

CAN YOUR BOY PLAY VIOLIN?



If not, why not give him a Violin at Christmas? If he has one already a beautiful leather case for the instrument would doubtless be appreciated.

We are offering splendid instruments—
VIOLINS FROM \$150 TO \$2.50

VIOLIN CASES, \$25 TO \$2.50

Western Canada's Largest Music Stores
1231 Government Street
Victoria
Vancouver and Nanaimo

Fletcher Bros.

Births Marriages Deaths

BORN.
On the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. J. C. Swaine, of a son, named James, at the residence of Mr. J. C. Swaine, 1231 Government Street, Victoria.

MARRIED.
On the 11th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. C. Swaine, of a son, named James, at the residence of Mr. J. C. Swaine, 1231 Government Street, Victoria.

DECEASED.
On the 11th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. C. Swaine, of a son, named James, at the residence of Mr. J. C. Swaine, 1231 Government Street, Victoria.

ERS AND COLD SORES
Are Healed by Zam-Buk

A cold sore, or "chapped" lips, is a common trouble, but how often it is neglected, and the face is affected, but sometimes cold sores from chilblains on the toes and bad ulcers sometimes follow, and cure is difficult.

FOR GREAT TERMINAL

REFUSE TO AID STOCK RAISERS

Government Majority Votes Down Resolution for Establishment of Attorneys and Extension of Caid Storage

PROPOSED AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRALIA

Delegations With Different Views of Mutual Requirements—Geographical Bay and Welland Projects

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—The house today rejected at length and finally rejected on a party vote, a proposal submitted by the opposition for the establishment of a subcommittee to investigate the feasibility of a canal between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic.

Mr. Ames of Montreal, who during the preliminary recess visited Australia as a delegate to the congress of chambers of commerce of the Empire, has given notice that he will move in the house a resolution favoring preferential trade with the Commonwealth on a reciprocal basis.

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INDEFATIGABLE'S SPEED

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The indefatigable thirty-hour steamer, the "Cruiser," is reported to have exceeded 27 knots using only three-fourths of its power. It is believed that it will make 30 knots when it has its full power.

COALITION STILL ONE SEAT AHEAD

Results of Polling in Britain Yesterday So Far As Announced Leave Situation Unchanged—Little Interest

MAJORITY NOW IS FIFTY-THREE

Many People Injured in Cork Election—Flights—Laborites Propose Bill For Abolition of Plural Voting

SIX MEN DROWNED

Launch Turns Tumble On Shelburne River and Some of Its Passengers Fail to Escape

SOME OPINIONS OF MR. BOURASSA

Foresees Ontario and Other Eastern Provinces "Becoming French in Language and Roman Catholic in Faith"

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Bourassa is keeping so much out of the public eye in the "French" that his opinions are not generally known.

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WE ISSUE GLOVE SCRIP

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CAMPBELL'S GLOVES

Our glove counter offers you a selection that is not seen at the ordinary stores.

CHILDREN'S PINAFORES

White Mull Pinafores, trimmed with embroidery and lace, for ages of 6 months to 10 years.

FEATHER BOAS

Excellent Quality Ostrich Feather Boas, in black and white, each, \$22.50

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKY

PURE POT STILL WHISKY, made from the finest Highland malt and corn and celebrated for its purity and quality for more than 100 years.

SIXTEEN INJURED

Collision on Electric Railway Between Seattle and Tacoma—None Fatally Hurt

GETS HEAVY DAMAGES

Newspaper Has to Pay \$25,000 for Attack Made on Parliamentary Candidate

LOUISVILLE, KY., DEC. 15.—

Fire started in the Radcliffe Overstreet general store at Lagrange, Ky., early this morning, and the fire, which threatened to destroy an entire block, was extinguished by being rushed to Lagrange from Louisville.

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Campbell's

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BAGS AND PURSES

Small Pocket Purse in seal and alligator. Colors, brown, green and black, each, 50c, 35c, 25c and 15c.

White Kid Bags, with cord handles and neat little purse inside, \$1.00 and .90c.

Fancy Silk Bags, with gold and pearl sequins, in black, sky, green, grey, purple and navy, each, \$1.00 to .90c.

Novelties in Evening Bags, silk, sequins and suede, splendid value at \$1.50 to \$2.00.

The New Avenue Bag, fitted with mirror and powder puff, with hand straps, each, \$2.50 and \$3.50.

Leather Bags, with riveted frame and chain purse inside, each, \$1.25 and .90c.

Handsome Leather Bags, fitted with mirror, powder puff and box, smelling salts, card case and purse, \$6.75, \$4.75 down to \$3.75.

Leather Bags of fine quality, handle, alligator and fancy gold tops, in tan and grey. Purse inside, each, \$1.50.

Very Fine Leather Bags of seal or walrus, riveted steel frames, double strap handle. Colors are black, navy, wine, brown, tan and grey, priced from \$15.00 to \$25.00.

APRON AND PINAFORE SALE TODAY

- #### LADIES' APRONS
- Overall Aprons, navy with white stripe. Regular 50c. Special, 35c.
 - Fine White Lawn Aprons, with embroidered bibs. Regular 50c. Special, 35c.
 - Heavy White Linen Aprons, with and without bibs. Very special, 35c.
 - Fine White Lawn Aprons, with bibs of very excellent embroidery and insertion, deep tucked frills. Regular up to 90c. Special, 75c.
 - Fine White Lawn Aprons, with bib, trimmed with embroidered insertion, and edged with embroidery. Regular 65c. Special, 50c.
 - Extra Good Range of Colored Kitchen Aprons, with bibs, in dark navy blue and white prints. Special, 50c.
 - Tea Aprons and Waitresses' Aprons, of fine spotted muslin, 90c, 75c and 50c.
 - Small Tea Aprons, of white lawn. Very special, 30c and 25c.
 - Nurses' Aprons, of heavy linen, with and without bibs, 75c, 60c, 50c.
- #### SCARFS
- Black and White Lace Scarves, with fringe ends. Each, \$1.75. Special, \$1.50.
 - Silk Embroidered Lace Scarves, in blue, white and grey. Each, \$3.50.
 - Spanish Lace Silk Scarves, in black and cream, an ideal Christmas gift. Each, from \$15.00 to \$20.00.
 - Spangled Net Scarves, with satin border. Each, up to \$2.75.
 - Paquinette Scarves of Black Satin, with white and Paisley lining, heavy silk tassel ends. Each, \$5.00 to \$7.50.
 - Choice Selection of Colored Paquinette Scarves, in navy, with figured chiffon. Each, \$12.50 to \$15.50.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Acts like a charm in cases of CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Caution: Medical Quackery abounds. Beware of cheap imitations.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

Prepared by J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

MORE APPETIZERS FOR CHRISTMAS TABLES

The Store That Serves You Best

- Chicken in Aspic Jelly, per jar, 85c.
- Halford's Curried Fowl, 90c.
- Green Turtle Meat—Au Gourmet—per tin, 90c.
- Green Turtle Meat—Grandy's Key West—per tin, 90c.
- Curry Paste, per jar, 50c.
- Vencataseltum—genuine Madras Curry Powder, the finest made—per tin, 50c.
- Wincarnis—the great English tonic, Beef and Wine—per bottle, \$1.25.
- Jordan Salted Almonds, per lb., \$1.00.

SPECIAL
4 packages Sheriff's Table Jellies for 25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street
Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1500

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company Limited, 87 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST
One Year \$10.00
Six Months \$6.00
Three Months \$3.50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE WATER QUESTION

Some persons have affected to treat the attitude of Victoria West on the Sooke water supply as a matter of indifference; but it may prove serious. Let it be assumed that a vote is taken on a bylaw authorizing the utilization of Sooke Lake, and let us suppose that the people of Victoria West shall thereupon petition the legislature to exempt from liability under the bylaw. If the legislature should grant the request, the bylaw would no longer be of any effect. On the other hand, let it be supposed that the City Council shall submit a bylaw exempting Victoria West from liability, of what value would it be without legislative ratification? Doubtless the necessary ratification would be forthcoming, but as there is always a chance that it might not be, would it not be well to settle the status of Victoria West in this matter before submitting any bylaw? The majority of the ratepayers having decided that they did not wish to take over the property of the Esquimalt Water Works company and the right to supply the whole city, it is hardly reasonable that the whole city should be made liable for the supply of only part of it. Therefore it seems to us as if the position of the city as to the City Council ought to be sought by such means as may command themselves to that body to ascertain if the ratepayers of that part of the city which would be served from Sooke are willing to bear the whole cost of the supply, and if the decision is favorable, then that the legislature should be asked to pass an Act dividing the city for the purposes of the necessary loan. If an attempt is made to pass a bylaw charging the cost of going to Sooke upon the ratepayers of the whole city, there certainly will be opposition from Victoria West, not simply at the polls, but in the legislature.

THE ESTIMATES

The Dominion Estimates for the forthcoming year call for a vote of \$15,164,566.98 for interest, which is an increase of \$24,058,832 over the current year. Civil government calls for \$4,739,611.55 an increase of \$206,874. The increases are in almost every item, although there are three cases of decrease, the only notable one of which is \$47,850 in salaries in the Department of Marine and Fisheries. We assume that is explained by an increase in the Department of Naval Services of \$83,160. The Department of the Interior asks for an increase in salaries amounting to \$40,812.50 and of \$10,000 in contingencies. The Department of Mines is to have an increase in its salary list of \$37,400, while the Post Office only asks for \$12,320 more. Legislation will require an expenditure of \$764,783.50, in addition to \$801,600 authorized by statute. Under the heading: "Agriculture and Statistics" is to be found at item of \$4,234,500, which is nearly a 100 per cent increase over last year. This is explained by \$950,000 put down for the expense of the Census and by several minor amounts. Pensions call for \$361,590.84, of which for the largest item is pensions for judges. Militia pensions come to \$50,080, the \$30 being the last payable on account of the Upper Canada War of 1837-8. The sum of \$1,863,320 is asked for the Militia, which is \$582,018 more than for the current year. This is made up so far as \$330,500 is concerned by votes for buildings and works, none of it being appropriated to British Columbia. Of the remainder of the increase \$160,000 is for annual drill, \$50,000 for cadet corps and \$100,000 for clothing and necessaries. This is the first time an item for cadet corps has appeared in the estimates. The details of this item are: 900 for pay of instructors, expense of teachers qualifying at military schools, equipment for cadets and all contingent expenses. Railways and Canals call for \$32,845,573, of which \$27,000,000 is for the National Transcontinental Railway, \$3,000,000 for the Quebec Bridge and something over a million and a half for the Intercolonial Railway. This whole sum is charged to capital, and includes \$2,156,700 for certain, much the greater part of which is for construction of the Trent Canal. The cost of administering this department is to be increased nearly 20 per cent, that is to say, there is this increase in the sums chargeable to the Consolidated Fund. Public works come in for \$2,763,408.13 chargeable to capital and \$12,854,408.13 chargeable to income. We have already given the items relating to British Columbia, with the exception of \$376,000 for new dredging plant and

\$376,000 for dredging in this province. Altogether for public works in British Columbia the sum of \$1,005,000 is asked. Steamers and Subventions call for \$1,712,299, and the Lighthouse and Coast Service for \$3,879,800, the latter a slight decrease on the current year. The British Columbia votes under these heads show no change. Such are some of the principal items in the Estimates. The total sum asked from Parliament is \$123,883,200.25, of which \$28,180,863.83 is authorized by statute. The increase in the whole estimate is \$6,035,575.88 or about four and a half per cent over those of the current year.

SOOKE AND METHOSIN.

We look for very rapid development in the area of Vancouver Island lying south of a line drawn from the head of Saanich Inlet to the head of Esquimalt harbor. This development will come about as the result of the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway and the installation of the Jordan river power plant by the B. C. Electric Company. The area which we have now in mind lies between the Sooke river and the Jordan Road. It may be roughly put at about one hundred square miles, or say, 60,000 acres. It is bounded on the east and south by the sea, on the west by the Sooke river and on the north by what was at one time the Highlands. Its surface is diversified, and its vegetation is of a variety of the foresting type. It is the forthcoming home of many people who will prosecute fruit farming, market gardening or poultry raising, and picturesque surroundings, where all its advantages of modern conveniences can be enjoyed. From the pamphlet on "The Southernmost Districts, Vancouver Island," we take the following graphic description of the area, which we think is from the pen of Mr. A. F. Watt:

This district has a great diversity of surroundings and a great variety of scenery. Generally speaking, the land is rolling with wooded hills and park-like stretches of open space. There are slopes and orchards and meadow lands; there are forests of timber and masses of rock covered with moss and fern and flowers; there are high cliffs over the straits and level stretches of lowland. There are quiet rural places and wild mountainous parts, the abode of a great variety of game, and there are woodland scenes with lakes and rivers abounding in fish.

Parts of this area now have at any time the advantages of an artificial water supply for the "new water main" of the Esquimalt Water Works Company passes across it. The flow in the streams, in many places is large during the winter and abundant water could be collected in any desired locality, whereby each neighborhood could be provided with its own water service. If it was thought desirable, but water from wells or springs is everywhere obtainable. The B. C. Electric Company will be in a position to furnish light and power anywhere in the district, and telephone communication is already established. The Canadian Northern Railway will afford transportation to and from Victoria, and as settlement progresses there will probably be a regular steam ferry between Victoria and some point between Albert Head and William Head. It is also highly probable that saw mills will be established at Sooke, Beecher Bay and Peddar Bay and elsewhere.

There are so many beautiful sites for homes along the shore and on the slopes of the hills in the interior, that we expect many new comers, who will wish to live where they can have more room than is possible in the vicinity of the city, and where they will not be subject to the chance of being forced to move by the growth of population, will choose this district in preference to any other in the province. The roads are good and the soil is favorable for road-making. The district will be very popular with motorists. Taking all things into consideration, we look for rapid and lasting progress for Sooke and Methosin.

THE BIGNESS OF CANADA

That interesting contemporary "Canada," which we would wish had some other name, for it is usually necessary to use some adjective in describing it for fear of being misunderstood to be referring to the country, speaks to some comments made by the Colonist on its observation regarding Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour. It did not mean, it says, then it said that the Prime Minister had travelled 5,500 miles and addressed 357,000 people that he had traversed Canada, and only used these figures to show the magnitude of the task he had undertaken. We are usually sorry when we misunderstand what our contemporaries mean, but in this case we are glad for it leads "Canada" to make the following observations:

On his return to Edmonton from a tour of the Peace River country recently, the Hon. F. E. Grosvenor declared that there was room there for a population that would be numbered in millions, and resources that would sup-

port that population. He remarked that at Athabasca, leading the parade through an arch with the inscription "The Last West," and suggested that the words should rather have been "The West West" for "it is the impression of vastness which, above all others, is left upon the mind of the person who passes through that wonderful country." With these great areas of unsettled land, hungering for population and development, it is Canada's claim upon the world at large, and especially the people of Great Britain, that she is a country of not only today, but tomorrow as well.

The bigness of Canada territorially is something that some of us can hope to comprehend. What Lord Grosvenor says about the Peace River country most of us think we know already, and we do know the words, but we are far from comprehending what they mean.

How many Victorians, for example, know that there are millions upon millions of acres of excellent land in the northern section of the province of British Columbia, nearly all of which is without occupants? And when we have learned the fact, how many of us will know what a million acres of farming land is? Ten thousand farmers could be given 100 acres each upon such an area, and this would mean a farming population of possibly 75,000 people, and an urban population of at least 25,000 or 100,000 in all. Now note that the Dominion government took over from British Columbia three and a half times this area, and yet this hardly makes a showing on an ordinary map of Canada. It seems a long way to Port George from Victoria, and even if the shortest possible communication were established it would yet be a long way; but from Port George to the northern corner of the province the distance in a straight line is not very much less than from Dover to John O'Grat's House. From Victoria to the same northeastern corner the distance is greater than from Paris to Stockholm. We might multiply illustrations, but they would not enable any one to appreciate the bigness of Canada.

Toronto has been purifying its water with chlorine of late. If we had to do that here, wouldn't there be a rumour?

It is announced that the Intercolonial is going to show a handsome surplus this year. Is the explanation more business or less politics or both?

To Canadians it seems strange that the people of the United Kingdom do not adopt the "one man one vote" principle in elections and have all the contests held on the same day.

There are two women members in England. How would it do to try one in Victoria for a change? Almost any woman could do as well as some people we might mention.

Comments on the British elections, which appeared in some of our eastern contemporaries a week ago, are very funny reading nowadays. The Colonist tries to forecast election results, but from ever feeling cock-sure. There was a judge who said that the only thing which Omnipotence could do was to know what would be the result of a petty jury. He might have added the result of an election contest.

Speaking of the British preference for the Tariff Reform Commission, as pointed out by Mr. Chamberlain, said: "There is not a single manufacturing industry in the country which has not been benefited directly or indirectly by the preference already accorded by the great Dominions; and this advantage to the manufacturing industries has also reacted on agriculture." This is very pleasant reading and suggests that very great results would be likely to flow from a general system of inter-empire preference.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston may not have "rings on his fingers and bells on his toes," but he certainly manages to have music wherever he goes. He is now in Belgium, and his name has come up in connection with a statement attributed to him to the effect that Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, had advised certain Belgian capitalists to invest in the Dominion. Mr. Monk brought the matter up in Parliament and the Prime Minister read a very emphatic denial from Sir Charles. The matter may be further investigated, not for the purpose of exonerating the Chief Justice, but to show how Mr. Preston came to mention his name in such a connection.

Winnipeg Buildings. WINNIPEG, Dec. 12.—A building permit was issued today by the Bank of Commerce for eight hundred thousand dollars. The total to date is \$15,400,000.

Arizona's Constitution. PHOENIX, Arizona, Dec. 12.—Acting Governor George E. Young today issued the proclamation setting February 9 as the day of election for the ratification of the recently completed Arizona constitution.

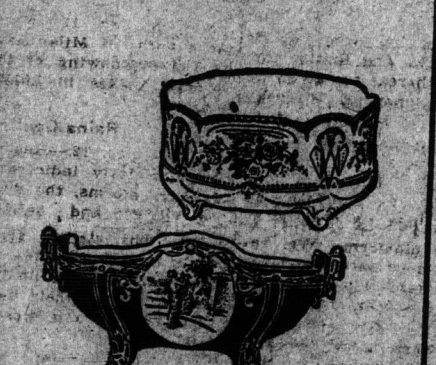
Street Railway. WINNIPEG, Dec. 12.—The street railway arbitration board has decided that the men cannot drink in bars in uniform. The men are dissatisfied, and a mass meeting will be held on Wednesday to consider a strike.



Unrivalled Collection of Gifts in China and Glass Ware

It is impossible to find a selection of china and glassware at present that can be compared with our large and beautiful assortment. We have all kinds of gifts in china and glass, and if you want to get a gift in this line at a reasonable price, don't fail to give us a call. We are doing a non-stop Christmas business every day, and we have been so busy in the daytime that we are keeping open nights to meet our customers' demands.

YOU CAN DO YOUR CHRISTMAS BUYING IN THE EVENINGS AT THIS STORE



See Our China and Glass Counters

Laden With All Kinds of Christmas Presents—Five Counters—at Each Article—50¢, 25¢, 15¢, 10¢ and 5¢. You have here one of the largest assortments ever displayed at these prices. The goods we are selling at these prices are being cleared off by Christmas buyers. Just as soon as we are ready in the morning for business, we have men doing nothing else but replenish these counters with different articles all day. Here are a few of the articles we have on these counters this morning: Glass Tumblers, Glass Vases, China Plates, Cups and Saucers, Spoon-holders, Mugs, Salt and Pepper Shakers, Salt Cellars, Bowls, Fancy Ornaments, Sugar Bowls, Pin Trays, Baby Plates, Candlesticks, etc., etc.

See the Rainbow Glass Ware, in Assorted Vases and Nappies. Every Article 25¢ Each.

Some New Arrivals in Hand Painted Wedgwood

These new arrivals are in the most exquisite designs in all shapes and colors. They consist of Sugars and Creams, and will make the best of Christmas presents. Priced at \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.00 and \$2.50 per pair. We have Cups and Saucers to match these. There are only a few left.

Wedgwood, Hand-painted Salad Sets, consisting of large plate and 12 salad plates. The very thing for a Christmas gift. Per set, \$10.00, \$9.00 and \$8.00.

Gifts in Wedgwood Jasperware in Blue and White

It is a hard thing to find anything in the china line to equal a piece of Blue and White Jasperware for a Christmas gift. Everybody knows it, and would love to have a piece. We have some beautiful pieces here for you to select from in the most artistic shapes and at prices that will suit you.

- Wedgwood Jasper Ware Cream Jugs, low shape, \$1.00 to 50¢
Wedgwood Jasper Ware Cream Jugs, high shape, \$1.00 to .80¢
Wedgwood Jasper Ware Milk Jugs, from \$1.25 to .80¢
Wedgwood Jasper Ware Sugar Bowls, from \$1.50 to \$1.00
Wedgwood Jasper Ware Tea Pots, from \$1.50 to \$1.25
Wedgwood Jasper Ware Cups and Saucers, each \$1.50
Wedgwood Jasper Ware Cocoa Jugs, from \$6.50 to \$3.00

Fancy China Assortments

We have a fancy china assortment on our first floor that is unequalled, in many different designs, consisting of Chocolate Sets, Berry Sets, Celery Trays, Spoon Trays, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Tea Sets, Brush Trays, etc., etc. Don't fail to see this display when visiting our store. It has many suggestions for you. The reasonable prices will surprise you.



FRUIT PACKING SCHOOLS PLANNED

Provincial Department of Agriculture May Inaugurate System Throughout Districts

It is the intention of the provincial department of agriculture to inaugurate a system of fruit packing schools in the various fruit districts of the province, in order to teach the latest and practical methods of packing and grading fruit. An experiment of this nature was conducted last season in the Okanagan Valley, and the results obtained there have been generally satisfactory and encourage the department to inaugurate this work so as to give principal centres of fruit production the benefit to be derived from packing schools. In accordance with the plan, the department has organized a series of fruit packing schools for the winter of 1911-12. The schools will be held in the various fruit districts, and will be conducted by the department. The schools will be held in the various fruit districts, and will be conducted by the department. The schools will be held in the various fruit districts, and will be conducted by the department.

For the enlarged work in this section Mr. Berkeley of Vernon and Mr. Gibb of Kelowna have been selected. Mr. Berkeley was this year in charge of a branch of the Okanagan fruit packers' association, and showed the first prize mixed lot at the Canadian National Exhibition at Vancouver, which also secured second prize sweepstakes. He directed four packing schools for the department last year and gave satisfaction. Mr. Gibb of the Fruit Farmers' Exchange has had charge of their fruit packing this year, and the distinction of packing the white sweetestakes car of Jonathans at the Canadian National apple show. He gave excellent satisfaction in packing school work for the department last year in the Okanagan. The staff and experience of these men is such to guarantee the highest class instruction and the fullest satisfaction in the work they undertake, and fruit growers of the province will be in securing these men the department of agriculture has been fortunate.

From many districts in the province the demand for packing schools this year is quite urgent and it is only spreading out the money available for the work that even a part of them can be accommodated. The amount of fruit to be packed will increase yearly each year and localities now left by packing schools, where a year or two ago this work was quite necessary.

To bring before the public a method in which this work will be administered a circular has been issued outlining the terms on which packing schools will be arranged for in a district. This circular will be placed in the hands of a responsible body in the local administrative department to whom the packing school, in the way of securing the requisite pupils, fruit, packing room, etc., will be left. The body will also be required to guarantee a minimum attendance of pupils. This plan has been pronounced very satisfactory by organizations in a number of districts.

Pays Expenses. The department of agriculture provides the instructor and pays his expenses. The department will bear the cost of packing paper, fruit, and all other legitimate expenses except the cost of the packing tables, which will be left at each point after the school is closed.

The responsible body in each case whether a municipal body, farmers' association or fruit growers' association will be required to guarantee a minimum of 12 pupils, but not more than 15, at a fee of \$3.00 each, to take 15 lessons of two and a half hours a week. In a district where the number of pupils is limited number of districts a double packing school can be arranged for, in which the minimum guarantee will be 24 pupils, but not more than 30, for the same period. Arrangements can be made for an evening or late public demonstration on apple packing for the benefit of the district at large.

About three boxes of fruit per pupil is necessary. The harder varieties, such as Ben Davis and Gano are preferred. Fruit must be in fairly good condition but need not be graded. As applications should be made at once secure the necessary fruit, or if none is now left in the district, this should be stated at the time application is made and the department will look after it. The tables, 15x30 and 2 feet high with burly top and rests for boxes are required, for fifteen pupils. These tables cost about \$8.00 each when made up by a carpenter. They are unnecessary where fruit packing associations can provide their tables. For 15 pupils a hall at least 30x15 and well lighted is also necessary. It must be heated so that fruit will not freeze at night and to prevent chilling of the fingers of the packers. The advantages of the packing schools are, briefly:

- 1. Practical and thorough instruction in actual commercial packing will be given. Packing schools have proved very successful because each pupil is engaged in actual packing under the personal supervision of an instructor who knows and can teach commercial packing.
2. Pupils will have an opportunity to learn the method and equipment used by up-to-date and progressive associations for the most economical packing, grading, packing, wrapping and handling of fruit.

FRUIT PACKING SCHOOLS PLANNED

Provincial Department of Agriculture May Inaugurate System Throughout Various Districts

It is the intention of the provincial department of agriculture in the near future to establish fruit packing schools in the various fruit districts of the province...

From many districts in the province the demand for packing schools this year is quite urgent and it is only by spreading out the work...

To bring before the public the method in which this work will be administered a circular has been issued...

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Two tables, 16x24 and 2 feet high with burlap top and rests for boxes are required for fifteen pupils...

The instruction 1. Practical and thorough instruction in actual commercial packing will be given...

MUCH ATTENTION IN OLD COUNTRY

British Columbia Fruit Wins Laurels at Centres in Britain

Correspondence which is descending upon the department of agriculture and the provincial bureau of information in a flood indicates...

Writing to the deputy minister, Mr. W. E. Scott, from London, on the 23rd November, Hon. Mr. Ellison says: 'We are doing very well with our exhibition. I have attended quite a number of them and I have lectured at every place to which we have been invited...

Further details of the progress of the old country shows and British Columbia successes thereat are given by the Exhibition Commissioner, E. Bullock, in a letter to Mr. Scott...

Another Medal 'In the meantime Mr. Arthur Turner, of Bristol, who he tells me had a very successful show, was successful in taking a gold medal...

Mr. Cushing to Retire EDMONTON, Alta., Dec. 12.—W. H. Cushing, ex-Minister of Public Works, left for Banff today, where he will spend several weeks...

PORTLAND, Dec. 12.—From the top of the new selling building, Oscar Quave foreman of the scaffolding crew walked a distance of 100 feet...

MR. REDMOND TRIUMPHANT

Failure of the Conference Makes Him Master of Situation—'Tay Pay' O'Connor's Return

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The official Nationalist party is not merely relieved by the failure of the conference in London on the House of Lords—it is redeemed, rejuvenated, re-established in authority...

Meanwhile Mr. O'Brien is pushing his revolutionary campaign with untiring energy. It is well known that he has strong financial support from the United States...

Mr. O'Connor interviewed Mr. T. P. O'Connor on his return from America was asked what he thought of the proposal of federal home rule...

Mr. O'Connor denied that the Irish party had departed by a barehead from the policy of Burt and Parnell. As to federal home rule, it was a fundamental part of that policy...

Phonic wants a SMI club. T. A. Dineen is a candidate for the re-election of South Vancouver. Nelson Conservatives hold their annual meeting this evening...

Two Vancouver lads, Miller and Willard, of 13 and 14 years respectively, are mysteriously missing. The provincial government is wiring the new Victoria bridge at Revelstoke for electric lights...

HELPLESS CRIPPLE FROM RHEUMATISM

Five Boxes of 'Fruit-a-Tives' Cured Her

I was a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism for nearly a year, and my right arm was swollen and the pain was fearful. All down the right side, the two physicians but their medicine did me no good, and I tried numerous other remedies but received no benefit...

Upwards of 381,500 is to be spent within the ensuing twelvemonth in Vancouver public park improvements. Rev. Duncan Campbell has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Enderby...

Several hundred men are to be employed throughout the winter in the Kootenay lumber camps. Fenton's board of trade is to be reorganized on practical and permanent lines...

Major Lee of New Westminster has quashed a move to exclude children from moving picture shows. There are now 160 agencies of chartered banks of Canada doing business in British Columbia...

Fires occurred simultaneously in the World Building and the Victoria Hotel on Saturday morning last. An unknown man was run down and killed by the August train at Hastings town, near Vancouver, Friday morning...

F. E. Simpson, formerly editor and proprietor of the Cranbrook Herald, is now publicly venting for Kamloops at a salary of \$2,500. The Kettle River Valley Railway company will seek power from parliament to construct a branch line to Steamboat Mountain mining camp...

The Merritt board of trade is vigorously protesting against alleged delay in the pushing forward of construction of the Y. & N. R. It is predicted that upon completion of the Kootenay Central railway, a new mining district in the Windermere and Kootenay valleys will command world attention...

A halfbrother who violently attacked Chief of Police Perry of Revelstoke last week, has been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for assaulting an officer while in the discharge of his duty.

FOUR ORCHARDS NOW ARE ADDED

Total of Ten For Demonstration Purposes Have Been Secured by Provincial Department of Agriculture

Announcement is made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture of the allotment of four more of the much-coveted demonstration orchards in connection with the practical scheme of local government...

From the opening by the Provincial Department of Agriculture of the demonstration orchards in connection with the practical scheme of local government...

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SERIOUS DAMAGE CAUSED BY RAIN

Flooding of Towns and Villages in Italy Continues—Crops and Houses Destroyed in Many Places

ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE

All Countries But Austria Agree to Suppression of Traffic

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The state department today announced successful completion of the long continued negotiations for an international conference to suppress the opium traffic...

Mr. Redmond's three chief dangers are now mitigated, if not entirely removed. There is no quarrel with Mr. T. P. O'Connor. He is an adaptable person...

Mr. O'Brien's line of defence can hardly be foreseen. He will say that he would have carried the conference and Devolinon if Mr. Redmond and Devolinon if Mr. Redmond and Devolinon if Mr. Redmond and Devolinon...

Mr. O'Brien, it is to be feared, will have very few, if any, new seats at the next election if that election is fought on the 'old' vote. Mr. Healy will be likely to keep his seat in North Lough. If they are not in the house of commons which has to consider Redmond's home rule bill...

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THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, Apples, etc.

Advertisement for 'Fruit-a-Tives' medicine, featuring a cartoon character and text describing its benefits for rheumatism and other ailments.

TARIFF DEBATE IN U.S. SENATE

Senator Cummins Seeks To Clear Way For Revision By Limiting Senate's Power to Amend House Bills

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The senate today listened to the first tariff debate of the session, and while the discussion was largely academic, it served to define the important fact that Messrs. Lodge and Aldrich are willing to join in the piecemeal revision of the tariff. The subject came up on a motion to refer to the committee on rules the Cummins joint resolution providing for the limitation of the senate's power to amend bills looking to the modification of paragraphs and schedules of the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Mr. Cummins occupied the floor in support of the provision, but he was interrupted so frequently that the discussion partook largely of the nature of a running debate. It was in this discussion that Messrs. Lodge and Aldrich found occasion to announce their respective positions.

Mr. Aldrich favored tariff amendment, but he said he would prefer that by schedule by subjects rather than by articles. He was emphatic in his opposition to the Iowa senator's method of proceeding, which contemplates alterations of the rules of both house and senate by joint resolution. Senator Hale did not participate in the debate. It is expected that he will oppose the Cummins programme.

Much attention was given today to the right of the senate to interfere in any way in the formation of house bills, which under the constitution must originate in the house. Mr. Aldrich announced his opposition to any course that would circumvent the house, and Mr. Cummins interpreted the right of the Democratic house of the next congress to outline its own policy without interference. The Iowa senator said he desired to keep politics out of the question.

As the Iowa senator proceeded to develop his opposition to senatorial amendments to tariff bills, he was interrupted by Mr. Aldrich, who went so far as to declare the doctrine "revolutionary."

"It absolutely robs the states of their right of equal representation," he declared. Mr. Cummins contended that unless the rules of the two houses were amended there would be no possibility of amending the tariff, with the consequence that it must remain as it is until "the people in their indignation and wrath rise up and compel a general revision."

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While they will hardly reach the United States before the middle of July, it is their intention to spend a couple of months in the States. They expect to play team matches with the Massachusetts Golf association, and they may possibly play a match with the Pennsylvania Golf association, and the pick of the United States Golf association, if they are in convenient part of the country. The majority of amateur championship is being played.

It is more than likely that the United States Golf association will take some action in the matter, and make the Australians their guests, as they did with the Oxford-Cambridge team in 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and New South Wales amateur champion in 1909 and 1910. Arthur Dunlop, open champion of New Zealand in 1907 and 1910, and open champion of New Zealand in 1909, 1910, 1905, 1907 and 1909. C. P. Simpson, open champion of Australia in 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 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COUNT OF DEAD IS NOW REDUCED

Believe Victims Will Number Not More Than Thirty-one—Uncertainty As to Fate of One Man

DRAGER APPARATUS OF MUCH VALUE

Efficiency Lessened By Want of Proper Establishment and Ignorance As to Method of Handling

PERNIE, B. C., Dec. 12.—The final count of dead at Bellevue remains at thirty, but it is possible that this list may be increased to 31, as it is not certain that there is not one more man to be accounted for.

One of the Slav victims was buried in a grave at Passburg today, and the body of Fred Anderson will be laid to rest at Komke tomorrow.

A complete information is obtained, it becomes more and more evident that the Dräger system is a distinct step in advance upon methods of lifesaving apparatus heretofore in use.

The number one seam, in which the explosion at Bellevue occurred on Thanksgiving Day, but it occurred at noon, when no one was in the mine.

Nearly all the dead men evidently were suffocated by the deadly after-damp and had the Dräger appliances as seen near at hand it is probable that 21 men found in the main tunnel, some of them still showing signs of life when they were carried by these men.

It is now known that the miners' union had telegraphed Mine Inspector Sterling at Edmonton asking for inspection for gas on the third instant.

There is no truth in the statement that fire still existed in the mine from the Thanksgiving explosion. It is hardly probable that miners would work in the vicinity of fire in a mine which they had reported as empty and had asked for inspection on this account.

The coroner's inquest, which will be resumed next Monday, may bring facts enough to establish the cause and origin of the explosion and also more evidence as to the value of the Dräger apparatus.

Evidence Completed in Trial of Hattie LeBlanc—Denounces "Wife" of Victim

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15.—The evidence upon which a jury will convict Hattie LeBlanc of the murder of Clarence F. Glover, was completed this afternoon when Melvin M. Johnson, leading counsel for the girl, made the opening plea for her life.

Johnson himself said that Hattie LeBlanc admitted the shooting, there was a burst of passionate protest by the defense. Again Judge Bond ruled the evidence out of the case.

Murder Charge Dropped

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12.—George A. Stone and his wife, Clara Stone, accused of murdering Morgan Shilvers, a motorman, at their home near Santa Monica last New Year's Day, were discharged today upon motion of the district attorney. Insufficient evidence was given as the reason.

Caused by Jealousy

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—William Baker, employed in a telegraph office here, this evening shot and killed Mrs. Katharine Devine and then committed suicide. In a notebook found in Baker's pocket, the following had been written: "The reason for it all is jealousy. I thought to have been the cause of Baker's action."

RUSSIAN SAVAGERY

Opposition Members of Duma Alleged That Political Prisoners Are Cruelly Treated

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.—Opposition parties in the Duma are addressing an interpellation to the ministers of the interior and justice concerning the reported fogging of political prisoners in Siberia.

It is charged that the government is inflicting brutal reprisals on its political prisoners. It is alleged that the government is inflicting brutal reprisals on its political prisoners.

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ONE SEAT GAIN FOR COALITION

Parties Remain Almost in Same Relative Positions As in Last House—Government Majority is Now Sixty

INFERENCES DRAWN BY PARTY LEADERS

Chancellor Lloyd George Confidently Predicts Abolition of Lords' Veto and Introduction of Home Rule Measure

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The polling results show monotonous regularity. Returns today leave the government one seat to the good, the Unionists having gained 21 seats from the government and the government coalition 22 seats from the Unionists in the election of 513 members out of 619.

The position of the parties tonight follows:—Government coalition: Liberals 191; Laborites, 25; Nationalists, 58; Independent Nationalists, 7; total, 281.

Opposition: Unionists, 229.

Lancashire, by increased Unionist and decreased Liberal majorities, is displaying a consistent tendency in favor of Unionism, while the country districts contiguous to London are following the lead of the capital in favor of the Liberals. Thus, Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt retains his seat for Rosendale, Lancashire, with a greatly reduced majority. It is less than he received in the last election; while Tottenham and Walthamstow in Middlesex and Essex respectively, give his Liberal "votes." Mr. Harcourt's majority this time was only 1,416.

Tomorrow's 43 pollings will include several Scotch and Welsh constituencies and will indicate whether England and Wales remain loyal to the government.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Newton tonight, said Mr. Home Rule Bill would give the Catholic of Ireland the power over religion. A clause will be provided to prevent any religion being established, whether Catholic or Protestant.

Discussing Results

Englishmen pride themselves on their knowledge of the principles of when politics is mentioned by an expert, but all do not give a satisfactory answer to the questions: "What is the meaning of this election?" and "What will happen when the house meets?"

It is strange to read in such a staunch Tory organ as the Morning Post, a statement that "the Liberal majority would be a sweeping Liberal majority, but they have made no official recognition of the trouble."

The dead and wounded in Saturday's battle between mineworkers and the local warships and shore batteries in Rio de Janeiro harbor number 200, it was authoritatively learned today. Of this number, ten are citizens who were watering the shore and were struck by stray bullets. Most of the rest are mineworkers. The casualties among the local troops were very slight.

U. S. SUPREME COURT

Justice White is Elected to Chief Justiceship—Office Appointments Made by President

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Justice Edward Douglas White, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was today nominated to be chief justice, and Judge Willis Van Devanter, of the eighth circuit court of the United States, and Judge Joseph Lamar, of Georgia, formerly of the Georgia supreme court, were named for associate justices of the Supreme Court by President Taft.

Mr. Balfour suggests a referendum on the vital points. How the idea will appeal to the British people when they have time fully to consider the matter is difficult to say; but it is proposed by the former premier and leader of the opposition at such a time will render this extraordinary memorable and probably epoch-making.

For the moment, however, keener interest must be taken in the future than in the past. How the idea will appeal to the British people when they have time fully to consider the matter is difficult to say; but it is proposed by the former premier and leader of the opposition at such a time will render this extraordinary memorable and probably epoch-making.

Mr. Balfour has predicted already that before long another appeal will have to be made to the final court of appeal, the electors. This is the general Unionist opinion.

Speaks With Assurance

It is now plain that John Redmond and the Laborites will be able to completely sway the next house. The Unionists argue that if the government was not satisfied with that condition when it dissolved without submitting one item of its programme to either house, how can it be satisfied to attempt to govern in exactly the same circumstances when parliament meets in January?

Mr. Redmond repeats his warning to the Irish: "Trust may not the English ministry." Home Rule is a general election would be necessary before the veto power of the House of Lords would be abolished. "Not one," asked when the Liberator intended to take a Home Rule Bill, he said, "I hope at the first available moment."

Whether a move will satisfy Mr. Redmond is doubtful; but he will have to wait for the House of Commons to decide.

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COMPANY FAILS ON AGREEMENT

Mr. Borden's Calls Attention to Fact That Many of Grand Trunk's Former Employees Are Still Idle

MINISTER OF LABOR GIVES EXPLANATION

Mismanagement of Intercolonial Railway's Affairs Referred to—No Grants for Fenian Raid Veterans

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—In the house today R. L. Borden asked why the company signing an agreement with the department of labor on the basis of which the interest was called off last summer, Mr. Grand Trunk employees to the number of 274 were still out of work.

Mr. Mackenzie King replied that the government had suggested an independent arbitrator to decide what men should be reinstated, but General Manager Hays preferred that the cases should be heard before the superintendent of the several divisions.

Mr. Borden protested that it was not fair to cast upon the men the burden of proof of their innocence.

The Minister of Railways denied that he had threatened the company to withdraw the Grand Trunk Pacific estimates until the men were reinstated.

Sir Frederick Borden in reply to a question, said the government would give the men land now money to veterans of the Fenian war.

The general secretary has sent Mr. Hudson, the expert in explosives to Bellevue to investigate the cause of the disaster in the colliery there.

During the session of a resolution calling for the construction of branch lines in eastern Nova Scotia, Mr. Borden criticized the government for not giving the interest in the development of which it would have favored state ownership. He received state ownership for the people's railway and a vigorous policy of development.

THREAT OF DYNAMITE

Seattle Pastor is Ordered to Cease His Denunciation of Mayor and Chief of Police

SEATTLE, Dec. 12.—Your church will be blown up, and you will witness the death of your pastor and his wife, if you do not stop your abuse of Gill and Wappenstein, said the chief of police.

This message was contained in an anonymous letter received by Dr. Adna Wright Leonard, pastor of the First Methodist church, at his residence, 1225 Fifteenth avenue, North.

The death note was received Sunday, and was a sermon delivered by Dr. Leonard's father, which he announced the operation of Mayor Gill and Chief of Police Wappenstein in connection with the protection of womanhood of the city demanded the recall of Mayor Gill.

In a torrent of abuse, the writer of the death note said that if Dr. Leonard ever opened his mouth again against Gill and Wappenstein, he and his whole congregation would be blown to atoms.

The letter was written on paper obtained at a downtown hotel and was sent through the mails.

Do not fear that the threat will be carried out, and had hoped to keep secret the fact that received the letter, said Dr. Leonard to his congregation Sunday night.

All writers of anonymous letters are in danger of any such inhuman attack as the one suggested. I will continue in my effort to expose the vice syndicate and its henchmen and the letter I received will only make me more aggressive.

In his sermon, Dr. Leonard said: "Sign the recall petition and drive out the men who have been responsible for the terrible conditions disclosed by the terrible investigating committee."

He denounced white slavery, asserting that it existed in Seattle in horrible forms, and that the present administration was responsible for it.

"If a woman were the mayor of the city and made a partnership with vice and kept a chief of police in office who maintained such a condition, society would rise up as a unit and drive her out. Here in Seattle you have a man as mayor. Sign the recall!"

The death note is the second received by Seattle pastors who have attacked the Gill-Wappenstein vice syndicate, about a month ago Rev. E. Tremayne Dunstun, pastor of the West Side Congregational church, received a threatening letter. The death-note was couched in about the same language as that received by Dr. Leonard.

CONCESSION TO JEWS

Merchants of First Guild Will Be Permitted to Live in Moscow City and Province

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.—An imperial order has been published confirming a resolution recently adopted by the cabinet permitting Jewish merchants of the First Guild to reside in the city and province of Moscow.

Emperor Nicholas, on November 1, approved the opening of new sections for Jews. Heretofore the legal residence of Jews had been restricted to

MOUNTAIN CLIMBER'S FATE

VIENNA, Dec. 12.—Professor Oskar Mahler, of the academy at Iglo, in Hungary, has met with a terrible fate. He was killed on the mountain of the Extra Mountains.

On October 23rd he started to climb the Harksgator peak alone, despite warnings that a gulf was necessary. He never returned and, though search parties were sent out, no trace of him could be found.

This week a party of climbers discovered the body, terribly mutilated and with both legs broken in a shelter hut some distance from the peak.

The professor had evidently lost his way and broken his legs in a fall among the rocks. Despite his terrible injuries, he must have dragged himself to the shelter hut and there had been starved to death.

CELEBRATION TO JEWS

VIENNA, Dec. 12.—The Jewish community in Vienna is celebrating the centenary of the emancipation of the Jews in Austria.

The celebration will be held in the city hall, and will include a grand banquet and a concert.

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EMPLOYERS TALK ON "OPEN SHOP"

Five Hundred Members of Oregon Association Gather at Portland—General Otis, of Los Angeles Speaks

PORTLAND, Dec. 12.—The "open shop" problem as it confronts the employers of the Pacific Coast was the subject of a meeting of five hundred members of the Employers' Association of Oregon today at a dinner in the rooms of the Commercial Club.

Following an elaborate report, addresses on labor topics were delivered by John Kirby, jun., president of the National Association of Manufacturers; General Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the Los Angeles Times; and Mr. Kirby spoke at considerable length in favor of the "open shop" and told of the activities of unions in the "open shop" and the means of curbing the alleged aggressions of union organizations on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Kirby advocated the organization of employers' associations of similar organizations in every city on the Pacific Coast with a central office in Portland and a fixed line of action.

General Otis, in a measure, took issue with Mr. Kirby, in the matter of the "open shop" and declared that he was in favor of a union shop and a demand for a union shop and a demand for a union shop and a demand for a union shop.

General Otis declared that he had never opposed the organization of unions, but questioned the wisdom of such organization as not in the best interest of the best interest of their members.

He declared true economical conditions require the employment of "one hundred per cent of labor 365 days in the year" and the condition which he said was impossible in the present day of union activities.

General Otis declared that the non-union man is entitled to the protection of the government if he does the honest and lawful thing, even if he is required to work for an army and navy.

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The Story of the Mallard

BY BONNYCASTLE DALE
PICTURED BY THE AUTHOR

IT'S A GOLDEN EAGLE

If you were to see the handsome mallard at the midsummer time of the year you would find him a sadly altered wild duck. Much of the glory of the male and the trim, well-colored, modest coat of the female (did you ever notice that it is only in the human family that the female outshines the male) has departed, and all the patchwork and dun color of the coming livery is showing.

Fritz and I were picturing a mallard's nest under an overhanging cedar. We had seen the clever birds swimming up and down past the little, secluded clump of cedars for at least two weeks. Many a time they went ashore and rested on the rocks to see if it was really a good, undisturbed nesting place. At last, as we watched them through the telescope, we noted that the male was swimming alone every morning now, the female was busily scratching together the few branches and leaves and fibers which she first of all prepares her nest—she adds to it later on. After about an hour's work she would waddle down the pebbles and join the waiting drake. What a wondrous instinct Mother Nature has implanted in this feathered breast, so that she may know just how many days to loiter over the nest, snatching moments when the birds that will later try to destroy her eggs are not visible, urged on by the promptings of the initial egg that is nearing maturity!

At length, one bright May morning, we saw the big glossy mallard sitting alone on the little fresh water lake shore, so we knew that the duck had started to lay. Now if the nights are cold she will have to start setting the very first day, but in the beauty of the climate of this sun-kissed isle she contentedly laid an egg day after day and carefully covered them with leaves and cedar twigs until she had eight laid; then she meekly began setting. Now comes as neat a little sum as I have ever figured upon. I have studied these birds all over this great continent. I have seen them start to set when the first two or three eggs were laid, as the days were cool and the nights quite cold on those northern Canadian lakes. They laid the other ten or twelve of the clutch while setting. Yet all the brood hatched almost the same day, some within four weeks of the time the first egg was laid. I have tried, by creeping up to the nest when the mother bird was off snatching her daily mouthful of hurriedly-gathered food, rearranging the eggs, so that if she had them laid in some sort of prearranged order the hatching would not be so simultaneous, but I have been forced to accept the clever work of the vivisectionist and the dissectionist, telling that the first laid eggs have a slower vitality than those that come later, so that all may be hatched within a few hours of one another.

Fritz, in his boyish way, wonders what the deserted female thinks, as she sits alone on the nest in the secluded spot under the cedar, of the actions of the brilliant drake that wooed her with many low quacks and much showing of his then magnificent plumage, swimming before her with head erect and every feather exhibited to his best advantage, plainly asking her to choose him and not the other two or three unfaithful drakes that constantly crowded about her. She did choose him, and together they drove off the discarded ones, and now he leaves her to do her own foraging, lets her protect her own nest—and the only way the poor frightened duck can do it is to sit close and still that passing men and animals and hovering birds may not distinguish her sombre plumage from the prevailing greys and browns of the woodland—the fallen leaves and dead fibres of bygone years. Remember that all of the female birds that have this dun colored plumage can without extreme danger select nesting places in the open, while many of the brilliantly colored birds build nests that have tops to hide them, or seek cover in hole or hollow. The only thing that lays the mallard open to the destruction of her eggs is the bright greenish-drab tint of the eggs themselves, for goodness knows she sets closely enough. I have experimented with setting mallards, both the Dusky Mallard of the middle and eastern half of the continent, and the Mallard, which is more generally distributed, and have found that they will stay on the nest until I am within six feet; yes, I have slowly advanced until I was within four feet, and the greyish head was held down upon the rim of the nest and the bright black eye was still as a drop of dew upon a leaf, yet watching me intently. So, it is the eggs themselves that declare the nest. Give her a quarter of a minute and they will all disappear. While she is setting she is industriously weaving up about the edge with the nest a wall of feathers and leaves



FRITZ AT THE DUCK SHANTY

and twigs and fibre, the feathers torn from her own breast. I have watched her step daintily from off her nest, give this upstanding wall a quick dab, this way and that way, with her yellowish green bill, turning it over on the nest, and so much so that I have called Fritz to come and find the nest of the mallard I had flushed, telling him it was under one of three cedars ahead, telling him to find it on his hands and knees and not to kneel under the cedar—for fear he would break the eggs—and he did not find the nest until years of experience made him look for a single feather protruding from the leaves.

Now by nature this big, careful mother is entirely without defence. The rustling of the leaves by squirrel or sparrow alarms her greatly, the passing over of crow or hawk makes her shiver involuntarily, the passage of the garter snake squirming their way through the dried leaves, the tread of animals, man and dog especially, make her cower with fright—all of this I have observed with my telescope. I have also seen her step from off the nest into the same spot, so that by using a certain way she would not form a path, creeping over a low root, waddling down the bank ten steps or so, and then, with a sudden leap we learned was she took wing. Another had no effect, as it is said many birds will desert the nest if the eggs are touched. To my younger readers I would say, do not take a single egg from any nest. If you make a collection of birds' eggs, you will regret it when you grow up. They are most perishable, and they are of no value unless the entire set and nest is taken, and I know you are not cruel enough to do this. Remember that many of the foreigners that are crowding into our country, especially the Italians, rob the nests and kill the setting birds for food, as well as shooting every kind of woodland bird that flies, for the pot. We, the born Canadians, cannot afford to lower ourselves to their level, nor dare we take away the few insect-eating birds we have that protect our fruit trees and berry bushes.

I would like you to observe one thing when you see birds' nests. Notice how closely Nature has made their coloration akin to the surrounding objects. See the nighthawk's eggs on the black mould—dull grey with black dashes; see the sooty tern's eggs on the black muck of the marsh, dirty olive green with black splashes; see the field bird's eggs, spotted and marked as is their surroundings; note that nearly all of the eggs of birds that lay in holes in the trees or earth are pure white, because the eggs are concealed from every eye. We know how the pigments are laid upon the tube that leads the egg outwards, and that the round spots are made while the egg is resting against these pigment tubes, and the scrawling shapes made while it is in motion. We also know that these game birds lay large eggs so that the young may be fully formed and able to take care of themselves by concealment as soon as the down and immature feathers are dry, while the birds that lay small eggs produce young that are weak and helpless.

Now, as Fritz says, the drake was putting



THE MALLARD'S NEST

on his new clothes, he was moulting, so he did not pay much attention to the setting duck. Every time she left her nest it was with fear and trembling that her eggs would be destroyed. Fritz wants to kill all the crows and hawks and gulls and owls for eating the wild duck's eggs. Poor birds of prey—"Give a bird a bad name," etc.—they are not the guilty ones. Never since the lad and I have wandered in the woods of this great continent have we seen any of these birds destroy the eggs of the wild duck. But we have, time after time, seen, yes and killed to make proof more clear, various sparrows eating into the eggs of the wild duck. The chirping sparrow and the song-headed grey bird that you see so often in the fields and woods—you know it well—it runs through the grass like a mouse and eats into every egg it can find. We have noted one that destroyed seven eggs out of twelve in the morning, pecking into each and eating the yolk. If ever you find a nest in this condition, do Fritz, did, take all the broken eggs away, wash up all the yolk and albumen, wash the whole eggs—and the bird will usually resume setting.

Now the patient mother has managed to hatch another full clutch—and we have known a mallard to lay forty eggs—and build three nests ere she arrived at this happy moment, so determined were her enemies. Fritz and I often try to be on hand when the wee birds appear. We usually have heard them peeping in the shells the night before, so early in the morning we find the wild bird very loth to step off the nest and we see then it is full of yellow down-covered little chicks that pop in and out from under the mother's wings. If you want to study a nest well, so arrange the trees that cover it that a shaft of light will fall upon it at a certain hour. Time after time one of these struggle out of the nest, but the mother is busy throwing out and arranging the shells, and it gets its first peep at the big cruel world that fairly hungers for dainty wild ducks. By noonday all the eggs but one were hatched and the patient mother still sat on this added egg until the next morning. At our approach to the telescope stand, the big bird stood erect and stepped carefully yellow poured over a perfect torrent of bobbing yellow. "Snatch one or two for examination!" I called to Fritz. The lad ran down to the edge of the water and intercepted the stream of youngsters. The mother flew and splashed and dived in such a spasm of material anxiety that I had to call to the lad to never mind catching any. This was superfluous, as not one had been captured, nor, from the moment we saw them strike the water to the present

day, did we ever see them again. They sank like so many stones, instantly, as if they had been diving for years. They must have all come up to the surface within a few seconds, as a full minute is the limit of an adult wild duck, but every leaf and clump of flag, every floating bit of moss and lump of mud, as a headpiece for the wily little things to rest and breathe under. One thing was most noticeable, the mother did not display great anxiety over the sudden disappearance of her brood, she swam away into the weeds uttering low chuckling calls—for all the world as if she was telling us that was the way her babies had been brought up, to begin this great battle of "eat or be eaten" the moment their feathers were dry from the shell.

For eight weeks, all during July and August, she reared her ever-decreasing brood. Hawks swooped for them, owls plunged down after them, big fish tried to gulp them, if there were big turtles in these waters they too would nip them. We have seen the big marketable bullfrogs eating them in Eastern lakes. A mink would esteem them the season's delicacy. All the wild breeds of cats would eat them at any size, could they catch them. Water rats—not the good, vegetable-eating muskrat—would rend them with their sharp teeth. The black snake of mid-continent counts them on his bill of fare, and—alas! that I should have to say it—many men will kill the mother and as many of her brood as they can at this most unfortunate age. In our note books we have reckoned from year to year that only forty per cent of the eggs laid produce young that arrive at full adult maturity.

September comes along, that month of great joy to the duck hunters, when all these silent places that offered a certain harbor of refuge to the persecuted wild ducks seem to have turned into spouting tubes of fire and horrid noises and stinging pains. Fly where they will, this flock of five young and two adults—for the male bird does condescend to join, finally and for good—find no peace. Alas! he too knows that he has no defensive powers, that he too must flee from every enemy. October and November finds the flock still more reduced, and now even the weather seems against them. All the north is freezing up, and they are forced to retreat before a band of cold that ever advances. They keep well ahead of the isotherm of 35 deg. On our coast they seek the sea near the mouths of the fresh water rivers. In mid-continent they migrate further and further south until the Southern States are reached, ever running the gauntlet of guns, the alluring flocks of decoys that look so much like feeding ducks in some place where the much-needed wild seeds spatterdock, wild celery, wild rice, flag sprouts, wild onions, are to be found. sea coasts they eat of the small shell fish, the limpets, the snails, the crabs and, alas! even of the decaying salmon that yearly margin our coasts with their dead bodies. We never eat the mallard after October on this coast.

I will remember the lad paddling me up to the edge of a bit of ice that intervened between us and a flock of mallards. They seemed too far off when they jumped up into the air with that soul-stirring "quack" of theirs, but the camp was empty and the oven needed just one big bird for dinner. I fired the left, smoke-bored, barrel, holding high, for the birds were a long fifty yards off, and the air was damp and heavy, and what wind there was was against me. At the report the flock passed lakewards. We sat watching them for about the time it takes a wild duck to wing a mile, a full minute in this case, as the mallard is usually a fairly slow-flying duck. Suddenly we saw one bird leave the flock and return shorewards. It came straight back towards the river mouth where we were crouched in the canoe. Just as it came almost within range, just when we could see its glorious plumage shining in the winter sun, I uttered the fervent wish, "Oh, I would like to have a shot at you!" At this moment the bird died instantly in midair. Its big wings locked out, stretched in the paralysis of death, its great silky body slanted for an instant, and the descent began in the outward curve of a circle. Round and round the dead bird sped in ever increasing circles. The wind played on its wings of pressure on the back and on the top of the head and sent it curving on. It fell with a gentle splash within a long gunshot of the canoe, and we paddled to it. The bird was One single pellet from that shot over the ice had penetrated the skull, yet the bird had lived long enough to fly a mile out and a mile back—to die thus picturesquely at almost the same spot it was wounded! This occurred in Ontario where mallards are choice food all the season.

I think the saddest day of the entire year is the day after the "freeze up," the first day after the ice has formed. In all the lakes where much hunting has been done numerous crippled, body-and-wing-struck birds, remain. They are able to pick up a poor living from floating food, driver off as they are by their unimpaired mates. But the pools are freezing, so they must swim out into the wider rivers and lakes. The rivers in turn fall before the touch of the Ice King, and the poor wounded birds swim out into the open lake. At nightfall the wind dies down and the long freezing points of ice run across the surface like fingers pointed at the doomed birds. Soon the entire surface of the lake is skinned over, all save the places where the wild ducks swim—and swim they must to keep open a tiny hole, for the cruel ice is not strong enough to bear their weight. Around in narrowing circles they swim, each frozen segment of the circle eloquent of their last struggles. Now the ice has formed so that each body is held fast, still the beating wings keep up the deeply-imprinted fight for life. Then the wings freeze to the ice—and tomorrow's sun discloses through the telescope only a few black spots on the ice to tell where this, the final struggle, of the mallard took place.

SOME

The other day a lawyer prosecuting friend that, unless Fourteenth Street subway would not be propitious; argu- less; he knew what to expect. A physician in New York ha will not consult him in his because, he says, the sun is in that time; he always calls in and declares the sun is with him then, as that was his nati a rational man in all other re- tains this superstition in all. also confessed to me one day puts on his right stocking fir- Who can explain this bias of hearse, and right and left the countless other beliefs th all sides in every-day life, and are all familiar? May it not are survivors from past ages, reason or another, cosmic law out that found their expression to those mentioned?

That this is indeed the case perditions possess a vast and interest, is proven by the trem of investigation into the sub- conducted by many scientists. A noteworthy little book by anthropologist, just published, value of superstitious beliefs in ment and maintenance of law ar for instance, the belief is still many countries that the ruler of allied position by divine right, an in the scale, that he is possess wisdom, and is in direct comm a supernatural being.

Again, a superstitious fear of or of discovery, prevents theft Among savages it is common cused to say: "If I stole the speedily die." And who among some time heard a similar utter custom in certain barbaric sect who has been victimized to ex fire blast the eyes of the per- stolen my bananas." And do w the same superstition when we money will never do him an "Murder will out," apropos of an ed dealing whatsoever?

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Max Adler's Rules for Long Life

At a time when systems of fasting, and mental physical culture are much in the public thought, a letter written many years ago by Max Adler, once a humorist of note, deserves consideration. In the letter he tells the 'American people' of the life he had led for the one hundred and six years previous to setting down the following:

"Dear Sirs: I made it a rule of my life to rise in the morning as soon as the first faint ray of light breaks through my chamber window, and in order to prevent the faint ray from breaking through too soon, I have the shutters carefully closed the night before by a servant, who has orders never to open them before half past ten o'clock. As soon as I rise I always jump up immediately into the bathtub, no matter how cold the weather is; and then I sit there, thinking and wondering if it would be better to turn the water on. And I generally think it would be better if it felt cool as it runs from the spigot—and so I begin my toilet without getting wet.

"I never drink any more than one gallon of brandy at breakfast. My physician told me years ago that my constitution would not stand a greater quantity than that at one meal, so I always drink the other gallon before I sit down at the table. I used to eat half a bushel of gun-wads and a bar of castle soap at breakfast; but the practice was discontinued because the diet seemed to affect my digestion unpleasantly. After the morning meal I exercise myself carrying the piano up and down stairs three or four times, and fighting with the life insurance agents who had been sitting

on the front steps all night with their doctors waiting to seize me and examine me by force as I go out.

"I did visit the lifting cure once, but I abandoned it as I grew old. I have seen the time when I could lift a thousand pounds with one hand—that is, taking it up gradually, one pound after another. During the day I eat no animal food of any kind, unless it be three or four hundred clams, or a couple of hams; and I avoid taking anything between meals, excepting four or five water melons, perhaps, which I carry in my pocket for lunch. I never smoked a cigar or chewed a plug of tobacco after I arrived at the age of four years. I found it was injuring my nerves, so I began to use a pipe and to chew fine-cut; but even then I limited myself to three pounds of tobacco a day, and I never exceed that allowance.

"To this rigid temperance I attribute my remarkable health at my advanced age (I am now approaching my 106th year), and the fact that I have never had occasion to use spectacles. Eye-glasses do for me quite as well. I find that walking suits my constitution admirably, and I generally manage to walk out to Kansas and back at least once a day when the weather is clear. I have great faith in the rule which makes health depend upon going to bed early, and I recommended the practice to all my young friends. I always retire at a very early hour, say three or four in the morning; and it is my habit to sleep upon an empty stomach whenever I can find a man

who has one which he is willing to lend me. It is much more comfortable than a pillow.

"I state these facts in the hope that they may prove useful to those who are seeking a guide to health. If any one is benefited by them I shall rejoice, and I shall be amply repaid. But if the beneficiary desires to give a more substantial evidence of his gratitude, I may say that I think I can place my hand upon a worthy man who would be assisted materially by a check for ten thousand dollars, sent through me."

THE 'BO' ORATAH'

It is narrated that Colonel Breckenridge, meeting Majah Buff'd on the streets of Lexington one day, asked: "What is the meaning, sub, of the cono'se beto' the co' house?" To which the Majah replied:

"General Breckenrid, sub, is making a speech. General Buckneth, sub, is a bo' oratah."

"What do you mean by a bo' oratah?"

"If you or-I, sub, were asked how much two and two make, we would reply 'fo'." When this is ask a bo' oratah he replies: "When in the co'se of human events it becomes necessary to take an fitegth-of the second denomination and add it, sub, to an integth of the same denomination, the result, sub—and I have the science of mathematics to back me in my judgments—the result, sub, and I say it without feath of successful contradiction, sub—the result is 'fo'." That's a bo' oratah."

SOME SURVIVING SUPERSTITIONS

By Charlotte C. West

ever see them again. They sank stones, instantly, as if they had for years. They must have all the surface within a few seconds, as is the limit of a dive for an adult at every leaf and stump of flag, bit of moss, and pad was used for the wily little things to rest under. One thing was most another did not display great sudden disappearance of her arm away into the weeds uttering calls—for all the world as if she was the way her brought up, to begin this great or be eaten the moment they dived from the shell.

Weeks, all during July and August, her ever-decreasing brood fed for them, plunged down fish tried to gulp them, if there is in these waters they too would have seen the big marketable them in Eastern lakes. A team them the season's delicacy seeds of cats would eat them at they catch them. Water rats, vegetable-eating maskers, would in their sharp teeth. The black continent counts them on his bill last that I should have to say will kill the mother and as many they can at this most, unfavourable note books we have recorded year that only forty per cent produce young that arrive at maturity.

comes along, that month of duck hunters, when all these at offered a certain harbor of persecuted wild ducks seem to spouting tubes of fire and stinging pains. Fly where flock of five young and two male bird does condescend to and for good—find no peace owns that he has no defensive too must flee from every end November he finds the flock and, and now even the weather em. All the north is freezing forced to retreat before a band advances. They keep well other of 35 deg. On our the sea near the mouths of the in. In mid-continents they mis- and further south until the are reached, ever running the the alluring flocks of de- much like feeding ducks in the much-needed wild seeds d celery, wild rice, flag and to be found. On the ons, are to be found. On the at of the small shell fish, the the crabs and, alas! even of mon that yearly margin our dead bodies. We never eat October on this sea coast.

ber the lad paddling me up bit of ice that intervened be- of mallards. They seem- they jumped up into the stirring "quack" of theirs, empty and the oven needed for dinner. I fired to the left, el, holding high, for the fifty yards off, and the air heavy, and what wind there. At the report the flock We sat watching them for takes a wild duck to wing in this case, as the mallard slow-flying duck. Suddenly leave the flock and return same straight back towards where we came almost within as it came almost within we could see its glorious in the winter sun, it uttered "Oh, I would like to have of this moment the bird died. Its big wings locked out- analysis of death, its great for an instant, and the ne outward curve of a circle. the dead bird sped in ever the wind played, on its on the back and on the top it curving on, fell with thin a long gunshot, the dled over and picked up, rom that shot over the ice skull, yet the bird had lived a mile out and a mile back esquely at almost the same ed. This occurred in On- ds are choice food all the

The other day a lawyer declared to his protesting friend that, unless he entered the Fourteenth Street subway station in New York from the extreme eastern side, the day would not be propitious; argument was useless; he knew what to expect from experience. A physician in New York has a patient who will not consult him in his morning hours, because, he says, the sun is inimical to him at that time; he always calls in the "6 to 7" hour and declares the sun is without power over him then, as that was his natal hour. Although a rational man in all other respects, he entertains this superstition in all seriousness. He also confessed to me one day that he always puts on his right stocking first—"for luck."

Who can explain this bias on the subject of hours, and right and left stockings? Or the countless other beliefs that crop up on all sides in every-day life, and with which we are all familiar? May it not be that these are survivals from past ages, when, for one reason or another, cosmic laws were carried out that found their expression in acts similar to those mentioned?

That this is indeed the case, and that superstitions possess a vast and universal interest, is proven by the tremendous amount of investigation into the subject now being conducted by many scientists.

A noteworthy little book by a celebrated anthropologist, just published, brings out the value of superstitious beliefs in the establishment and maintenance of law and order. Thus, for instance, the belief is still prevalent in many countries that the ruler occupies his exalted position by divine right, and, lower down in the scale, that he is possessed of superior wisdom, and is in direct communication with a supernatural being.

Again, a superstitious fear of punishment or of discovery, prevents theft in this day. Among savages it is common for the accused to say: "If I stole the thing may I speedily die." And who among us has not at some time heard a similar utterance? It is a custom in certain barbaric sections for one who has been victimized to exclaim: "May fire blast the eyes of the person who has stolen my bananas." And do we not express the same superstition when we say: "That money will never do him any good," or "Murder will out," apropos of any underhanded dealing whatsoever?

Ancient Greeks believed that the soul of any man who had just been killed was angry with his slayer and would trouble him, and so arose the custom for even an involuntary homicide to exile himself for a certain length of time. Most of us are acquainted with the story of Orestes, who lost his reason after killing his mother, and who recovered it after biting off one of his own fingers, thereby entering into a blood-covenant with her soul and so "laying the ghost."

Early Attempts at Air Flight

Aerial navigation is no new aspiration of man. Long before Christopher Columbus sailed into Western seas and discovered the vast continents of the New World, mediaeval scientists had given attention to the problem of conquering that other element which still defies the skill of man, but which, the world is beginning to believe, will be as navigable as water before the twentieth century wanes.

A famous Augustinian monk, known to history as Albert of Saxony, who lived in the fourteenth century, was the first man on record to define the primal principles of the science of aeronautics. His ideas were followed up by a Portuguese named Francisco Mendon, who, however, made no material contribution to the science.

Late in the seventeenth century came Francis Lana with a proposal to navigate the air by means of a boat raised from the ground by means of four hollow balls made of thin copper, from which the air had been exhausted. Here was the germ of the navigable balloons which the Germans today are trying to work out to perfection in the form of "dirigibles."

In the middle of the eighteenth century Cavendish made the notable discovery that hydrogen was nearly eleven times lighter than ordinary air, and this for a while revolutionized the methods of ambitious aeronauts.

Hardly had this idea been promulgated than an Edinburgh man named Black, made practical experiments with bags filled with hydrogen. These rose rapidly to the ceiling of his sitting-room, and thereby demonstrated the utility of air bags for mounting into space. A dozen years later two brothers arose who might well be styled the Wilbur and Orville Wright of the eighteenth century. These were Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier, who produced the first air balloon, this being a large silken bag filled with heated air. With this new form of balloon they made an ascent at Annonay, in France. It was in one of these Montgolfier balloons that a daring aeronaut, named Tyler, made an ascent at Edinburgh on a summer's day in 1784, to the amazement of a considerable crowd.

About the same time a woman, named Mme. Thible, won distinction by being the first of her sex to make a balloon ascent. The first balloon ascent was not made in England till a month later, and four months afterwards the first ascent from Irish soil was made from the Ranelagh Gardens in Dublin.

Having thus learned to rise and descend in the air in safety the aeronautical adventurers next sought to travel through the air, and the overseas passage naturally proved an irresistible fascination. It was so long ago as 1785 that the aerial voyage across the Straits of Dover was first negotiated—and with success. Two balloonists, Blanchard and Jeffries, made the ascent at Dover, and aided by favorable winds were wafted across the Channel to Calais, where they safely alighted at a spot not far from the scene of M. Bleriot's great and successful feat.

Years passed without the feat being repeated, and in 1812 a balloonist, named Sadler, who had established a reputation with many successful expeditions overland, tried to cross the Irish Channel. This time he failed and fell into the sea near Holyhead harbor. He was picked up all right, but he seems to have made no further attempt to cross the water in so frail a bark. Just before Queen Victoria came to the throne a still more daring essay in aeronautics was made by the building of a big balloon, named the Nassau. A stoutly-built car to hold three persons and the famous Vauxhall Gardens, then one of the most popular resorts of Londoners.

The secret of aerial navigation was still undiscovered, however, and the balloon being rudderless, the voyagers were entirely dependent on unknown air currents, which carried them right across the sea into Germany; and after being in the air for eighteen hours the adventurous aeronauts safely descended at Weilburg, in Nassau—the very province after which their balloon was named.

Fifty years ago there was exhibited to the Academy of Sciences in Paris a model of an aerial ship fitted with the screw device for propulsion. But this invention never got beyond the "model" stage. It was also in 1859 that four Americans, filled with the same fever to conquer the air, traveled in a balloon car from St. Louis in the south to Jefferson in the

This belief of the soul's return is universal among the Chinese—an absolutism altogether beyond the comprehension of western minds—affecting their morals and entering profoundly into their entire lives. Today we frequently hear of the involuntary surrender of a homicide, sometimes years after the deed was committed, because the self-accused man is haunted by his victim's ghost.

In many sections of the world the belief still exists that departed souls take up their abode in trees. As recently as 1850 a sacred larch-tree in the Tyrol was thought to bleed whenever cut. Furthermore, the woodsman's steel entered his own flesh to the depth of the wound he inflicted on the tree, and that this self-inflicted wound would not heal before the tree itself had recovered.

To this day the Koreans say that the souls of those who die of plague, or by the way-side, or of women expiring in childbirth, invariably enter trees.

Likewise, the mountaineers of New Guinea believe the spirits of their ancestors live also in the branches of trees. That is why these simple folk dedicate to arboreal shrines their strips of red and white cotton or baskets of fruit. The custom still pursued in many parts of the world of planting a tree on the roof or a newly-built house has its origin in this same superstition. It is believed that the spirits residing in the trees used in the house will thereby be appeased.

In many civilized countries, strange superstitions exist regarding one's portrait or photograph. Thus, among some classes of Germany, it is said that if you have your portrait painted, death is sure to follow shortly; also, that a photograph imbibes your soul. The Russians say that if a silhouette is taken death results within the year.

In the western part of Scotland the belief reigns that one never has a day's health after being photographed.

A well known savant in New York expresses the belief that there is something in this. He states that in his case, and in others with whom he is personally acquainted, given almost invariably became estranged. This seems to be a contribution from that extraordinary class of soothsayers and fortune-tellers, the gypsies, who are so overwhelmingly steeped in superstitious lore.

The story is told by an artist who attempted to sketch a gypsy girl. "I won't have her drawn out," exclaimed an aunt; "I told her I'd make her scrawl the earth before me if ever she left herself be drawn out again."

"Why, what harm can there be?" was asked.

"I know there's a fiz (charm) in it. There was my youngest, that the gorja drew out on Newmarket Heath, she never held her head up after, but wasted away and died."

Who has not heard of the belief that the ghosts step forth from their portraits and stated occasions?

One of the most famous stories in ancient history is that 400 years after the battle of Marathon, there were still heard on the battlefield the neighing of horses and the shouts of soldiers; and apropos of this battle, Plutarch stated that several soldiers saw the apparition of Theseus, there, fighting for the Greeks.

Descendants of the hardy Norsemen still believe that the old viking spirit broods over the land; and in a recent book Dr. Van Dyke calls attention to this when he speaks of "feeling" the history of Constantinople hanging over the city.

However, the belief in ghosts and apparitions has been credited to all ages.

Everyone knows the story told by the celebrated Dr. Abercrombie, of a gentleman who was frequently annoyed in his study by the visits of a little old woman in a black bonnet; and, much nearer home, in times more recent, a similar story was current with one of our most eminent physicians as hero. One very stormy night he was disturbed in his study by the moaning of a child. Repeatedly he went to the outer door and saw nothing but darkness—and driving rain. At length he fixed the door slightly ajar and returned to his study. Then the moaning ceased, and there passed through the room the figure of a little girl, rudely clad and wearing a small shawl over her head. An illusion? Most likely.

The awe and fear with which natural phenomena were regarded in the early days, accounts for the superstitious beliefs still held by many seamen. Ancient works are teeming with fancies current to this day. Waterspouts were looked upon with great terror, and later on mariners used to discharge artillery at them to hasten their fall. During the voyages of Columbus, it was the superstitious practice, when a waterspout was encountered, for one of the ship's company to kneel down, holding in one hand a knife with a black handle, and read the Gospel of St. John. No sailor of the old school would think of going to sea without a black-handled knife.

Electrical storms at sea are still shrouded in superstitious mysteries to ignorant sailors, and "fantom lights" are known as Jack Harrys in honor of him who is supposed to have sailed the first man fooled by them. Many with fear and awe, and consider it the worst of omens. The mystery of a specter or fantom ship is now easily explained by the natural phenomena called mirages, but nothing could induce a sailor to view the spectacle as other than a sign of impending danger.

Birds play a great part in good and bad auguries at sea. The albatross is regarded as

a harbinger of good fortune, and has been immortalized as such by Coleridge in "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"—whereas the magpie is a bad omen.

A friend of Sir Walter Scott, traveling by coach to London, entered into a conversation with a respectable-looking seaman, who remarked: "I wish we may have luck in our journey; there's a magpie."

"And why should that be unlucky?"

"I can't tell you that, but all the world agrees one magpie bodes ill-luck, two are not so bad, but three are the Evil One himself. I nearly lost my vessel, but twice, and once I nearly lost my vessel, and afterward I fell from my horse and was hurt."

Many seamen still believe in water-spirits or sprites. In Bohemia the fishermen are afraid to assist a drowning man for fear of giving offense to the water-sprite.

A beautiful Norwegian legend states, that a mariner wished to bring a cake to the Spirit of the Sea on Christmas Day. He found the water heavily frozen, and not wishing to return with his offering, made a hole in the ice. This, however, was not large enough for the cake, but suddenly a tiny, lily-white hand arose, seized the cake, and quickly disappeared. Thus originated the Norwegian compliment, "Your hand is like a water-sprite."

The poet Southey, whose imagination loved to revel in the superstitions of the deep, observed that many a good ship lost the tide that leads to fortune by starting on Friday. We know that Friday is almost universally regarded as an unlucky day, and that this superstition is based upon the Crucifixion.

Seating thirteen at table dates from the Last Supper, when one of the guests proved himself so arch a conspirator and hypocrite that, his act has rung through the corridors of time, filling millions with dread of the number thirteen. During the past winter a noted after-dinner speaker refused to seat himself at a little banquet discovering that there were thirteen. An extra plate and guest had to be furnished before this well known man permitted himself to be dined.

Perhaps, of all superstitions, the most romantic cluster about charms and amulets. Every one believes in a mascot.

Only the other day a lady sent a charm to the King of England, that he might win the Derby. The mascot brought him luck, and he graciously returned the compliment by having a jeweled duplicate made for her.

Solomon is said to have possessed a ring containing spirits that were capable of doing marvelous things. The wearing of a different jewel each day in the week—a fad or superstition affected by many fashionable women to-day—dates back to Apollonius of Tyana. Mme. Blavatsky, the famous theosophist, also believes in a different luck stone for each day. Her series runs thus.

Sunday, the ruby, and crysolite; Monday, selenite, pearl, opal; Tuesday, amethyst, bloodstone; Wednesday, agate, jade, olivin; Thursday, emerald, sapphire; Friday, turquoise, lapis, lazuli; Saturday, onyx.

Emperor William of Germany has a ring with a curious history, which is the talisman of the Hohenzollern family. The legend runs that, since the time of the elector, John of Bradenburg, every ruler of the house of Hohenzollern, has, when dying, handed a small packet to his successor. This packet contains a ring set with a large black stone that was dropped by an enormous toad upon the bed of the elector's wife after the birth of a son. The stone was preserved and set in a ring by Frederick the Great.

"Toadstone," so called, was a favorite of witches and astrologers, and it was generally believed that they were extracted from the heads of the old toads in their dying moments. These stones were sometimes set in rings and kept in families for centuries. They were thought to be powerful agents against witchcraft and poison.

Napoleon Bonaparte possessed a ring around which several superstitious stories are woven. He is said to have received it from a priest during his invasion of Egypt. In 1814, at the time of his abdication at Fontainebleau, and after his unsuccessful attempt to poison himself, he is said to have observed to Dr. Corvisart, "I was not meant to die. I did not think it my talisman," indicating the ring. This ring was subsequently given to Queen Hortense and played a role in the life of the prince imperial. Napoleon III. wore it constantly, and upon his death it was offered to the prince, who refused it. As is well known the prince met a mysterious death in Zululand in 1879.

From Napoleon Bonaparte to Oom Paul is a far cry—but one touch of superstition makes the whole world kin. Many years ago the wily Boer bought from a half-breed woman a meerschaum pipe, to which she ascribed the power of fortune-telling. She predicted, incidentally, that three important events in Kruger's life would be followed by accidents to his pipe. Well, early in 1881, before the independence of the Transvaal was modified, the stem came to pieces; just before the Jameson raid, he chipped a piece from the bowl; and shortly prior to his departure for the Bloemfontein conference, the pipe fell upon the floor and was shattered to fragments.

Kruger, to his dying day, was convinced that there was more than coincidence in all this; and, it must be confessed, that many of us, in our heart of hearts, would agree with him.

We all of us, in one form or other, have meerschaum pipes of our own.—The Scrap Book.

Some Quaint Old Negro Proverbs

Fire don't crack a full pot.
Des hold up yo' end er de beam and de world'll roll on.
De fool'll hang a horseshoe on a dead man's do' for luck.

A fool 'n' his ways
Like a donkey 'n' his neighs—
Des like sense to gaze
And graze.

Will' bird swell de woods in de midst er de garden.
That we grow wise with labor and sorrow
The following sayings teach:
Troubles is val'able; every bile on yo' flesh is wo'th good five dollars to you.
Work'n in de cotton-patch ain't easy.
Dry bread ain't greasy!
Others treat of the better part of content:
De laziest man can make de biggest firp.
A po' ride is better'n a proud walk.
A banker sweet 'taters is roast and fire and cloze—us set all day and food 'em, and don't need to go outdo's.
Fifty year work won't put as much gol' in yo' pocket as de moon'll put in one-half hour of a summer night!
Tarry'n ain't carry'n, and it's heap easier work—des let rabbit stop long 'nough in de run to lick his hind foot and de dogs can't catch him dat trip.

MOONSTRUCK?
(An Evening Reverie)
Three English cats and a small French chat,
And the white moon silver sailing,
A small French chat and three English cats,
Out there by the garden railing.

Were it three French chats and an English cat,
And the white moon silver sailing,
And not three English cats and a small French chat,
Over there by the garden railing,

Would it seem quite a different scene to me,
With the white moon silver sailing?
No, I fancy it's much the same I should see
Over there by the garden railing.
(He goes to bed.)
—H. Macintosh.

HECKLING STUBBS
Governor W. R. Stubbs, of Kansas, went to Chicago not so very long ago to appear at a hearing on Kansas railroad matters given by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The railroad lawyers heckled the governor a good deal, but he was calm and smiling under it and made a succession of speeches on his ideas of the cost of railroading in Kansas, a proposition on which he was well informed, as he had built railroads for many years before he went into politics.

"Now, Governor," asked one of the lawyers severely, "isn't it a fact that you were advised to come here solely for the effect your testimony may have on your political ambitions?"

"No," replied the governor; "in fact, I had no such advice."

"Do you mean to say the people with whom you talked this over did not advise you to come here?"

"Yes, sir. The only people I talked with about it were advised against my coming."

"Indeed!" said the lawyer; "and who were they, please?"

"My wife and daughter."—Saturday Evening Post.

Some Quaint Old Negro Proverbs

Old negro proverbs are peculiarly quaint. A writer for the New York Sun recently contributed the following collection.

Better let well do done.
Live learn, die, and forget all.
Des so de tree fall des so it lie.
Hard times set in de road for yo' both gwine and comin'.

What's comin's comin'; up de road or down de road, you can't travel pas' it.
You may save all yo' das, but you can't save yo' life!
You can turn de stream around, but you can't twist it back.

Some sayings have reference to certain superstitions of the race, for instance:
'Tain't no good to kill de crane after he done fly over de roof er de house and call fer a corpse, and 'Wiekierin' mares don't hatter ax de road to de cabin whar de ole folks live, or None but a fool'll hang a horseshoe on de limb of a belted tree.

It is an old belief that it is a death sign for some member of the family dwelling in the house over which a crane flies, uttering his doleful note, which to the negro, ear spells Corpse! Corpse! Corpse!

The whickering mares are little brown birds known by that name to the plantation hands. They are said to fly in flocks, and to come about a cabin only when some old dweller therein approaches death. 'At such times they fly and whicker anear and cannot be driven away.

A horseshoe hung on a tree is said to make it grow fast and bear fruit.
Of the rapid passage of time we have these:
Day's short as ever, time's long as it has been.
Day's des a arm long, you can reach clean across it.

Some odds and ends of wisdom are garnered in these:
Mistakes ain't haystacks, or dar'd be mo' fat ponies dan dar' is.
Burn up de ax-helve dat can't hold up de blade.

Let de flat iron rust dat puts cat faces on de cloze.
Don't fly so high dat you light on a candle.
Trouble follers sin as sho' as fever follers a chill.

Glove Scripts Make a Much Appreciated Christmas Gift.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Glove Scripts Will Be Issued for Any Desired Amount.

Bargain Carnival of Xmas Fancy Goods, Friday

We have hundreds of cases of Fancy Goods to sell before Christmas, and, to crowd in as much buying on Friday and Saturday before the big rush starts next week, some of the season's best bargains will be offered.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|------------------|-------------|
| Fancy Linens at..... | 50c | Stationery Boxes at..... | 20c | Silk Ties at..... | 25c | Pictures at..... | 50c and 25c |
| Kid Gloves at..... | 50c | Slippers at..... | 75c | | | Skittles at..... | 50c and 35c |
| Dent's Kid Gloves at..... | 90c | Alarm Clocks at..... | 50c | Cushion Tops at..... | 50c | Toys at..... | 25c |

ALSO Sale of Special Purchase of Silks and Linens and Special Tables of Fancy Goods Priced to Make Quick Selling.

A Special Sale of Felt Slippers, Friday

- Women's All-Felt Slippers, in many new patterns and colors 75c
- Women's Jaeger Patterned Slippers, turnover collar, felt and leather soles, lined in dainty colors 75c
- Men's All-Felt Slippers, in red and navy 75c
- Men's Jaeger Pattern Slippers, felt and leather slippers 75c

Christmas Stationery and Books

Christmas Stationery, in holly and poinsetta boxes, containing 1 Quire of Linen Paper and Envelopes to match. Regular price 35c. Friday, 20c

COLLINS' CLASSICS, LEATHER EDITION

These books are printed on good thin paper, in bold type. Gilt tops. The author's signature on the cover is also in gold. The books are well bound in leather. Price 50c

This edition comprises all of Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Trollope, Hawthorne, Eliot, Shakespeare, Burns, and other standard authors.

OTHER CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES

Post Card Albums, Scrap Books, Fancy Boxes of Stationery, Rope-climbers, Animals, Children's Toy Books, Calendars. Also Boys' and Girls' Own Annuals.

Leather and Velvet Novelties

We have just received a consignment of new Leather and Beaded Novelties, for the holiday season, including:

- Leather Book Covers, in handsomely stamped leather, moire lined and fitted with an ivory paper cutter. Prices range from \$7.50 to \$2.75
- Writing Cases and Blotting Pads, in the best quality of soft brown leather. The cover is heavily embossed in the newest autumn leaf tints. The interior is fitted with sections for different sized note paper and envelopes, lined throughout with moire silk. Prices \$18.50 and \$17.50

NOVELTY HAND BAGS

- Hand Bags of rich silk and velvets, with fancy jet and beaded mesh covering. Gold or silver frames. Satin lined. Prices, \$12.50, \$10.75, \$9.50, \$8.75 and \$6.75
- Hand Bags of black velvet, with the newest conventional and Persian effects carried out in gold, silver, pearl and black sequins. Gold chain handle. Prices \$18.00
- Hand Bags, of leather, in the newest shapes. Small outside pockets, frames set with leather and mother-of-pearl. Lined with heavy corded silk. Prices, \$13.50, \$12.50 \$7.50
- Hand Bags of genuine alligator, trimmed with mounted paws. Well lined and fitted. Price \$35.00
- Hand Bags of German silver mesh. This is a very convenient bag for afternoon use. Price \$8.50

Ranges, Stoves and Heaters

We carry the most complete line of Ranges, Stoves and Heaters in the city.

Sole agents for the Arcadian Malleable Range.

Sole agents for the Albion Stoves and Ranges.

THE DUPLEX HEATER

This is a 20th Century model, designed especially for the fuel conditions. Has reversible grate. Price \$22.50

Empress Heater is for wood only, and as a heater that heats quickly, for quality and satisfaction, cannot be excelled. Prices, \$14.50 to \$10.75

Albion Oak Coal or Wood Heater. This heater is just the thing for the hall and where very strong heat is required. Prices, \$18.00 to \$8.50

Holiday Handkerchiefs

You will find varieties extensive, styles attractive and qualities uniformly desirable. There are handkerchiefs to suit all tastes, at all prices.

- Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, made of very sheer linen, narrow hemstitched border, dainty poppy and pink knot embroidered in all-around effect. Price 50c
- Women's Embroidered Handkerchief, made of linen lawn, 1/4-inch hem. Deep embroidered border. Price 65c
- Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, made of finest linen, with finely scalloped edge, and dainty all-around and corner designs. Price \$1.00
- Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, made of pure Irish linen, with 1/4, 1/2 and 3/4-inch hem. Price 25c
- Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, made of Irish linen, medium size, narrow hemstitched border. Price 20c
- Women's Handkerchiefs, made of cambric, with fancy stripe border. Per dozen \$1.00
- Women's Handkerchiefs, made of lawn, large size. Half-inch hem. Doz. 75c
- Women's Crossbar Handkerchiefs, made of pure linen, small or large checks, plain hemstitched border. Each 25c
- Women's Crossbar Handkerchiefs, made of linen, assorted checks, 1/4-inch hem. Price 15c
- Women's Crossbar Handkerchiefs, made of lawn, medium size. Price 12 1/2c

Friday's Line of Specials

Important Purchase of Silks for Xmas Fancy Work

We have just secured 2000 yards of 27-inch Japanese and Taffeta Silk, in cream, ivory, pink, sky, cardinal, gold, orange, Nile, moss, mauve, brown, tan and coral. Regular value 50c. Friday 35c

Men's Cravats, Friday, 25c

Friday we place on sale a large range of Christmas Cravats for Men, including all the latest designs, styles and color effects that are so popular this season. Each cravat is new and entirely distinctive. Special Friday 25c

A Christmas Special, 50c, Friday

For Friday the following special from the Art Needlework Department has been reduced from 1-3 to 1-2 of the regular price. This is certainly one of the best opportunities offered you to secure an acceptable Christmas gift at a low price:

- Burlap Cushion Covers, tinted and outlined with couching cord, fringed borders. Finished ready for cushion pad. Regular values 75c and \$1.00. Friday 50c

A Sale of Christmas Gloves

Our Glove stock is now replete with popular and stylish Christmas Gloves. From this we have selected two very special lines to be sold Friday at the very lowest prices.

- 100 Pairs of Real Nappa Gloves, in a heavy kid. Tan only. Two-clasp. This is a very serviceable glove and sells regularly at \$1.00. Friday 50c
- Dent's Dogskin Gloves, in heavy weight, pique sewn. One-clasp. Colors, tan and slate. All sizes. Regular value \$1.25. Friday 80c

Alarm Clocks, 50c

On Friday we are offering Alarm Clocks, which are excellent values at the regular price of \$1.00. The clock has a good strong alarm and is a splendid timekeeper. The case is nickel finished. Regular \$1.00. Friday 50c

Skittles, Friday, 50c and 35c

Friday we are placing on sale the Game of Skittles. It is not only very interesting, but requires skill and practice. It is unbreakable and will keep children interested for more time than many games. Friday, 50c and 35c

Framed Pictures Sale on Friday

This series of Framed Pictures includes many reproductions of some of the best artists' pictures, and includes: Hunting Pictures, Landscapes in brown and white, Water Scenes in sepia, many small panel pictures, daintily framed in fumed oak. Prices 50c and 25c

Men's Christmas Wear—Fancy Vests

If you are in doubt as to what will not only be appropriate, but will please a man most as a gift, you can easily satisfy it by seeing our assortment of new Fancy Vests, in brocades, mohair and silk mixtures. Prices range from \$2.50

- Children's Suits, of fancy silk velvet, in brown and green, finished with white belt. Price \$8.75
- Boys' English Reefers, in chinchillas and serges. Special values \$3.75. \$1.50
- Boys' Suits, three-piece, single-breasted styles. Prices range from \$3.50
- Boys' Heavy Tweed Knickers, in brown, grey and green mixtures. Special, 75c and 50c

More Xmas Suggestions from the Staple Dept.

There is nothing which gives more service or a lasting pleasure than a good pair of Blankets or an Eiderdown Comforter. On Friday you will be able to purchase a gift of this sort at a great reduction.

- 6 only, Pure Eiderdown Comforters, covered with rich floral designed satin on one side and plain satin on the other. Regular \$27.50. Friday \$20.00
- 2 only, "Marsh" Comforters, covered with plain and figured silk. Regular \$15.00. Friday \$12.50
- 5 only, Pure Down Comforter, covered with floral art sateen. Regular \$7.50. Friday \$4.50
- 12 only, Pairs of White Blankets, full double bed size. Regular \$7.50. Friday \$5.50
- 6 Pair Teddy Bear Crib Blankets, with pink or blue border. Friday, per pair \$3.50

Children's Underwear

- Children's Vests and Drawers, in good quality fleece lined. Vests long sleeves, drawers ankle length, 45c and 60c
- Children's Underwear, in a very fine grade of woolen mixtures, medium weight. Vests 25c
- Drawers 35c
- Children's Sleepers, with feet. Heavy merino. Sizes from one to nine years. Prices 85c to 50c
- Natural Wool Sleepers, Penman's make. All sizes, \$1.50 to \$1.25

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

- Women's Underwear, wool and cotton mixtures. Vests long sleeved, drawers ankle length. Prices, 50c and 35c
- Women's Vest in silk and wool mixtures. Long or short sleeves, high or medium low neck. \$1.50, \$1.25 \$1.00
- Women's Vests, fancy crochet tops, \$1.50 to 50c
- Women's Underwear, natural wool. Vests and drawers in all sizes. Combinations in sizes from 32 to 44.

Christmas Jewelry

- Barette, gold-plated, bar design \$1.50
- Expansion Bracelet, gold-filled \$3.50
- Expansion Bracelet, gold-filled, monogram plate \$4.50
- Beauty Pins, Roman or English gold finish. Per pair 25c
- Scott's Pebble Brooches, sterling silver \$1.00
- Men's Vest and Cuff Link Set, mother-of-pearl buttons, gold-filled mountings. Per set \$3.00
- Enamel Brooch, Dresden designs 50c
- Sterling Silver Thimbles. Prices ranging from 75c to 35c
- Lace Pins 25c
- Buckle Beauty Pins, in Roman, English and enamel finish 25c
- Women's Cuff Links, mother-of-pearl, beaver backs 25c
- Cuff Links, mother-of-pearl, one piece 25c
- Fancy Hat Pins in gift boxes. Prices range from, each, 75c to 25c

Sample Silk Waists

We have just received a number of Sample Waists in black, white and colored taffeta, Geisha, Dresden, Paisley, plaids and fancy striped silks, also ivory and black Net Waists. There is only one of each style. Prices range from \$12.50 to \$2.00

- Waist of Geisha Silk, Paisley design, made with V-shaped yoke and high collar of figured Brussels net. Full length sleeves with cap effect and deep tucked cuffs. Fastens invisibly at the back. Price \$6.75
- Waist of black Brussels Net, made over a slip of good quality Japanese silk. Front braided with black satinshe band in neat designs. Full length bishop's sleeves, with tucked buttoned cuff. Collar and back finished with tucks. Price \$2.50
- Waist of black chiffon taffeta, front trimmed with cluster tucks silk braid and silk covered buttons. Side closing effect. Three-quarter length sleeves, and collar trimmed with braid. Price \$3.75

Boys' and Children's Hosiery

- Boys' Woolen Hose, heavy weight, double heel and toe, fast black. Sizes 6 to 10. Prices, 40c to 30c
- Boys' Hose, 2 1/2 rib cashmere, 4 fold knee, spliced heel and toe, stainless dye. Sizes 5 1/2 to 9 1/2. Prices 60c to 30c
- Children's Cashmere Hose, assorted rib, spliced ankles, double toe, medium weight. Sizes 6 to 8 1/2. Price, 3 pairs for \$1.00
- Misses' Cashmere Hose, 1 1/2 ribbed, fine quality, double knee, heel and toe. Extra long. Sizes 5 to 10. Prices 65c to 30c
- "Little Darling" Hose, soft lamb's wool with fine rib, silk heel and toe. Black, tan, sky, pink, cardinal and cream. Sizes 4 to 7. Price 25c

VOL. L. NO. 415.

NO FOUNDATION FOR WAR SCAM

President Taft Makes Reassuring Speech at Banquet of Society for Judicial Settlement of Disputes

BELIEVES IN WISE MILITARY MOVEMENT

Explains His Reasons For Commending Fortification of Panama Canal—Much Party Involved There

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Taft, addressing the banquet tonight of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, allayed "so-called war scare" which has alighted upon newspapers in the last few days. He said "There is not the slightest reason for such a sensation, because we are at peace with all nations of the world and quite likely to remain so." He said the purpose in outlining the preparedness of the United States for war at a peace meeting, "was to show contrast the great worthiness of arbitration justice and universal peace." The president summarized the director of the national defense, and urged that a policy of "wise military preparedness" be pursued. He emphasized the fact that the American people would never consent to maintenance of a standing army sufficient to cope with that of the great powers. He stated the intention of the present regular army, the improvement of the national militia, and the maintenance of a reserve force to go into operation should war be declared, and the passage of a law for congress providing for a force of additional officers which would be available in times of peace to render efficient service in drilling the militia of states, and finally the accumulation of arms and munitions "to enable us to arm the force we could call upon under the colors in an emergency." President Taft asserted that the best method of ultimately securing disarmament among nations was the establishment of an international court and the severance of all ties of international equity. He declared that the country has not reached a point where war is inevitable. He cited the Panama canal question. He said, in part: "Take the question of the Panama Canal. We have a property which when completed will be worth \$400,000,000; at least will cost us that much. It was but not alone to further the cause of the world's commerce, but also to bring our eastern and western seaboard closer together and to secure us the benefit of enabling our naval fleet pass quickly from one ocean to the other. Now, the works of the canal are of such a character that ownership might easily put the canal out of commission. "We are authorized to police the canal and protect it and we have the treaty right to erect fortifications there. "Fortifications are the best and most secure method of protecting the canal against the attack of some irresponsible nation which might be responsible nation for the canal. "It is said that we could neutralize it to agree not to attack the canal, so the canal is immune from injury. But the trouble is that nations are quite as likely as men to violate their obligations under great stress, like that of war. It seems to me that we ought to put ourselves in a position with reference to this very valuable and delicate piece of property, so that should any nation forget its obligations, we will be in a position to prevent unlawful injury to this instrument of commerce, so valuable to the world and indispensable to us. "The fact that we fortify the canal will not prevent us from discharging all international obligations that we may have in respect to it, but it will enable us to defend ourselves in its possession against the act of every irresponsible force or nation. It will not prevent our maintaining its neutrality if that is wise and right." The president said the United States had excellent coast defenses for every important harbor that an enemy would enter. Just before the closing session of the society adjourned at noon today President Taft was re-elected honorary president. John Hays Hammond was elected vice-president, Governor-elect Simon D. Baldwin of Connecticut vice-president, Theodore M. Burgess of Baltimore, secretary, J. G. Schmidtapp, Cincinnati, treasurer. The executive committee will be: W. B. Macfarland, of Washington, W. W. Willoughby, of Baltimore, and James Brown, Scott, of Washington, retiring president of the society.

Motor Bus System Proposed TORONTO, Dec. 17.—To establish an electric motor bus system in competition with the Toronto Railway Company was the proposal that Con-