to be found in the Rotunda (Ground Floor)
- SOUVENIR SPOONS, from \$2.00 down to 75c
- CHATELAINE PURSES in gilt, oxidized and celluloid, from \$2.50 down to 75c
- SOUVENIR BROOCHES AND STICK PINS, from \$2.00 down to 35c
- FANCY HAND MIRRORS, from \$2.50 down to 50c
- BELT BUCKLES in steel, pearl, enamel and oxidized, at all prices.
- HAND SATCHELS, in great variety, ranging from \$8.75 down to \$1.75
- PURSES AND WRIST BAGS, from \$4.50 down to 75c
- WHITE SATIN CHAIN PURSES, with floral design, suitable for the children, at, each 75c
- HAND BAGS—Very handsome, in white and colored kid, buckskin and silk, beautifully mounted and jeweled, from \$12.00 down to \$4.50

A Sensible Gift

Reminding one of the giver every day of the year, is to be found in a "Cyclo" Bearing

Bissell Carpet Sweeper

We have a full assortment of the latest and finest patterns of Bissell's "Cyclo" Bearing Sweepers, in all the leading woods, sizes and styles, at prices ranging from \$4.00 down to \$2.50

The Tea of the Connoisseurs—Mem Sabs Tea

The Tea From High Altitudes—One of the choicest productions from the Eastern tea plantations. It is warranted pure India tea, blended by most skilful tea men, and is specially imported for David Spencer, Limited. Sold in packets at \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c

N. B.—It is remarkable how Mem Sabs Tea has been appreciated by hosts of customers who have refreshed in our Oriental Tea Rooms, where it is exclusively used. Our Tea Store is adjacent to the Tea Room.

House Painting and Decorating Department

"Coming events cast their shadows before them." Real estate in the city of Victoria is booming. It is inevitable. As a recent announcement in the press of Winnipeg stated, "Victoria is the Los Angeles of Canada, the Empress City of the West, with no hard winters or hot summers." A warning to property owners, landlords, tenants, etc.

Thousands will flock to this city of prosperity before next spring. Be prepared for them and see that your properties are "in order." Do not delay until the spring, when the rush is upon us and all are busy. It will pay you to have your work done right now. Avoid depreciation and the dislocation of business when a good purchaser or tenant is viewing your premises, in hotels, private houses, boarding houses, furnished rooms, etc.

Our WALL PAPERS are exclusive in qualities and designs. The prices are the lowest to be found in this city of Victoria. Bear in mind always, all work is under the personal superintendence of Mr. Paul Beygrau. Only skilled labor employed, and our prices are worthy of the greatest business enterprise of the West. Consult us free.

House Furnishings Department—2nd Floor

- White and Ecru Embossed Swiss Curtain Net—Special tomorrow, 75c
- Five dozen of these beautiful nets; 36 inches long, 24 inches wide, loops for extension rods, all ready for glass door or window; well worth \$1.25. Our special tomorrow, each 75c
- Deep Frilled Bed Sets—Spread and Sham—each, \$6.50
- Imitation Honiton Lace, new centre design, woven patterns, full bed size. Our special tomorrow, each set \$6.50

Be Sure to Refresh Yourself

Amidst the abundance of pleasures in our Oriental Tea Room, Third Floor. Whilst there it will profit you to spend much time in our Bazaar and Fancy Goods Fair. Keep before you "Our" Christmas Calendars and Christmas Cards.

Visit the Stationery Department Early Tomorrow!

A look round will amply repay you. We have the most complete stock of BOOKS to be found in Victoria

What is Better Appreciated by Many than Books of Verse as a Christmas Gift? A Large Range in the Following Bindings:

- Cloth 50c, 35c and 25c
 - Burnt Leather \$1.25
 - Padded Seal \$1.25, 85c and 75c
 - Crushed Morocco, padded \$2.50
- THE BIJOU SHAKESPEARE, complete in six volumes, with biographical introduction and an essay on Shakespeare and Bacon by Sir Henry Irving, printed on India paper, bound in crushed Levant and gold, size 3x4 1/4, weight of complete set 1 3/4 lbs. Price \$10.00
- SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS in one volume, with biographical introduction, eight black and white illustrations, bound in cloth, gilt, printed on splendid paper, size 6x7 1/2, 1 1/2 inches thick, weight 2 1/2 lbs. Price 75c

"We Are Seven Books" That Must Please if You Will but Present Us!

- THE CHRISTY GIRL—Drawings by Howard Chandler Christy, decorations by Earl Stetson Crawford, at, each \$3.00
- HIAWATHA, with illustrations by Harrison Fisher, at, each copy \$2.75
- WHEN THE HEART BEATS YOUNG, by James Whitcomb Riley, with pictures by Ethel Franklin Betts, at, each \$2.25
- AN OLD SWEETHEART OF MINE, by the same author, illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy, at, each \$1.85
- OUT TO OLD AUNT MARY'S, by the same author, illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy, at, each \$1.85
- THE LEGEND OF SLEEPY HOLLOW, by Washington Irving, drawings by Arthur J. Keller, at, each \$1.75
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Under

MARY ADAY was singing the were some warm table that stood a mouth primly and placently. Ever better she thought as wax. But of object of Mary's little fir-tree set, cut it yesterday, father came home she and mother and toys, while course, would sit smiles. Mary in then as the dawn and going to the ecstasy. Such a world white and a garment of soft it a little way and and clearly there bells. She bange "Davie, Davie, sleeping figure Mother's coming The little rosy "Is mupper co "Yes, yes, can't ting on his felt a and her eyes like "An' my dadd was trembling wi "Oh! Oh, yes, and candies." must be careful o Most likely you c "Mos' likely I c laughing neverth Mary stood him. She folded the rushing into the pulpit her, "The music of t "The music of t and the dogs th their sharp repli. at Davie, who wa dow.

"Davie," she w team. Perhaps, "Yes 'tis, yes 't glass. "I know i But when Mar cheeks were white sled had stopped ing softly.

"Oh, it's you, bravely. "Won't wide.

"I ain't got de through his icicle little girl. I bring mama's awful sad envelope and the "This is little pres Davie."

"Thank you," s my father worse?"

A C

Arouse ye, Ye ladies This day C For man

This day a Is born in All in a low Is hid thi

His cradle i Where er But angels And hove

Poor sheph The heav And, guided To worsh

So, rouse ye This blith Good will A The day t